



HR00238066

SERIAL

**Columbia University  
in the City of New York**

**College of Physicians and Surgeons**

**Library**



DEC 8 1943 DLG

Digitized by the Internet Archive  
in 2010 with funding from  
Columbia University Libraries







NINETEENTH ANNUAL REPORT  
OF THE  
STATE BOARD OF HEALTH,  
OF THE  
STATE OF RHODE ISLAND,  
FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1896,  
AND INCLUDING THE REPORT UPON THE REGISTRATION OF  
BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS IN 1895.



PROVIDENCE, R. I.  
E. L. FREEMAN & SONS, STATE PRINTERS.  
1898.

# MEMBERS

OF THE

## RHODE ISLAND STATE BOARD OF HEALTH.

*Post Office Address.*

ALBERT G. SPRAGUE, M. D. <i>President</i> .....	RIVER POINT.....	KENT COUNTY.
SAMUEL M. GRAY, C. E.....	PROVIDENCE...	PROVIDENCE Co.
JOHN C. BUDLONG, M. D.....	PROVIDENCE.....	PROVIDENCE Co.
REV. GEORGE L. LOCKE .....	BRISTOL.....	BRISTOL COUNTY.
ALEXANDER B. BRIGGS, M. D .....	ASHAWAY.....	WASHINGTON Co.
PETER F. CURLEY, M. D .....	NEWPORT .....	NEWPORT COUNTY.
GARDNER T. SWARTS, M. D.....	PROVIDENCE .....	PROVIDENCE Co.

GARDNER T. SWARTS, *Secretary.*

# GENERAL CONTENTS.

---

GENERAL REPORT.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY.

REPORT OF TOWN CLERKS IN RELATION TO SANITARY  
IMPROVEMENTS IN THE TOWNS.

REPORTS OF THE HEALTH OFFICERS.

WATER SUPPLIES.

METEOROLOGY.

VITAL STATISTICS, BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

LEGISLATION DURING THE YEAR.

THE NEW MARRIAGE LAWS.

THE WORKING OF THE MEDICAL LAW IN THE STATE.

RESULTS OF EXAMINATIONS OF CULTURES TAKEN FROM  
SUSPECTED CASES OF DIPHTHERIA.

RECORDS OF ALL CASES OF CONSUMPTION IN THE STATE.

APPENDIX.

GENERAL LAWS OF STATE BOARD OF HEALTH.

INDEX.

265961

*To the Honorable the General Assembly :*

In compliance with the Public Statutes, the Annual Report of the State Board of Health is herewith respectfully submitted.

GARDNER T. SWARTS,

*Secretary.*

## GENERAL REPORT.

---

The work performed by the State Board of Health, during the year 1896, has been a continuation of the methods of study of various conditions pertaining to the health of the community, and with a view to the prevention of disease, advantage being taken of the various new methods constantly being introduced to the sanitary world.

### CONTAGIOUS DISEASES.

The regular monthly reports of the principal contagious diseases, diphtheria, scarlet fever, and typhoid fever, have been received from the health officers of the various towns, thus giving the actual amount of any prevailing disease of this class, and permitting of immediate comparison with the same periods of previous years, and with the average of the whole year.

This systematic method of monthly reports has served to increase the interest of the health officers in these diseases, and of the physicians who are required to report them.

### WATER SUPPLIES.

The conditions of the water supplies of the State have not been materially changed.

The city of Providence still receives the water from the Pawtuxet river, which contains the same average amount of dye-stuffs and manufacturers' wastes. The number of vaults and cesspool wastes which may pollute the river have been reduced to a minimum. One or two stable yards are still in a position to pol-

lute the river during heavy rains. The river is still used as a bathing place for the young and adult population of the Pawtuxet Valley, thus permitting of a possible minimum contamination from diseases which might be given off from the bodies, and especially from the dejecta of the bathers.

The source of the Woonsocket supply has been receiving continued attention in the enlargement of its upper reservoir basin.

The Newport city supply is now greatly increased by the enlargement of the reservoir, made last year.

The Bristol water works still receives its supply through the hands of a private company. Efforts to acquire the rights of the company are still pending. The quality of the water remains the same, being chemically and bacteriologically good, but having a high color, with an earthy odor and taste.

The water supply of the city of Pawtucket is taken from the Abbott Run, remains the same, and is still filtered through coarse pebbles and charcoal. The efficiency of this filter has not been satisfactorily demonstrated.

The East Providence Water Company continues to supply the town of East Providence with water from the Ten Mile river, which stream continues to receive the sewage of 3,500 inhabitants of Attleboro, and two large mills, one machine shop, and the dye-stuffs and acids from one dye house.

#### EXAMINATION OF WATER SUPPLIES.

The examination of the water shed and the banks of the Pawtuxet river supply to the city of Providence is kept up, a monthly examination being made by an inspector, at the expense of the city. In this way many possible contaminations are at once noted and can be at once corrected.

A semi-monthly chemical analysis of the water at the Pettaconsett pumping station is made by the city of Providence, while a monthly bacteriological and chemical analysis is made of the waters of this river by this board, the samples being taken from



the villages of Hope and Washington, above any point of pollution, and also a sample from the Pettaconsett pumping station.

All this data will be of service in future years, when the question may arise as to the desirability of securing a supply of water from points above the present sources of contamination.

The study of the changes in the waters of the Blackstone river, which is contaminated by the sewage at Worcester, and to a lesser degree at a point below, has been continued. This river is contaminated with a large proportion of the sewage discharged from the city of Worcester and from smaller points below. These analyses have been made possible only by the gratuitous work of the State Chemist, Charles E. Swett, and of the Rhode Island Laboratory.

#### EPIDEMICS.

But one excessive prevalence of disease has occurred, and that was one of diphtheria, which commenced in the month of December and was continued into the next year. A more extended description of this epidemic will be found in the report of the superintendent of health of the city of Providence.

#### EXAMINATION OF SPUTUM IN CASES OF TUBERCULOSIS.

The free examination by the board of all samples of sputum received from cases of suspected tuberculosis, for physicians only, has been continued with gratifying results. The physicians thus receive the reports, and the patients receive the benefit of an early diagnosis of the disease when the organisms are found to be present, which permits them to avail themselves of the advantages which may be derived from a change of climate, or, in the event of being obliged to remain at home, they have been impressed with the idea of better care and continued treatment of their disease. Those who have heretofore expectorated promiscuously in their homes and in public places, are impressed in this way with the fact that there is a living entity which will reproduce the disease in others, and, hence, in their friends and relatives, whom they care

for, and they have consequently taken more care in the destruction of the expectoration. In many cases only this demonstration of the presence of the organisms of the disease would be of value in convincing many chronic cases of the necessity of any care of others.

#### EXAMINATION OF CULTURES OF DIPHThERIA.

The examination of the secretion or swabbings, taken from the throats of cases of tonsillitis and suspected diphtheria, has been of the greatest assistance to the local boards of health, and to the physicians in attendance, in establishing the diagnosis when clinically evident, and also when no suspicion from the appearance of the throat would alone warrant the diagnosis of diphtheria. In many of these cases the bacteriological diagnosis is confirmed by the clinical symptoms some days after the diagnosis has been determined in this way.

#### SANITARY LEGISLATION.

No new legislation for sanitary purposes was required during the year, but by the *revision* of the General Laws of the State, by a commission appointed for that purpose, the law governing the solemnization of marriage was so changed as to require considerable work on the part of the State registrar and town clerks, as well as producing considerable dissatisfaction.

#### MEDICAL LEGISLATION.

The greater part of the work of the board has been devoted to the consideration of applications for certificates to practice medicine under the "Medical Practice Act," so-called.

It has been found necessary to require examinations from many applicants who are graduates from schools where the standard of requirements has been below the average of the best schools.

Numerous hearings have been granted to applicants who desired to satisfy the board that they had been in practice before

January 1, 1892. Some, who have failed to satisfy the board of possession of evidence of this condition, have appealed from the decision of the board to the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court for a reversal of the board's decision, as provided for under the General Statutes. Some of these applicants have been unable to satisfy the Supreme Court of their standing at the time specified, while others have presented more conclusive and extended evidence to the court than had been submitted to the board, and the decision of the board has been overruled.

It has been necessary, in several instances, to proceed in the courts against persons who were practicing without a license, the cases being sustained and the fines imposed. Reference to these appeals and prosecutions will be made in the body of this report.

#### APPROPRIATIONS.

The appropriation of \$3,500 was made for the general work of the board. A special appropriation of \$1,500 was made for the special use of investigation and prevention of diphtheria, and the same amount for a similar purpose in the control of tuberculosis.

#### PERSONNEL OF THE BOARD.

Dr. Paul S. Redfield, of the city of Providence, having terminated his connection with the board by resignation, Governor Charles Warren Lippitt, with the advice and consent of the Senate, appointed Dr. John C. Badlong, of the city of Providence, to complete the unexpired term of office of Dr. Redfield, resigned.

The term of membership of Dr. Peter F. Curley, of Newport, member from Newport county, expired by limitation, July 1, 1896.

Governor Charles Warren Lippitt, at the January session of the General Assembly, with the advice and consent of the Senate, re-appointed Dr. Curley for a term of six years from July 1, 1896.



SECRETARY'S REPORT.

---

TOWN SANITATION.

---

1896.



# REPORTS FROM TOWNS,

IN RELATION TO SANITARY IMPROVEMENTS, ETC.

---

It has been observed, in the previous issues, that a complete annual report of a State Board of Health properly includes an account of the measures taken each year by the municipal authorities, corporations or individuals for the promotion of the health of the communities under their respective supervision or control. In order, therefore, to ascertain the facts in relation to such measures, and for the purpose of presentation in this report, as in the reports heretofore issued, and in the continuance of the design to keep well informed of all proceedings throughout the State, on the part of town or city councils, or any form of municipal authority, in the appointment of health officers or boards of health, and in the direction of improvements which have in view and seem to promise the promotion of public health by the abatement of nuisances; or the removal of unsanitary conditions and surroundings; or by the introduction of water for general use, or construction of sewers; or the establishment of other public works, which may not only be of great public utility and convenience, but also serve in some measure, large or small, in the prevention of disease, the secretary has, as heretofore, solicited replies from the town and city clerks of the several towns and cities, or other municipal officers, in answer to questions proposed in a circular sent for that purpose.

It is designed and hoped that a connected history may thereby be secured of all sanitary improvements of a public character in all parts of the State, from year to year; and the gradual awakening of the citizens of the different towns to the necessity of sanitary

public measures thereby be shown; and also whatever intelligent appreciation of such necessity, and whatever public spirit in existence in the towns there may be, may be known as manifested by the readiness with which needed sanitary measures are adopted.

The following is the form of circular sent at close of the year 1896:

CIRCULAR No. 130.

OFFICE OF SECRETARY STATE BOARD OF HEALTH,

48 WEYBOSSET STREET.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 1, 1897.

*To the Town Clerk:*

It is, by statute law, made the duty of the Secretary of the State Board of Health to make inquiries of town or city clerks, or of the clerks of local boards of health, in regard to the general health and sanitary condition of the towns, and also in regard to measures taken for the improvement of the same, as may be seen by the following section from the

PUBLIC STATUTES, CHAPTER 83.

SEC. 6. The secretary of the said board shall make inquiry, from time to time, of the clerks of town and local boards of health, and practicing physicians, in relation to the prevalence of any disease, or knowledge of any known or generally believed source of disease, or causes of general ill-health, and also in relation to the proceedings of the said boards of health in respect to acts for the promotion and protection of the public health, and also in relation to diseases among domestic animals, in their several towns and localities, respectively; and the said clerks of town and local boards of health, and said practicing physicians, shall give such information, in reply to said inquiries, of such facts and circumstances as have come to their knowledge.

*In order to make complete the annual report of this board to the General Assembly, the Secretary would respectfully ask your co-operation by answers to the following questions:*

1. Has any work for the promotion of public health been contemplated or completed in your town by the town authorities, or by private enterprise, during the year? If any, please state what.



2. If by introduction or extension of water service for general use, please state what proportion of the population, by estimation, was supplied with the same at the end of the year.\*

3. If city or town has sewage system, state the aggregate length of sewers, by estimation or otherwise, and about what proportion of the population has drainage connected with them at the end of the year.\*

4. If by new ordinances in abatement of nuisances, or for any sanitary purpose, please send copy of same; also state how far, to your best knowledge, all the sanitary ordinances have been enforced. Copies of town ordinances especially desired.

5. Has your town any legal board of health beside the town council? If so, please give the names of the officers of the same.

6. Please give the names of the health officers of your town.

7. Has gratuitous vaccination been provided in your town during the past year? What proportion of the population was vaccinated, according to your best knowledge?

8. Have undertakers promptly sent in their returns of death? Please give names of any who do not. (See Public Statutes, Chap. 85, Sec. 1.)

9. Do clergymen make returns of marriages promptly each month as required by Public Statutes, Chap. 85, Sec. 4?

Thanking you in advance for your assistance, I am,

Yours truly,

GARDNER T. SWARTS,

*Secretary.*

N. B.—The town or other clerk should charge a remunerative fee for replying to the above circular, and present to the town council or board of health. it being a service required by law.

---

\*If not known by the person replying, please state where or of whom such information may be obtained.

## BRISTOL COUNTY.

## BARRINGTON.

1. There has been no work for the promotion of public health contemplated during the year.
3. This town has no sewage system.
4. (Health ordinance, see report of 1894, p. 24.)
5. This town has no legal board of health other than the town council.
6. Nelson R. Hall, M. D., health officer.
7. Gratuitous vaccination has not been provided for during the year.
8. Undertakers have promptly sent in their returns of deaths.
9. Clergymen have promptly made returns of marriages.

MARK H. WOOD, *Town Clerk.*

## BRISTOL.

2. About seven-eighths of the inhabitants of this town were supplied by the water service of this town during the year.
5. This town has no legal board of health other than the town council.
6. George H. Peck, health officer.
7. Gratuitous vaccination has been provided for in this town during the year.
8. Undertakers have promptly sent in their returns of deaths.
9. Clergymen have made returns of marriages promptly.

HERBERT F. BENNETT, *Town Clerk.*

## WARREN.

1. Nothing especial for the promotion of public health has been contemplated during the year.
2. Fifty-two per cent. of the population of this town was supplied with water at the end of the year.
3. This town has no public sewage system. Several streets in the compact part of the town are sewered, and a large section in the northern part of the town is connected with the same.
4. There have been no new sanitary ordinances enacted during the year.
5. This town has no legal board of health other than the town council.
6. Michael B. Conroy, health officer.

7. Gratuitous vaccination has been provided during the year.
8. In most instances undertakers have been prompt in making their returns of deaths.
9. Clergymen have promptly made returns of marriages.

CHARLES B. MASON, *Town Clerk*.

## KENT COUNTY.

### COVENTRY.

1. There has been no work for the promotion of public health contemplated during the year.
5. This town has no legal board of health other than the town council.
6. William S. Macomber, M. D., health officer.
7. Gratuitous vaccination has not been provided for during the year.
8. Generally undertakers have been prompt in making their returns of deaths.
9. Clergymen have promptly made returns of marriages.

STEPHEN W. GRIFFIN, *Town Clerk*.

### EAST GREENWICH.

1. Nothing for the promotion of public health has been done during the year.
3. The aggregate length of sewers in this town is 3,578 feet, and 101 estates are connected therewith.
4. All sanitary ordinances in this town have been well enforced. (Health ordinance, see report of 1894, p. 27.)
5. This town has no legal board of health other than the town council.
6. Frank G. Eastman, M. D., health officer.
7. Gratuitous vaccination has been provided for in this town, and three persons have been so vaccinated during the year.
8. Undertakers have promptly sent in their returns of deaths.
9. Clergymen make returns of marriages promptly.

### WEST GREENWICH.

1. There has been no work for the promotion of public health contemplated during the year.
5. This town has no legal board of health other than the town council.
6. This town has no health officer.

7. Gratuitous vaccination has not been provided for during the year.
8. Undertakers have promptly sent in their returns of deaths.
9. There are no clergymen residing in this town.

WILLIAM N. SWEET, *Town Clerk*.

#### WARWICK.

1. There has been no work for the promotion of public health contemplated during the year.
2. There has been no extension of the water service during the year.
3. There has been no extension of sewers during the year.
4. There have been no new sanitary ordinances enacted during the year. All sanitary ordinances are generally well observed. (Contagious disease ordinance, see report of 1893, p. 45.)
5. This town has no legal board of health other than the town council.
6. Albert G. Sprague, M. D., health officer.
8. Undertakers generally send in their returns of deaths promptly.
9. Clergymen are not as prompt in making their returns of marriages as would be desirable.

JAMES T. LOCKWOOD, *Town Clerk*.

#### NEWPORT COUNTY.

##### JAMESTOWN.

1. Nothing has been done for the promotion of public health except a small extension of the town's sewers by the town, and the putting in or laying of sewers and water pipes on the property of the Jamestown Water Company, by said company.
2. About two-thirds of the population of the town have been supplied with water during the year.
3. The aggregate length of sewers in this town is about two and one-quarter miles, and about one-half of the population are connected therewith.
4. There have been no new sanitary ordinances enacted during the year. All sanitary ordinances are very well enforced. (Health laws, see report of 1893, p. 46, and 1894, p. 29.)
5. This town has no legal board of health other than the town council.
6. Abbott Chandler, health officer.
7. Gratuitous vaccination has not been provided for during the year.

8. Undertakers have promptly sent in their returns of deaths.
9. Clergymen have promptly made returns of marriages.

WILLIAM F. CASWELL, *Town Clerk*.

#### LITTLE COMPTON.

1. There has been no work for the promotion of public health contemplated during the year.
3. This town has no sewage system.
4. There have been no new sanitary ordinances enacted during the year.
5. This town has no legal board of health other than the town council.
7. Gratuitous vaccination has not been provided for during the year.
8. Undertakers have sent in their returns of deaths quite promptly.
9. Clergymen have promptly made returns of marriages.

FREDERICK R. BROWNELL, *Town Clerk*.

#### MIDDLETOWN.

1. No special or particular work designed to improve or promote the sanitary condition of the town was undertaken or laid out during the year.
2. The Newport water works supply some of the inhabitants of this town with water, but only a limited number.
3. This town has no sewage system.
4. On one or two occasions the power of the town council has been invoked to suppress nuisances caused by the spreading of fish, etc. (Contagious disease ordinances, see report of 1893, p. 48.)
5. The town council is the only board of health.
6. George E. Ward, health officer.
7. In June, Dr. C. F. Barker, of Newport, was employed to vaccinate. Only twenty eight persons were returned by him as vaccinated.
8. Returns from undertakers have been generally promptly forwarded.
9. For the most part clergymen have been prompt in making returns of marriages.

ALBERT L. CHASE, *Town Clerk*.

#### NEW SHOREHAM.

1. There has been no special work for the promotion of public health contemplated during the year.

4. There have been no new sanitary ordinances enacted during the year.  
(Ordinance in report of 1893, p. 50.)
5. This town has no legal board of health other than the town council.
6. Hamilton A. Mott, health officer.
7. Gratuitous vaccination was provided, and many were revaccinated during the year.
8. Undertakers have promptly sent in their returns of deaths.
9. Clergymen have promptly made returns of marriages. -

EDWARD P. CHAMPLIN, *Town Clerk*

#### PORTSMOUTH.

1. There has been no work for the promotion of public health contemplated during the year.
3. This town has no sewage system.
4. There have been no new sanitary ordinances enacted during the year.
5. This town has no legal board of health other than the town council.
6. William T. Harvey, health officer.
7. Gratuitous vaccination was not provided during the year.
8. Undertakers have been quite prompt in sending in their returns of deaths.
9. Clergymen have promptly made returns of marriages.

PHILIP B. CHASE, *Town Clerk.*

#### TIVERTON.

1. There has been no work for the promotion of public health contemplated during the year. -
2. This town has no water service.
3. This town has no sewage system.
4. There have been no new sanitary ordinances enacted during the year.
5. This town has no legal board of health other than the town council.
6. Edward P. Stimson, M. D., health officer.
7. Gratuitous vaccination has not been provided for during the year.
8. Undertakers are not always prompt in sending in their returns of deaths.
9. Clergymen have promptly made returns of marriages.

JOHN T. COOK, *Town Clerk.*

## PROVIDENCE COUNTY.

## BURRILLVILLE.

1. There has been no work for the promotion of public health contemplated during the year.

2. This town has no water service.

3. This town has no sewage system.

4. There have been no new sanitary ordinances enacted during the year. All such ordinances are very well enforced.

5. This town has no legal board of health other than the town council.

6. Andrew Higgins, health officer.

7. Gratuitous vaccination has not been provided for during the year.

8. Undertakers have promptly sent in their returns of deaths.

9. As a rule clergymen make their returns of marriages promptly, although there are a few who do not make them as required by law.

JOB S. STEERE, *Town Clerk.*

## CENTRAL FALLS.

3. At the end of the year 1896, the total length of sewers in the city was 7.18 miles, and about 30 per cent. of the population had drainage connected with them.

4. There have been no new sanitary ordinances enacted during the year.

5. This city has no legal board of health other than the board of aldermen.

6. Augustine A. Mann, M. D., health officer.

7. The city physician is required by the ordinances of the city to vaccinate gratuitously all who present themselves, and no child is allowed to attend school without a certificate of successful vaccination. During the year, three hundred and twenty-eight children under fifteen years of age were vaccinated, and four hundred and eighty-two were given certificates by that officer. Out of a population of over sixteen thousand, 2 per cent. were vaccinated.

8. Undertakers have been fairly prompt in sending in their returns of deaths.

9. Clergymen have promptly made returns of marriages.

C. FRED CRAWFORD, *City Clerk.*

## CRANSTON.

1. There has been no work for the promotion of public health contemplated during the year.

2. The water supply of this town is that of the city of Providence.

3. There is no public sewage system in this town.

4. There have been no new sanitary ordinances enacted during the year. All such existing ordinances are very well enforced.

5. The board of health of this town consists of Dan. O. King, M. D., superintendent and town physician, and John Bigbee, town sergeant and chief of police.

6. Dan. O. King, M. D., health officer.

7. Gratuitous vaccination has been provided for in this town, and six hundred and thirty-eight children and adults were vaccinated by the health officer during the year.

8. Undertakers have done better than usual in regard to making returns of deaths promptly.

9. Clergymen have made returns of marriages promptly.

DANIEL D. WATERMAN, *Town Clerk.*

## CUMBERLAND.

1. There has been no work for the promotion of public health contemplated during the year.

2. There has been no extension of the water service during the year.

3. This town has no public sewer system.

4. There have been no new sanitary ordinances enacted during the year. (See contagious disease ordinance, report of 1893, p. 53.)

5. This town has no legal board of health other than the town council.

6. Alexander Marshall, M. D., health officer.

8. Undertakers are fairly prompt in sending in their returns of deaths.

9. Clergymen are very lax in making returns of marriages.

JOHN F. CLARK, *Town Clerk.*

## EAST PROVIDENCE.

1. Nothing for the promotion of the public health has been contemplated during the year.



2. There has been no extension of the water service of this town during the year.

3. There has been no extension of the sewage system of this town during the year.

4. There have been no new sanitary ordinances enacted during the year. (Contagious disease and garbage ordinances, see report of 1893, p. 54.)

5. This town has no legal board of health other than the town council.

6. Mason B. Wood, health officer.

7. Gratuitous vaccination has been provided for in this town during the year; most of the school children avail themselves of this opportunity.

8. Undertakers are prompt in sending in their returns of deaths.

9. Clergymen make returns of marriages promptly.

GEORGE F. HUNTER, *Town Clerk*.

#### FOSTER.

1. There has been no work for the promotion of public health contemplated during the year.

4. There have been no new sanitary ordinances enacted during the year.

5. This town has no legal board of health other than the town council.

6. Henry Arnold, M. D., health officer.

7. Gratuitous vaccination has not been provided for during the year.

8. Undertakers are fairly prompt in sending in their returns of deaths.

9. Clergymen do not all make their returns of marriages promptly.

EMORY D. LYON, *Town Clerk*.

#### GLOCESTER.

1. There has been no work for the promotion of public health contemplated during the year.

2. This town has no water service.

3. This town has no sewage system.

4. There have been no new sanitary ordinances enacted during the year.

5. This town has no legal board of health other than the town council.

6. George A. Harris, M. D., health officer.

7. Gratuitous vaccination has not been provided for during the year.

8. Undertakers have promptly sent in their returns of deaths.
9. Clergymen have promptly made returns of marriages.

CHARLES W. FARNUM, *Town Clerk.*

## JOHNSTON.

1. In June, the town, under a special act of the legislature, elected a board of health.
2. The water supply of this town is that of the city of Providence.
3. This town has no public sewage system.
4. The following ordinances were passed April 10, 1896.

## CHAPTER VI.

### CONCERNING NUISANCES.

SECTION 1. No person or persons shall keep, or cause, suffer, or permit to be kept, in the compact part of this town, any hog or hogs, to the annoyance of his or her neighbors.

SEC. 2. No person shall suffer his or her fowls, of any kind whatsoever, to be kept in any part of a dwelling-house, or to go at large off of his or her premises within the compact part of this town. Any person who shall violate the provisions of this or the preceding section shall be fined not less than one dollar nor more than twenty dollars for each and every offence.

SEC. 3. No person or persons shall remove or in any way carry, except in airtight tubs, and in vehicles distinctly numbered to correspond with the license number of the persons licensed, the contents of any sink, cesspool, privy vault, slaughter-house offal, or other offensive matter whatsoever within or through any public street or highway, in the compact part of this town, between the first day of May and the first day of November, in each and every year, after sunrise in the morning and before sunset in the evening ; and no person or persons shall at any time remove or carry the contents of any sink, cesspool, privy vault, slaughter-house offal, or other offensive matter whatsoever, in any vessel whatever, unless said vessel is so constructed as not to scatter or leak the contents.

SEC. 4. No person or persons shall bring or cause to be brought into the town of Johnston any part of the contents of any privy vault, cesspool, slaughter house offal or other offensive matter whatsoever, without first obtaining a license from the town council. Any person or persons violating either of the preceding sections, shall be fined not to exceed twenty dollars, or be imprisoned not to exceed ten days.

SEC. 5. No person or persons shall deposit the contents of any cesspool, privy vault, or slaughter-house offal in any place where it may impair health, or by offensive odors annoy persons within their dwellings or while traveling on any of the public streets in this town. Any person violating any of the provisions of this section shall be fined not to exceed twenty dollars or be imprisoned for the term of ten days, and his license may be revoked.

SEC. 6. If any such nuisance shall not be removed or abated within twenty-four hours after being notified, said owner or occupant shall, for each and every day such nuisance shall remain, pay a fine of not less than two dollars nor more than twenty dollars.

SEC. 7. It shall be the duty of every health officer of this town to examine into the condition of every place and part of said town where said officer shall suspect or be informed that there exists any matter or thing which is or may become noisome, or is or may become injurious to the health of the inhabitants of this town. Whenever it shall appear to the satisfaction of any health officer that there exists upon any premises any dirt, offal, animal or vegetable matter, or contents of any hog-pen, hen-pen, cow-yard, barn, privy vault cesspool, or other drain or vault whatsoever, noisome or injurious to the health of the people of, or living in the vicinity thereof, it shall be the duty of such health officer to cause the owner or occupant of such premises to be notified in writing of the existence of such nuisance or annoyance, and to direct such owner or occupant forthwith to remove or abate the same.

SEC. 8. Any person who shall have any horse, ox, mule, cow, bull, sheep, dog, or any other large animal die in this town, or who shall bring or cause to be brought into this town the dead body of any of the aforesaid animals, shall remove or bury, or cause the same to be removed or buried, within twenty-four hours after the death of such animal, so that every part of said animal shall at least be three feet below the surface of the ground where such animal shall be buried. Any person who shall violate any of the provisions of this section, shall be fined not less than five dollars nor more than twenty dollars, or be imprisoned not exceeding ten days.

SEC. 9. No person or persons shall establish or maintain any soap works or other place for the boiling of fat, bones, or refuse matter of any kind in the compact part of this town, without a license first had and obtained for the same from the town council; any person or persons violating the provisions of this section shall be fined a sum of twenty dollars for each and every offence; and for each and every day such nuisance shall remain said person or persons shall pay a sum of not less than two dollars nor more than twenty dollars per day for each and every day it shall remain.

SEC. 10. The occupant of every tenement house, dwelling-house, and other

building in such parts of the compact parts of this town as the board of health shall designate, where kitchen garbage or offal shall accumulate, shall provide a suitable receptacle with a capacity of one week's accumulation of their kitchen garbage or offal; said receptacle shall be properly covered, and no dish-water, ashes, house-sweepings, bottles, shells, crockery, earthenware, glass, tin, or iron-ware, or other rubbish of any kind shall be placed in any such receptacle, nor shall any kitchen garbage or offal be placed in any receptacle for ashes or rubbish, or deposited in any yard or vault, or in any other place than its proper receptacle: the contents of all receptacles, as aforesaid, containing kitchen garbage or offal, shall be removed at least twice each week during the months of May, June, July, August, September, and October, and once each week during the months of November, December, January, February, March, and April of each and every year, and as much oftener as may be necessary to prevent nuisance and decomposition of said garbage or house offal.

SEC. 11. All garbage and house offal referred to in the preceding section shall be removed under the direction of the board of health and at the expense of the town, and no person shall be allowed to remove any such garbage or house offal except by permission of the board of health, who are hereby authorized to make all contracts for the removal of the same, subject to the approval of the town council.

SEC. 12. Every person violating any of the provisions of the two preceding sections shall pay a fine of not less than one nor more than twenty dollars.

SEC. 13. All complaints of the violation of any of the provisions of this ordinance shall be made to the board of health, who shall examine into the cause of said complaint, and if said board shall find just cause for complaint, said board shall cause the person complained of to be prosecuted as provided in chapter 17 of the ordinances of the town of Johnston.

#### CHAPTER XVIII.

##### RULES OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH FOR THE PREVENTION OF THE SPREAD OF CONTAGIOUS DISEASES.

SECTION 1. Every physician having knowledge of the existence of any cases of contagious, infectious, or epidemic disease within the town of Johnston, shall immediately make a report thereof in writing to the secretary of the board of health of said town, with such particulars as the said secretary may indicate on blanks furnished for that purpose.

SEC. 2. The diseases referred to in the preceding section shall include cholera, yellow fever, typhus fever, typhoid fever, cerebro-spinal meningitis, diphtheria, small-pox, scarlet fever, and such other contagious, infectious, or epidemic diseases as the board of health may from time to time direct.

SEC. 3. Any physician who shall fail to comply with the preceding regulations shall be fined not less than two dollars nor more than ten dollars for each day of such neglect, after having knowledge thereof as aforesaid.

SEC. 4. No person living in a family where there is a case of small-pox shall attend school until the patient shall have passed the period of desquamation (falling off of scabs), and until the house has been properly fumigated.

SEC. 5. No person living in a family where there is a case of scarlet fever shall attend school until five weeks from the beginning of the last case, and until the house has been properly fumigated.

SEC. 6. No person living in a family where there is a case of diphtheria shall attend school until one week after the recovery of the patient, and until the house has been properly fumigated.

SEC. 7. The above rules shall, when deemed necessary by the board of health, be extended to all persons living in the same house where the above diseases exist; and, when they deem it necessary, the board may extend the period of isolation specified in the foregoing sections.

SEC. 8. A certificate from the secretary of the board of health, stating that the required time had elapsed and that fumigation has been properly performed, will be required by the teacher before the persons referred to in the foregoing sections can be admitted to school.

SEC. 9. No person with measles, whooping-cough, mumps, or chicken-pox, shall attend school until after complete recovery.

SEC. 10. Whenever there is a case of scarlet fever or diphtheria in any house, the board of health shall cause to be placed upon such house a card bearing the name of the disease there existing; and such card shall not be removed except by permission of the board of health.

SEC. 11. The funeral of any person who has died of small-pox, diphtheria, scarlet fever, typhus fever, or Asiatic cholera, shall be private; and no person having the care or custody of the body of any person who has died of the above diseases shall do, or knowingly or wilfully permit to be done, any unnecessary act by which the spread of disease from such dead body may be caused or promoted.

SEC. 12. Any person who shall violate any provision of the next preceding rule shall, upon conviction thereof, be fined not more than twenty dollars, or be imprisoned not exceeding ten days; and any undertaker who shall violate any provision of said rule, upon conviction thereof, shall, in addition to the above penalty, be thereupon and thereby removed from the office of undertaker.

## CHAPTER XXI.

## RELATING TO RETURNS OF DEATH.

SECTION 1. Whenever any person shall die in the town, the physician attending in his or her sickness shall furnish to the undertaker attending the funeral, or to the town clerk, a certificate giving the name of the person, date of death, and disease or cause of his or her death.

SEC. 2. No person shall bury, or place in a tomb, or remove from the town, or otherwise dispose of the body of any human being who shall die in or be brought into this town, without first reporting the death to the town clerk, and obtaining a permit from him.

SEC. 3. No permit shall be given as provided in section 2, until the town clerk is furnished with the information in relation to the diseased person required by the laws of the state, for record, so far as the same can be ascertained, together with the physician's certificate of the cause of death, whenever a physician has been in attendance, or a coroner's certificate whenever a coroner's inquest has been held.

Passed this 10th day of April, 1896

A true copy,

(Attest,)

JOSEPH GOUGH, *Town Clerk.*

5. The officers of the board of health of this town are Doctors C. A. Barnard, A. H. Longfellow, and Mr. Wm. P. Brownell.

6. Austin H. Longfellow, M. D., health officer.

7. Gratuitous vaccination has been provided in this town during the past year. The proportion of the population vaccinated is not ascertainable.

8. The undertakers have done very well in regard to the prompt returns of deaths; they are now required to first obtain a permit for burial.

8. Clergymen do not make returns of marriages promptly.

JOSEPH GOUGH, *Town Clerk.*

## LINCOLN.

1. Nothing special has been done for the promotion of public health during the year, excepting a sewer for surface drainage constructed at Prospect Hill, Lonsdale.

3. The sewer mentioned above drains Prospect Hill, which has a population of about eight hundred. Manville, Saylesville and Lonsdale are sewered, and fully one-half of the population has drainage connection.

4. A new ordinance for control of contagious diseases was passed during the year, and is as follows :

CHAPTER 40.\*

AN ORDINANCE IN AMENDMENT OF AND IN ADDITION TO CHAPTER XXXV OF THE ORDINANCES OF THE TOWN OF LINCOLN, ENTITLED "PUBLIC HEALTH."

*It is ordained by the Town Council of the Town of Lincoln as follows :*

SECTION 1. Every *physician* or *householder* having knowledge of the existence of any case of any contagious, infectious, or epidemic disease within the town of Lincoln, shall *immediately* make report thereof, in writing, to the health officer of said town, with particulars as said health officer may indicate on blanks furnished for that purpose.

SEC. 2. The diseases referred to in the preceding section shall include *Asiatic cholera, cerebro-spinal meningitis, diphtheria, measles, scarlet fever, small-pox, typhus fever, typhoid fever, whooping cough, yellow fever*, and such other contagious, infectious or epidemic diseases as the health officer may from time to time designate.

SEC. 3. Any physician or householder who shall fail to comply with the provisions of the preceding sections shall be fined not less than two dollars nor more than ten dollars for each day of such neglect, after having knowledge of the existence of any of the diseases aforesaid.

SEC. 4. The health officer having knowledge of the presence of scarlet fever, diphtheria, measles, small-pox or Asiatic cholera in any house, shall place or cause to be placed a card or cards upon such house where such disease or diseases exist, bearing the name or names of the disease or diseases in such house, which card or cards shall not be removed without the consent of the health officer. Any person who shall wilfully remove or deface said card or cards shall, upon conviction thereof, be fined ten dollars for the first offence and twenty dollars for each subsequent offence.

SEC. 5. The health officer may upon consultation with, and by the advice and consent of some member of the town council, set a proper guard to prevent the spreading of any contagious, infectious or epidemic disease, and shall give such directions as he may deem proper concerning the ingress and egress of persons to and from any house in which any of said diseases exist ; and any member of the town council in his discretion, if in his opinion immediate action is required, upon receiving notification that any person is sick with any contagious, infect-

---

\* This ordinance is repeated in full in this report, as it is considered the most complete in the State, for control of contagious disease.

ious or epidemic disease, may set such guard as aforesaid, without consultation with said health officer, and give such direction as he may deem proper, in which case such member of the town council shall notify said health officer. Every person who shall wilfully disregard or violate any direction, rule, regulation or order of said health officer or member of town council concerning the ingress or egress of persons to and from said house, shall be fined not exceeding twenty dollars, or imprisoned not more than ten days.

SEC. 6. No person living in a family where there is a case of small-pox shall attend school, Sunday school or any public place, or ride in any public conveyance, and no person employed in any factory, mill or workshop or place of business shall return to work until the patient has passed the period of desiccation (falling off of scabs), nor until the house has been properly disinfected under the direction and to the satisfaction of the health officer, nor without a certificate from the health officer.

SEC. 7. No person living in a family where there is a case of scarlet fever shall attend school, Sunday school or any public place or public gathering until at least five weeks from the beginning of the last case in said family, nor until desquamation (peeling of the skin) shall have ceased, nor until the house has been disinfected to the satisfaction of the health officer, nor without a written permit from the health officer.

SEC. 8. No person having diphtheria shall attend school or be employed at any business, and no person living in a family where diphtheria exists shall attend school, Sunday school, or at any public place until one week after the recovery of the patient and until the absence of the disease has been demonstrated by bacteriological examination of the secretions of the throat, nor until the house has been disinfected under the direction and to the satisfaction of the health officer, nor without a written permit from the health officer.

SEC. 9. No person having measles or living in a family where there is a case of measles shall attend school or Sunday school until one week after the recovery of the last patient, nor until the last patient in said family has ceased to desquamate, nor without a permit from the health officer.

SEC. 10. No person with whooping cough, mumps or chicken pox shall attend school or Sunday school until complete recovery, nor without a certificate from the health officer.

SEC. 11. The above rules shall, when deemed necessary by the health officer, be extended to all persons living in the same house where any of the above diseases exist, and the health officer may at his discretion extend the period of isolation specified in the preceding sections.

SEC. 12. The funeral of any person who has died of small-pox, diphtheria, scarlet fever, typhus fever, Asiatic cholera, or from such other diseases as the



health officer may specify from time to time, shall be private, and no person having the care and custody of the dead body shall knowingly or wilfully do or permit to be done any unnecessary act by which such disease may spread from such dead body.

SEC. 13. Every person who shall violate any provision of the preceding section shall, upon conviction thereof, pay a fine of not more than twenty dollars, or be imprisoned not exceeding ten days.

SEC. 14. Any person who shall violate any of the provisions of this ordinance, the punishment whereof has not been hereinbefore provided for, shall, upon conviction thereof, pay a fine of not more than twenty dollars, or be imprisoned not exceeding ten days.

SEC. 15. All ordinances and parts of ordinances inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

A true copy,

(Attest.)

CHARLES F. EASTON, *Town Clerk*.

5. This town has no legal board of health other than the town council.
6. James W. Walker, M. D., health officer.
7. Gratuitous vaccination has been provided during the year, and about two hundred school children were vaccinated.
8. Undertakers are fairly prompt in sending in their returns of deaths.
9. Clergymen make returns of marriages promptly.

CHARLES F. EASTON, *Town Clerk*.

#### NORTH PROVIDENCE.

1. Nothing for the promotion of public health has been contemplated during the year.
2. There has been no extension of the water service during the year.
3. This town has no sewage system.
4. There have been no new sanitary ordinances enacted during the year.
5. This town has no legal board of health other than the town council.
6. Sanford E. Kinnecom, health officer.
7. Gratuitous vaccination has not been provided for during the year.
8. Undertakers have sent in their returns of deaths promptly.
9. Clergymen are prompt in making returns of marriages.

THOMAS H. ANGELL, *Town Clerk*.

## NORTH SMITHFIELD.

1. Nothing for the promotion of public health has been contemplated during the year.
2. This town has no water service.
3. This town has no sewage system.
4. There have been no new sanitary ordinances enacted during the year.
5. This town has no legal board of health other than the town council.
6. John B. Green, health officer.
7. Gratuitous vaccination has not been provided for during the year.
8. Undertakers are fairly prompt in sending in their returns of deaths.
9. Clergymen make returns of marriages promptly.

BYRON A. ANDREWS, *Town Clerk.*

## PAWTUCKET.

1. Nothing for the promotion of public health has been contemplated during the year.
2. Ninety per cent. of the population has been supplied with water service during the year.
3. The aggregate length of sewers in this city is 37.0118 miles and forty-three per cent. of the population has drainage connections.
4. The following extracts from the annual report of the city engineer of Pawtucket, to the commissioner of public works, Loren G. Ladd, gives the work done in the water works department and the operation of the sewage filter beds.

The use of lead lined iron pipe for all services up to and including 2 inches in size has been continued, and the experience of the past four years convinces us that it is the best and cheapest service pipe available for our use.

## SEWERS.

Under this head I take pleasure in reporting a remarkably successful year as regards work accomplished and the cost of the same. The same general plan of construction management has been continued with economical results.

We would state, with feelings of pardonable pride, that in quality of work and relative cost of the same, the sewer work of this city will stand the closest scrutiny and comparison of cost with any that has come under our notice.

I would invite your careful perusal of the report of the city engineer, which treats of this subject in detail.

The banks and surroundings at the filter beds have been greatly improved in appearance by loaming, seeding and sodding until the plant now presents a remarkably attractive appearance. The efficiency of the working of the plant is remarkable, complete and detailed account of the work of the beds have been carefully kept and tabulated and are a series of valuable records for reference and comparisons.

### STATEMENT OF CHIEF CLERK OF WATER DEPARTMENT.

Applications for water for year ending September 30, 1896, are as follows :

In Pawtucket division.....	166
In Central Falls division.....	43
In Lonsdale and Valley Falls division.....	29
In East Providence division.....	47
In Ashton division.....	5

---

290

### SERVICES IN USE.

7071 services in use as per last year's report.

170 added during year in Pawtucket division.

42	"	"	Central Falls division.
26	"	"	Valley Falls and Lonsdale division.
42	"	"	East Providence division.
6	"	"	Ashton division.

---

7357

24 services discontinued in all divisions.

---

7333 total number of services in use September 30, 1896.

### SUMMARY OF PUMPING EXPENSES FOR TEN MONTHS ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1896.

*Pumping Stations Numbers one, two and three.*

Total expenses for the 10 months.....	\$14,513.31
Total number of United States gallons pumped into reservoir....	1,636,510,901
Total cost of raising 1,000,000 gallons into the reservoir.....	\$8.90
Total cost of raising 1,000,000 gallons one foot high....	0.0452
Average daily consumption of water in United States gallons....	5,345,937
Maximum daily consumption of water in United States gallons....	8,473,012
Minimum daily consumption of water in United States gallons....	2,879,879

TABLE SHOWING AMOUNT OF RAIN AND MELTED SNOW FOR TEN MONTHS  
ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1896.

DAYS OF MONTH.	DECEMBER.	JANUARY.	FEBRUARY.	MARCH.	APRIL.	MAY.	JUNE.	JULY.	AUGUST.	SEPTEMBER.	DAYS OF MONTH.
1	.....	.....	‡0.540	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
2	0.220	.....	.....	.....	0.440	.....	.....	.....	0.880	.....	2
3	.....	‡0.030	.....	‡2.630	.....	0.050	.....	.....	.....	0.730	3
4	.....	.....	.....	+ *	+ *	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
5	.....	.....	‡0.260	.....	.....	0.370	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
6	+0.640	.....	1.790	.....	*	.....	.....	0.460	.....	.....	6
7	.....	.....	.....	0.490	+0.040	.....	0.025	0.130	.....	1.100	1.400
8	.....	+0.200	.....	.....	.....	.....	0.550	*	.....	.....	8
9	+ *	.....	‡0.110	.....	.....	.....	0.200	0.020	.....	.....	9
10	.....	+0.950	.....	.....	.....	.....	0.690	.....	.....	2.610	10
11	+ *	.....	+ *	.....	.....	0.040	.....	*	0.020	.....	11
12	+ *	0.040	.....	0.600	.....	.....	.....	.....	0.010	0.070	12
13	+ *	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0.020	.....	0.030	13
14	.....	.....	‡0.650	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0.050	.....	14
15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0.090	1.450	*	.....	0.340	15
16	.....	.....	+0.140	.....	.....	.....	.....	0.150	.....	.....	16
17	.....	.....	.....	‡1.920	0.370	.....	*	.....	0.020	.....	17
18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*	.....	.....	0.420	0.310	18
19	.....	+0.010	+0.320	‡0.400	0.070	0.150	.....	.....	*	.....	19
20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*	.....	1.440	20
21	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0.250	.....	0.080	.....	.....	21
22	0.550	.....	.....	.....	‡0.250	.....	0.010	.....	0.150	0.130	22
23	.....	.....	*	.....	.....	.....	.....	0.280	0.190	.....	23
24	0.020	1.110	.....	+0.140	.....	.....	.....	.....	0.210	.....	24
25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0.270	.....	.....	25
26	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0.180	.....	.....	.....	.....	26
27	0.250	+ *	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0.020	0.050	.....	27
28	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0.340	*	.....	.....	28
29	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0.610	.....	0.040	.....	.....	29
30	.....	.....	.....	1.110	.....	.....	.....	0.080	.....	0.750	30
31	0.840	.....	.....	.....	.....	0.590	.....	.....	0.030	.....	31
Total	2.520	2.340	4.010	5.600	1.170	2.330	3.490	1.550	3.130	7.810	

Total rain and melted snow, 35.04.

Total depth of snow, 43.37.

\* Too small to measure.

+ Snow.

‡ Snow and rain.

#### FILTER FIELDS.\*

The construction work at the filter fields was practically completed in 1895, and all that has been done this year has been to sod some of the banks where the grass seed that was sown did not take a good root.

An abundance of sod was found upon the strip of land which was purchased for an extension of the fields, and the placing of this on many of the banks will prevent their being washed by the winter storms.

\* See also reports for 1894 and 1895, for diagrams and cuts of fields.

The amount of sewage received and cared for during the last ten months has been a little less than that received during the same months of 1895 owing to the West avenue section being shut off from the fields for about sixty days while the Trenton street sewer was under construction, and the Newell avenue section having been shut out for eleven and one-half days, while the break occasioned by a washout was being repaired.

A much better regulation of the flow of sewage to the fields has been obtained by placing an automatic regulator in the receiving chamber, which cuts off the flow of sewage into the tanks when a storm has increased that flow beyond the amount for which the gates are set, and again opens communication with them when the flow has returned to its normal rate.

The sewers of the city being constructed upon the combine system, it is, of course, out of the question to provide for treating the large amount of storm-water which is at times collected from the 400 acres now sewered.

For this reason the regulator was put in, and can be set to take as much or as little of the storm flow as is desired.

During the past year it has worked in a very satisfactory manner. It has been set to admit about 6,500 gallons per hour, and so has taken a-portion of the first flow of the storm.

The amount of the sewage received and cared for at the filter fields from December 1, 1895, to October 1, 1896, has been as follows :

	Total number of gallons.	Gallons per day.	West avenue shut.
December, 1895.....	2,506,557	80,856	.....
January, 1896.....	2,100,284	67,751	8 days
February, ".....	1,605,247	55,353	5.9 "
March, ".....	1,471,125	47,455	13.44 "
April, ".....	1,328,565	44,285	29.33 "
May, ".....	1,443,366	46,560	16.52 "
June, ".....	1,470,719	49,024	0.23 "
July, ".....	1,634,387	52,722	
August, ".....	1,595,598	51,471	( Newell avenue
September, ".....	1,246,554	41,552	( closed 11.41 days.
<hr/>			
	16,402,402		

The average normal flow of sewage between the hours of 7 a. m. and 5 p. m. has been about 3,000 gallons per hour, while the average normal rate of flow for the remaining 15 hours of the day has been 1,800 gallons per hour.

At the close of 1895 there were 181 connections and a population of 1,480 using

the 7 miles of sewers constructed in the district delivering sewage to the filter-fields. There are now 8.9 miles, 231 connections, and a population of about 1,875 living in the houses connected.

An actual canvass of 165 connections showed that the average number of persons to a connection was 7.9 and that the average consumption of water per capita per day was 17.28 gallons, equal to 22,522 gallons daily. Three school houses, a "Home for the Aged" and a manufacturing establishment add 9,000 gallons per day. Flush tanks and drinking fountains will furnish about 7,000 gallons more, making a total daily consumption of water in the district at the beginning of the year of about 38,500 gallons. The amount of sewage in excess of this quantity is due to the infiltration of ground water and to the storm water admitted during light rains and the first part of heavy storms.

The results from this plant have been very satisfactory. The dose applied to the beds has been at the rate of 100,000 gallons per acre excepting upon beds numbered 8-9-10 and 11, upon which the dose has been at the rate of 200,000 gallons per acre since January 21, 1896. The dose on these beds was increased because they have a much greater depth of filtering material than the other beds, the sand extending at least five or six feet below the tile drains, and we do not see but what these beds disposed of this double dose as satisfactorily as the other beds did of the smaller.

Sewage has been applied to the beds in rotation, and no difference was made in the system of application during the winter months.

The following table shows some of the interesting data gathered from the record which is kept of the work at these fields, and the results of the analyses of samples of sewage and of effluent which are taken each month :

MONTH.	Dose in gallons per acre.	Number of days between doses.	Bed on which sewage was applied.	ANALYSIS OF SAMPLES. (Parts per 100,000).														Per cent. of unoxidized nitrogen re- moved from sewage.	Per cent. of organic matter removed as shown by albuminoid ammonia.	AVERAGE PER MONTH.		Total rainfall in inches.
				Free Ammonia.	Albuminoid Ammonia.			Nitrogen as Nitrates.		Nitrogen as Nitrites.		Total Nitrogen.	Chlorine.		Oxygen absorbed in four hours.							
					Sewage.	Effluent.	Sewage.	Effluent.	Sewage.	Effluent.	Sewage.		Effluent.	Sewage.	Effluent.							
																Total.	Suspended.					
DECEMBER.....	100,000	2.58	7	1.15 .35	.49 .092	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.55 2.11	.012 .02	1.75 0.44	4.40 4.71	2.21 .15	75	84.3	46.6 34.3	3.06				
JANUARY.....	100,000	3.44	6 & 7	4.00 .26	.84 .10	.46 .02	.....	.....	.....	1.60 1.60	.....	4.68 3.78	5.70 4.70	10.6 .20	92	88.1	43.2 25.2	2.03				
FEBRUARY.....	100,000	5.80	5	2.34 .53	.936 .12	.351 .07	.08 0.16	.01	.06	3.47 6.34	6.30 4.30	8.8 .32	87.2 40.5	29.4 6.40	82	87.2	40.5 29.4	6.40				
MARCH.....	200,000	7.75	8	3.40 .40	.600 .02	.30 Trace	.....	.....	.....	1.40 1.40	.15	3.79 3.62	5.80 1.30	2.34 .05	90	96.7	40.1 31.5	4.32				
APRIL.....	100,000	10.0	5	4.70 .40	.65 .06	.35 Trace	.....	.....	.....	3.70 3.70	.50	4.91 4.20	9.50 5.70	3.71 .28	91	90.8	46.7 51.9	1.18				
MAY.....	100,000	7.75	7	3.30 .24	.90 .025	.60 Trace	.....	.....	.....	3.80 3.80	Trace	4.20 3.98	7.20 5.20	4.10 .05	94	97.2	53.6 61.8	2.65				
JUNE.....	100,000	7.50	5	4.00 .47	.30 .05	.15	.....	.....	.....	4.10 4.10	.065	3.79 4.69	5.70 5.70	1.88 .29	87	83.4	57.7 66.1	3.84				
JULY.....	100,000	6.20	6	4.00 .13	.45 .10	.25 .05	.....	.....	.....	4.10 4.10	.065	4.04 3.70	5.00 5.50	5.12 .03	93	77.8	57.9 74.4	1.29				
AUGUST.....	100,000	7.75	7	5.50 .36	.50 .10	.26	.....	.....	.....	5.0 5.0	Trace	5.35 3.60	6.00 6.00	3.10 .16	91	80.	66.0 74.1	2.39				
SEPTEMBER.....	200,000	10.0	11	4.67 .08	.60 .11	.25 Trace	.....	.....	.....	0.95 0.95	Trace	4.83 2.46	7.00 5.00	3.04 .16	95	81.7	63.4 63.9	8.81				

The analyses of sewage were made from representative samples taken during the first week of the month following that opposite which they are set down in the above table, and the corresponding analyses of effluents, were made from representative samples of effluent taken upon the next application of sewage to that bed upon which the sewage was applied when a sample of it was taken for analysis.

The twenty-sixth annual report of the State Board of Health of Massachusetts, on page 520, under the heading, Composition of sewage, contains the following : —“The fairest idea of the relative strength of the sewage may be obtained from the amounts of total nitrogen, which is calculated as fourteen-seventeenths of the sum of the free ammonia,” and double the albuminoid ammonia, and it is in this way that the figures in the columns under “total nitrogen” were found.

The above figures will show to some extent the degree of purification obtained, but they do not fairly represent the full work of the plant in that respect, for the samples of sewage analyzed were representative samples taken as the sewage flowed from the upper part of the collecting tanks and after it had been allowed to settle for about twenty-four hours, which would, according to the experiments of the Massachusetts State Board of Health, cause a removal of more than 48 per cent. of the organic matter.\*

The lower half foot of sewage in the tanks, termed sludge, was then turned on the sludge beds, of which there are four, at the rate of 100,000 gallons per acre.

It will thus be seen that the sludge beds have been called upon to do a larger amount of work than the other beds, and we hope in the future to collect additional data as to their efficiency.

The amount of sludge removed from the sludge beds during the ten months, as near as could be ascertained by knowing the capacity of the wheel-barrow used and counting the number of loads, was 63 cubic yards, or an average of 3.84 cubic yards per million gallons of sewage treated.

It is possible that a considerable part of this 63 cubic yards is made up of sand which comes from the top of the bed with the sludge, when it is raked up before it has been thoroughly dried out, as has happened during some of the winter months and on the occasion of heavy storms.

Nothing has been taken from the surface of any of the other beds except loam which had washed from some of the banks on to the beds. They have simply been raked over after every fifth dose of sewage.

About the first of November, 1895, beds 1-2-6-7-8 and 9 were furrowed for winter service in order to compare the work of these beds with those having a level surface.

---

\* See report for 1895, page 451.



From such observations as we think we are able to make, it would seem that it might be somewhat better to arrange the surface of the beds in this manner for winter work, although no trouble was experienced with any of the beds.

#### BEHAVIOR OF THE BEDS DURING THE WINTER MONTHS.

During the week ending December 14th the temperature of the air was continually below the freezing point, while on the 18th, 19th, 20th, and 21st, the freezing point was not reached at all, and in the middle of the day on the 19th and 20th the thermometer stood at 60° Farenheit. The temperature did not again fall below 32°, except for about eight hours, until January first.

On the thirteenth of December frost first appeared in the beds, from 2" to 5" being found. From that time until the 20th, the depth of frost varied from 1" to 7", soft spots being usually found in different parts of the beds after the application of the sewage. On the 20th, the frost was all out of the beds.

During the month of January the temperature was seldom above 32° even in the middle of the day, and at one time dropped to 10° below zero. Frost was found in all the beds after the 4th of January and they became quite hard, but after the application of the sewage soft spots could still be found where the sewage seemed to have penetrated the frost. Ice, of course, formed on the beds, in some cases reaching a thickness of 3" to 4", but even when the sewage was turned directly upon a bed covered with ice it seemed to find its way under the ice and through the sand in places, so that at no time was the distribution of sewage on the beds interrupted.

The first two weeks of February record a temperature hanging very close around the freezing point, while on the 17th it dropped to 11° below zero and remained below 32° with the exception of nine hours on the 19th, when it reached 34°, until the 23rd.

It then rose to 48° and did not drop below freezing again until the 25th. On the 28th it reached and remained near 50° and did not go below freezing until the 2nd of March.

During the first part of the month the beds remained about the same as in January, frost being found from 3" to 8" in depth. On the 18th all the beds were hard, while on the 29th but two were hard, three were nearly all soft, and the remainder were soft in all parts.

After the 2d of March the temperature was generally around and below freezing until the 19th, when it reached 50°. From then until the end of the month the thermometer varied between 20° and 50°, being as much of the time below freezing as it was above. On the 31st it reached 64°, and during the week ending April 11th descended below 32° only during the early morning hours.

For the first part of the month the beds were generally soft, with hard places.

About the 13th they became a little harder, but on the 24th all beds were soft, and remained free from frost after that time.

#### WATER WORKS.

For the last two years a large amount of work has been done upon the plans showing water pipes, gates and hydrants, and 36 detailed plans, covering nearly all sections of the city, are now filed in the office.

A large map of the city, 7' by 9', on a scale of 240 feet to an inch, has been made for use in the office of the department of public works, and on this has been located the complete system of water pipes, gates and hydrants within the city, and the supply mains which pass through Central Falls and Cumberland.

A very valuable addition to the data filed in the office, and an assistance to those who may be called upon to use this information, has been the construction of a book giving the accurate location of all water gates in the section of the city covered by it.

One book covering section A, which is that portion of the city bounded north by the Attleboro line, east by York avenue, south by Prairie avenue, and west by George and Broad streets, has been completed. The size and character of a single leaf of this book is shown on the following page, and there are 100 leaves showing 400 street intersections.

These leaves are blue-prints, and are made from tracings 21" x 32", representing sixteen leaves, filed in this office. Thus any number of books can be readily made after the information is first obtained and put in proper form, and they can be supplied to any persons connected with the department of public works whose duty it may be to use any of these gates. Four books of section A have been bound. Locations of gates are made by measurements from the most permanent things in the vicinity, and changes can be made when necessary as the book is stubbed. In the back of the book is an index map of that portion of the city covered, showing all the pipes and gates, and referring to the proper page for the detailed location of any one. The division lines on the page run north and south and east and west, and the streets are shown in their proper location with respect to points of the compass.

Probably two more books of a similar character will be necessary to cover the remaining portions of the city, and it is very desirable to complete these as soon as possible.

Lines and grades have been given for the laying of 2.3 miles of water mains, and notes have been taken of such details of these mains as may be needed for future reference.

Plans have been made and work performed in connection with the grading about pumping station No. 1.

## MEMORANDA.

Area of city of Pawtucket.....	8,725 square miles.
Total length of streets... ..	128.76 miles.
Approximate amount of curbing set.....	62.16 "
"    length of curbed streets.....	35.23 "
Streets paved with granite blocks, 97,155 square yards or.....	5.73 "
"    "    brick paving, 1,965 "    "    .....	0.14 "
"    "    asphalt paving, 919 "    "    .....	0.06 "
"    "    concrete paving, 1,657 "    "    .....	0.12 "
Length of macadamized streets .....	13.38 "
"    "    gravelled streets.....	53.07 "
Total length of improved streets ..	72.50 "
Total length of water mains connected with the Pawtucket water works.....	133.17 "
Capacity of pumping engines 12,000,000 gallons per 24 hours.	
Water pressure in Main street square 110 lbs. per square inch.	
Total length of sewers.....	37.00 "
"    "    " street railways, (electric).....	23.52 "

GEORGE A. CARPENTER,  
*City Engineer.*

5. This city has no legal board of health other than the board of aldermen.
6. Frank R. Jenks, M. D., city physician.
7. Gratuitous vaccination has been provided in this city, and two hundred thirty-nine persons were vaccinated during the year.
8. Undertakers have promptly sent in their returns of deaths.
9. Clergymen make returns of marriages promptly.

ALDEN W. SIBLEY, *City Clerk.*

## PROVIDENCE.

1. A large amount of work has been contemplated and executed in the various departments of the city during the year.
2. An account of the extension of the water service is given in the extracts from the reports of the commissioner of public works.
3. The work on the large main trunk of the sewer system, and the pumping station connected therewith at Field's Point, has been completed.
4. The removal of the privy vaults on sewerred streets in the compact part of the city has been continued. The plumbing law continues in good effect.

5. The board of aldermen is the board of health.

6. The health officers are: Charles V. Chapin, M. D., superintendent of health; Charles H. Leonard, M. D., vaccinating physician; Eugene P. King, M. D., medical inspector; Walter J. Lewis, sanitary inspector.

7. Gratuitous vaccinations were afforded to a large number of school children, and a certain number of adults were vaccinated. A detailed report of this work will be found under the report of the health officer.

8. All undertakers send in their returns promptly, as permits for burial or removal of remains from the city are governed by city ordinances providing for reports of deaths before issuance of permit, and this is also controlled by the licensing of undertakers. Not only the liability of a fine but of the suspension of license produces prompt and careful reports.

SUMMARY OF STATEMENTS MADE IN THE REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF  
PUBLIC WORKS, ROBERT E. SMITH, AND OF THE CITY ENGINEER,  
J. HERBERT SNEED, C. E.

POLLUTION OF THE PAWTUXET RIVER.

Inspections of the banks of the Pawtuxet have been continued from day to day, a monthly report being submitted by the inspector giving the possible sources of pollution and the condition of the river at various points, as well as the condition of the banks of all small streams running into the river. The actual excremental pollution is now reduced to a minimum.

The number of meters in use is 14,845.

The number of service pipes in use is 19,404.

The average daily use of water per service for the year 1896 has been 469 gallons.

The population of the city is estimated at 150,000, and the population supplied in the suburbs is estimated at 11,800.

The water receipts for 1896 were \$485,187.33

The net cost of maintenance for 1896 was \$58,228.45.

The net cost of the water works construction from November 8, 1869, to January 1, 1897, is \$6,270,073.69, upon which there has been a revenue for water sold of \$7,362,834.32.

Water pipes of the new high pressure fire service have been laid in the following streets during the year 1896. The water as yet has not been let into these pipes.

STREET.	BETWEEN WHAT POINTS.	SIZES AND LENGTHS OF PIPES LAID.		
		12 inch.	16 inch.	24 inch.
Aborn.....	Washington street north.....	.....	57.02	.....
Aborn.....	Washington street south.....	.....	29.00	.....
Batley. . . .	Washington and Westminster streets. . . .	.....	230.37	.....
Eddy... . . .	Washington and Westminster streets....	398.02	.....	.....
Exchange ....	Weybosset and Dyer streets.....	.....	273 30	.....
Mathewson...	Washington street south.....	.....	25.51	.....
Steeple.....	At Exchange Bridge .....	.....	.....	146.18
Washington. .	Dorrance and Batley streets.....	.....	4,172.89	.....
Westminster..	Weybosset street to west of Graves lane..	.....	566 16	.....
Weybosset....	Westminster and Winslow streets.....	.....	156.20	.....
	Totals in feet....	398.02	5,510.45	146.18

Nineteen hydrants have been set on the above pipe of the new high pressure fire service.

The monthly and annual, and the average daily and monthly consumption of water, including waste and leakage, during the year, is shown by the following table :

MONTHS.	Consumption per month.	Average monthly con- sumption.	Average daily con- sumption per month.	Average- daily con- sumption for the year.
January.....	315,779,590		10,186,438	
February.....	254,957,132		8,791,625	
March.....	271,047,309		8,743,462	
April.....	258,134,784		8,604,493	
May.....	287,109,655		9,261,602	
June.....	289,301,526		9,643,384	
July.....	307,934,938		9,933,385	
August.....	300,714,261		9,700,460	
September.....	265,023,823		8,834,127	
October.....	263,189,353		8,489,979	
November.....	241,572,377		8,052,413	
December.....	278,259,379		8,976,109	
Total. ....	3,333,024,127			
Averages....		277,752,011		9,106,623

The amount of water consumed, shown in the above table, includes the supplying of about forty-four and four-tenths miles of distribution pipes, located in adjoining towns, as well as supplying the greater part of the State institutions at Cranston. A considerable quantity of water has been used during the year for irrigating at the Dexter Asylum, and also upon the improved sewerage system. Also, in the colder months, a large quantity of water has been run from the distribution pipes, through small blow-offs, at different points where the pipes are not sufficiently protected in crossing bridges and elsewhere, for increasing the circulation in order to prevent the water from freezing in the pipes.

The maximum consumption of water for any one day, during the year 1896, was 12,771,000 gallons.

The following table shows the average daily consumption of water for each month and each year during the last twenty years :

Average Daily Consumption of Water in Gallons, including Waste and Leakage, for each Month and Year, from January, 1877, to December, 1896, inclusive.

Year.	Months.												For the Year.
	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	
1877	2,299,832	2,258,338	1,896,037	2,250,747	2,526,668	2,696,840	2,914,214	2,762,598	3,012,462	2,607,809	2,217,213	2,303,127	2,492,032
1878	2,156,849	2,147,463	2,292,755	2,625,865	2,854,235	2,891,205	3,876,397	3,118,868	3,171,755	2,845,880	2,362,822	2,378,500	2,701,404
1879	2,825,437	2,691,292	2,596,154	2,383,990	3,221,556	3,479,451	3,782,391	3,594,332	3,319,664	3,375,997	2,894,986	2,666,254	3,119,279
1880	2,938,299	2,863,525	2,895,195	2,965,488	3,676,661	5,054,378	4,189,428	3,921,078	3,818,019	3,670,098	3,347,852	3,224,278	2,547,264
1881	3,538,158	4,066,555	3,194,102	2,985,615	3,536,239	3,811,259	4,048,632	4,457,984	4,156,185	3,919,993	3,505,667	3,377,005	3,716,937
1882	3,295,114	3,267,352	3,057,839	3,016,466	3,239,567	4,025,401	4,692,148	5,094,632	3,840,315	3,899,707	3,327,138	3,647,212	3,055,427
1883	3,942,644	3,743,029	3,910,265	3,439,723	3,825,896	4,638,322	5,238,463	5,183,282	4,766,763	3,813,735	3,674,431	3,575,118	4,143,798
1884	4,237,205	3,874,251	3,902,594	3,426,872	3,791,939	4,695,192	4,380,545	4,061,473	4,819,765	4,237,719	3,670,442	3,991,750	4,083,373
1885	4,484,698	4,733,051	4,796,437	4,102,809	4,098,028	5,443,199	5,561,358	5,014,507	4,494,512	4,371,991	4,196,599	4,706,766	4,739,556
1886	4,894,687	4,750,859	4,827,113	4,333,738	4,526,374	4,928,957	6,023,126	4,877,404	4,636,173	4,619,401	4,245,827	4,637,718	4,822,125
1887	5,065,692	4,968,199	4,827,961	4,406,514	4,902,265	5,161,882	5,573,502	5,005,397	5,082,313	4,801,669	4,401,758	5,102,318	4,439,982
1888	5,455,297	5,792,769	5,394,102	4,863,637	4,843,517	6,171,341	6,508,645	5,871,233	5,322,467	5,337,688	5,175,399	5,511,404	5,518,691
1889	5,721,886	7,398,677	5,803,799	5,271,386	5,754,508	6,144,568	5,691,632	5,530,145	5,325,370	5,406,870	5,167,138	6,144,844	5,786,961
1890	6,335,263	6,788,927	6,278,058	6,843,612	6,602,297	6,896,124	8,113,876	7,131,431	6,725,043	6,278,268	6,084,880	6,826,615	6,743,047
1891	6,351,130	6,532,755	6,723,630	6,672,833	7,550,679	7,749,487	7,726,381	7,179,031	7,572,500	7,533,781	7,317,136	7,694,110	7,272,070
1892	7,649,986	7,830,188	7,615,424	7,366,370	6,767,882	8,371,779	9,304,373	9,114,400	8,632,279	7,995,487	7,647,790	8,479,653	8,058,411
1893	9,305,613	8,847,526	8,737,623	8,673,662	8,583,598	9,915,898	10,778,431	10,502,928	9,482,852	8,789,900	7,851,148	8,608,893	9,128,563
1894	9,107,465	9,467,594	9,089,355	8,727,006	9,971,564	11,289,817	12,391,564	10,758,910	10,217,683	10,199,980	8,861,733	9,075,540	9,904,431
1895	9,625,870	9,829,436	8,604,297	7,699,583	8,776,297	9,491,859	8,993,597	9,495,129	9,102,791	8,150,592	8,192,790	9,559,831	8,905,985
1896	10,196,438	8,791,625	8,743,462	8,604,493	9,261,602	9,643,384	9,933,385	9,700,460	8,834,127	8,489,979	8,652,413	8,976,169	9,106,623

The new high pressure fire service will derive its supply of water from Fruit Hill reservoir, and the total length of pipe intended to be laid in connection with it is about 4,065 feet of 24-inch pipe, 22,855 feet of 16-inch pipe, and 2,267 feet of 12-inch pipe. Attached to the pipe there will be about 94 hydrants. The static pressure in the pipes, from Fruit Hill reservoir, will be at the lowest elevation about 110 pounds per square inch, and at the highest elevation about 80 pounds per square inch.

*Summary of Statistics.—Report of 1896.—In accordance with suggestions adopted by the New England Water Works Association. Providence Water Works, Providence County, R. I.*

Population of Providence.....	150,000.
Estimated population supplied in the suburbs .....	11,800.
Date of construction.....	1870 to 1876.
By whom owned .....	City of Providence.
Source of supply .....	Pawtuxet river, in the town of Cranston.

#### MODE OF SUPPLY.

The water is pumped from the Pawtuxet river into a storage reservoir located upon a hill about one mile distant. From this reservoir it flows into the city by gravitation, directly supplying a second storage reservoir within the city limits, and also that portion of the city which is of sufficiently low elevation to be served by gravitation. To supply that part of the city of too high an elevation to be served by these reservoirs, a third reservoir is located in the town of North Providence. The water is pumped by supplementary pumping machinery from the mains or from the second reservoir, above mentioned, into the high service reservoir. This supplementary pumping machinery can also supply the high service district, if the reservoir should be out of service, by pumping directly into the mains.

#### PUMPING.

1. Builders of pumping machinery.
  - a. Worthington Duplex engine, built by Henry R. Worthington.
  - b. Cornish engine, built by Paulding, Kemble & Co.
  - c. Corliss Vertical engine, built by George H. Corliss.
  - d. Worthington Triple Expansion engine, built by Henry R. Worthington.
  - e. Corliss Horizontal High Service engine, built by George H. Corliss.
  - f. Nagle High Service engine, built by the Providence Steam Engine Co.
  - g. Holly High Service engine, built by the Holly Manufacturing Co.



	Worthington Duplex.	Corliss.	Worthington Triple Expansion.	Corliss High Service.	Nagle High Service.	Holly High Service.
2. Description of coal used.						
a. Anthracite.	Anthracite.	Anthracite.	Anthracite and Bituminous.	Anthracite.	Anthracite.	Anthracite.
c. Pea.	Pea.	Pea.*	Egg and Stove.†	Egg and Stove.†	Egg.	
d. Beaver Meadow.	Beaver Meadow.	Beaver Meadow and George's Creek Cumberland.	Lacka- wanna.	Lackawanna and Wilkesbarre.	Wilkes- barre.	
e. Price, per gross ton delivered,						
	\$4.27	\$4.28	\$4.50	\$4.98	\$5.13	\$5.15
g. Wood, price per cord,						
	\$4.50	\$4.50	\$4.50	\$5.00	\$5.00	\$5.00
3. Coal consumed for the year, in pounds,						
	187,750	535,500	4,641,970	457,600	587,722	115,562
4. $\frac{\text{Pounds of wood consumed.}}{3} = \text{coal in pounds,}$						
	83	1,333	833	117	2,548	67
5. Total fuel consumed for the year, (3)+(4) in pounds,						
	187,833	536,833	4,642,803	457,717	590,270	115,629
6. Total pumpage for the year in gallons,						
	58,594,800	304,519,342	3,223,045,465	123,110,322	362,879,751	56,067,480
7. Average static head against which pumps work,						
	168.93	170.07	170.30	112.00	112.00	112.00
8. Average dynamic head against which pumps work,						
	171.93	174.62	175.88	116.66	116.66	139.00
9. Number of gallons pumped per pound of coal (3),						
	312	569	694	269	617	.....
10. Duty in foot pounds per 100 pounds of coal, using following formula, making no deductions for starting or banking fires, heating buildings or anything else.						
Duty = $\frac{\text{Gallons pumped (6) } \times 8.34 \text{ (lbs.) } \times 100 \times \text{dynamic head (8),}}{\text{Total fuel consumed (5).}}$						
	44,730,600	82,610,600	101,828,300	26,168,900	59,813,600	.....

\* Pea coal for heating building.

† Stove coal for banking a portion of the time.

*Cost of Pumping, Figured on Pumping Expenses, Including Cost of Fuel, Salaries, Oil, Waste, and other Supplies, Cleaning Engines and Houses, and repairing Machinery and Boilers, was \$18,857.06 for the Low Service, and \$7,531.57 for the High Service.*

11. Per million gallons raised against dynamic head (8) into low service reservoir, the cost was.....	\$5.26
Into high service reservoir (pumped twice, \$5.26 + \$13.89).....	\$19.15
12. Per million gallons raised one foot high (dynamic), low service, the cost was .....	\$0.0299
High service (pumped twice, \$0.0299 + \$0.1168), the cost was. . .	\$0.1467
Net cost of works to date.....	\$6,270,073.69

#### CONSUMPTION.

1. Estimated total population at date .....	161,800
4. Total number of gallons consumed for year.....	3,533,024,127
7. Average daily consumption.....	9,106,623
8. Gallons per day to each inhabitant. . . . .	56
10. Gallons per day to each tap (Distribution 22) .....	469

#### DISTRIBUTION.

##### *Mains.*

1. Kind of pipe used.....	Cast iron.
2. Size .....	From 6 to 36 inches.
3. Extended .....	37,501.77 feet.
4. Discontinued .....	981.50 feet.
5. Total now in use.....	*303.1921 miles.
8. Small distribution pipe, less than four inches, total length.....	None.
9. Hydrants added.....	54
10. Number now in use .....	1,755
11. Stop gates added .....	93
12. Number now in use .....	3,125
14. Number of blow-off gates. . . . .	32
15. Range of pressure on mains at centre of city for day and night	64 to 73 lbs.

##### *Services.*

16. Kind of pipe used.....	Lead and cast iron.
17. Size.....	From $\frac{1}{2}$ to 10 inches.

---

\*Includes 10,084 feet of 36-inch pipe, and 695 feet of 24-inch pipe, which are force mains, and 19.66 feet of 30 inch pipe, and 19,478.46 feet of 24-inch pipe, which are used both as a force and delivery main.

21. Services added.....	823
22. Number now in use.....	19,404
25. Meters added.....	939
26. Number now in use.....	14,845
27. Elevator supplies added .....	8
28. Number now in use. 117 4 and 6-inch, and 15 smaller supplies connected to house elevators.	

*Remarks.*

The Cornish engine was not run during the year.

The Worthington Duplex engine was run on 26 days.

The Corliss Vertical engine was run on 39 days.

The Worthington Triple Expansion engine was run on 289 days.

The Corliss Horizontal engine was run on 84 days.

The Nagle engine was run on 226 days.

The Holly engine was run on 38 days.

The following is a statement of the total lengths of sewers constructed to January, 1897 :

Size.	Constructed previous to 1896.	Constructed in 1896.	Totals.
Total length in feet .....	685,333.16	24,476.10	709,809.26
" " miles.....	129.7979	4.6356	134.4336

The buildings at the Ernest street sewage pumping station, which were in an advanced state at the date of the last report, were so far completed as to allow the commencement of the erection of the pumping engines on April 27th. These buildings, located about three hundred feet east of Allen's avenue and sixty-five feet north of Ernest street, consist of an engine house 48 by 90 feet, outside dimensions, with walls 34 feet high ; a filth hoist building, 24 by 27 feet, and walls 19 feet high ; a boiler house, 70 by 50.83 feet, and walls 19 feet high, with a coal vault adjoining the east side of same 21.17 by 69.33 feet, with walls 12 feet high. A bridge connecting the roof of this vault with a street to the east of the buildings and about 65 feet distant, facilitates the delivery of coal directly into the vault by dumping from the cart.

The chimney is located a little to the west of and opposite the centre of the boiler house, and is 16 feet square at the base, but octagon in shape above. It is 150 feet high above the boiler house floor and has a cast iron cap, lined with brick work, 5 feet 10 inches high and weighing 6,800 pounds. The inside flue is 5½ feet in diameter, and surrounding this is the ventilating flue. The buildings and chimney are built of Barrington brick with Indiana sandstone trimmings. The roofs are of steel, covered with matched boarding, upon which slate is nailed.

The gutters, spouts, flashings and finials are of copper. The floors of all the buildings are of Portland cement and are eight feet above mean high water.

Plate II is a horizontal section through the foundations just above the level of the screen chamber floor, which is about 0.25 feet above the crown line of the 8.5 foot intercepting sewer as it enters the filth hoist building. The elevation of the water line of intercepting sewer at this point is 17.25 feet below mean high water. As the sewer enters the building, channels are provided for stop planks by which the sewer can be shut off completely. The sewage arriving at this point has to pass through the filth hoist cages. There are four of these cages, each about 3 feet wide and 8.5 feet high, semicircular in plan and made of  $\frac{7}{8}$ -inch steel rods set vertically, with 2-inch space between the same, the bottom being of boiler plate. The frame in which the cages move is made up of channel steel riveted together, and is about 40 feet high. The mechanism for raising or lowering the cages is on the ground floor, and can be operated by hand, or a motor can easily be attached. In front of the cages, as they stand at the bottom, are iron doors, two to each cage, which are closed when the cage is to be raised, so that the flow will be deflected through the other cages. The cages are supposed to retain all the coarse and bulky material over two inches in diameter.

After passing the filth hoist cages the sewage flows into the screen chamber proper, the bottom of which is 1.75 feet lower than the bottom of the incoming sewer, or 19 feet below mean high water. This chamber extends the whole length of the engine house and is from 16 to 20 feet wide at the platform level, and occupies the space between the engine house and the boiler house as shown on plate V. The screen runs lengthwise of the chamber some 69 feet, and is inclined from a line nearly in the centre of the waterway at an angle of about 17 degrees toward the engine house. The screen is made of oak slats, 10 inches wide, 11 feet 3 inches long, and 1 inch in thickness, with bronze spacing pieces  $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch wide. The screen is made in sections about 1 foot wide, to facilitate removal or repairs. It is to be kept clean by men with hand rakes. Provision is made for using Pawtuxet water at three points on this floor to wash the screens, walls, and floors. The screen chamber is lighted, by day, by glass flooring above, and is ventilated by means of two 4-foot ducts leading from the north side of the chamber to the chimney, and a swinging ventilator at the east end of the chamber admits fresh air. Behind the screens are the inlets to the pump wells, which are at right angles with the screen chamber, and directly under the pumps, as shown in the plan. Each well can be shut off from the screen chamber by closing a 48-inch gate which is worked from the engine room. The bottoms of these wells are 3 feet lower than the bottom of the screen chamber, or 22 feet below mean high water. They are about 42 feet long, and inverted egg shape in cross section, as shown on plate IV. At the north or inlet end of each

well, where the 48 inch gate is located, is a manhole, shown as projecting into the screen chamber, which extends up to the ground level, and through which the gates can be removed or the chambers examined. Air vents are built into the walls at the south end of the wells connecting with the outside of the building above the ground, there being no open communication between any sewage channel and the interior of the engine house.

The engine house is designed to accommodate four pumping engines, three of which have been placed in position. Plates II and IV show the heavy outside walls and the solid piers on which the engines rest, the piers being connected with the north and south walls by heavy arches the full width of the piers and 6 feet thick at the crown. The whole construction below the ground level, except the lining of the pump wells and the bottom of the screen chamber, is one monolithic body of Portland cement concrete having all exposed surfaces plastered with Portland cement. The corridors between the ends of the piers and the side walls of the foundations give free access to the pumps, condensers, water supplies, etc. The flights of stairs, ascending from opposite ends of these corridors, connect this floor with the engine room above. A 12-inch iron pipe coming into the north corridor from the east side of the engine house supplies spring water or sea water, at pleasure, for condensing purposes. The spring water comes from drains laid around the building under the foundations, and is also connected with the underdrain of the large Elmwood sewer in Ernest street. As a substitute or auxiliary supply a 24 inch brick conduit has been built to the shore line some 1,418 feet north from the pumping station, and from this point a channel has been dredged about 1,200 feet long out to the harbor line near Sassafras Point light. The elevation of the water line of this conduit is 5.3 feet below mean low water so as to insure a permanent supply. The Pawtuxet water supply is brought into the east end of the north corridor with provision in three places on this floor for the use of hose.

On the engine room floor large iron gratings at each end of the engines serve to supply light and air to the corridors below.

The interior walls of all the buildings are of face brick. The woodwork of doors and windows is of oak. The ceilings of the engine room, of the filth hoist house and the connecting room, between the engine room and the boiler room, are plastered on metallic lathing, which is wired to purlins, which in turn are fastened to the under side of the lower members of the steel roof trusses.

In the view of the engine room and on plates IV and V, will be seen a traveling crane which can be run the whole length of the house. The capacity of this crane is estimated to be ten tons. It was used in the erection of the three pumping engines and greatly facilitated the work. It will be of great use in case of any repairs to the present engines or in the erection of the fourth engine.

The buildings and engines are lighted by incandescent electric lights.

The engines, shown on plates IV, V and VI, were made by the Holly Manufacturing Company, of Lockport, N. Y., and are direct acting triple-expansion, condensing engines, with two fly-wheels to each engine to aid in equalizing the motion. The steam cylinders are respectively 18, 31 and  $45\frac{1}{4}$  inches diameter for the high, intermediate and low pressure, with three feet length of stroke. Between the cylinders are receivers or reheaters into which the steam passes from the high and intermediate cylinders, and is heated to a slight extent by a coil of pipe filled with live steam from the boilers. The exhaust steam passes down to the condensers which are on the pump floor. The piston rods connect with large square cross heads, from which four rods are connected directly to the top of each pump plunger. The rods connecting the fly-wheels run within these four rods, and are attached to the same cross head. The fly-wheels are 12 feet in diameter and weigh about 7.8 tons each. The three pump plungers are 42 inches in diameter and about 8 feet long. The suction pipes are 3.5 feet in diameter, and 7.5 feet long, reaching to within 2.5 feet of the bottom of the pump well, there being three suction pipes in each pump well. The lower valve chambers are about 5.5 feet in diameter, and 4 feet high above the pump floor, and contain conical banks of 72 valves each. Each valve opening,  $5\frac{3}{8}$  inches in diameter, is bushed with Tobin bronze, and the hinged flap or cover carries a ring of rubber,  $\frac{5}{8}$  of an inch thick, which seats upon the bronze bushing. The bolts and nuts connected with the valves are of bronze. The valves are arranged so that they will open only  $1\frac{7}{8}$  inches on the lower side, and, when open, will have a tension of twenty pounds upon them, obtained from a bronze wire spring attached to each valve to aid in shutting it promptly at the end of the stroke. The upper valve chamber, directly over the lower one, is about 7 feet in diameter and 6.5 feet long. The valve case is cylindrical and contains 72 valves of the same kind and size as those above described. The plunger passes through this valve case and, at the lower end of the stroke, reaches nearly to the lower case. The upper valve chambers are connected so that the low pressure pump discharges through the intermediate, thence both discharge through the high pressure, and thence the three are discharged by a 48-inch pipe through the south wall of the foundations to the 88-inch circular conduit in Ernest street, the bottom of which is 9.76 feet above mean high water.

The engines are intended to carry 125 pounds of steam, and by contract each engine is to be able to pump from 12,000,000 to 36,000,000 gallons per day under an average head of 27 feet, but varying from 26 feet to 34 feet, and to develop a duty, while pumping under the most unfavorable conditions, of 100,000,000 foot pounds, and while pumping 24,000,000 gallons, under a head of 27 feet, a duty of 125,000,000 foot pounds per 100 pounds of coal.

The steam is supplied by four Babcock and Wilcox boilers, two of them roughly rated at 120 horse power each, and the other two at 80 horse power each. The feed water is passed through a "Green's Economizer," placed in the flue between the boilers and the chimney. This economizer has forty-eight 6-inch tubes about 9 feet long. All the exposed surfaces of steam or feed water pipes, in both engine room and boiler room are covered with asbestos covering.

The coal is fed to the furnaces directly from a car which runs on tracks in front of the boilers, and which, by means of a turn table, can be run into the coal vault. Scales of two tons capacity are placed in this line of track. See plate III.

On December 26th, the engines having been completed and ready to pump, the stop planks were taken out in the fifth hoist building, and engine No. 1 was started and the first section of over one-half mile pumped out. The bulkheads at the end of the various sections were then taken down as fast as the sections could be drained and, at the date of this report, the main line is open up to Dorrance street. The bulkhead at this point is the last one on the line between the pumping station and Olneyville, and all the lines will be opened as soon as possible.

## PUBLIC PARKS.

The area, in square feet and in acres, for each tract of land now devoted to park purposes in the city is given below :

	AREA IN SQUARE FEET	ACRES.
Abbott Park on Broad street, near Chestnut street.....	7,800	0.179
Arnold square (deeded to, but not accepted by the city).....	38,950	0.894
Blackstone Park .....	1,567,100	35.976
Blackstone Boulevard Parkway.....	829,828	19.050
Columbus Park.....	9,123	0.209
Davis Park.....	1,483,871	34.065
Dexter Training Ground (controlled by commissioners).....	395,410	9.077
Fenner Park.....	2,946	0.068
Franklin Square, at corner of Atwell's avenue and Bradford street...	22,914	0.526
Hayward Park.....	115,349	2.648
Hopkins Park.....	48,590	1.115
Prospect Terrace.....	12,033	0.276
Roger Williams Square.....	40,000	0.918
Roger Williams Park.....	18,400,759	422.423
Tockwotten Park.....	155,765	3.576
Triangle at junction of Charles and Back streets.....	2,350	0.054
Triangle at junction of Hospital and Eddy streets.....	1,120	0.026
Triangle at junction of Bassett, Elm and Hoppin streets.....	1,370	0.032
Triangle at corner of Stampers and Hewes streets .....	353	0.008
Washington Square.....	39,052	0.897
Total.....	23,174,683	532.017

*Roger Williams Park.*

The areas of the various lakes in this park are as follows :

Lake No. 1. (Crystal Lake).....	5.88 acres.
“ “ 2 .....	4.52 “
“ “ 3.....	2.70 “
Cunliff's Pond, above the bridges.....	19.97 “
“ “ below “ “ .....	74.57 “
No Bottom Pond.....	9.80 “
Total.....	117.44 “

There are five islands in Cunliff's pond, the largest of which contains about thirty-five acres.

## SCITUATE.

1. Nothing for the promotion of the public health has been contemplated during the year.
2. This town has no water service.
3. This town has no sewage system.
4. There have been no new sanitary ordinances enacted during the year.
5. This town has no legal board of health other than the town council.
6. Harry W. Smith, M. D., health officer.
7. Gratuitous vaccination has not been provided for during the year.
8. Undertakers have promptly sent in their returns of deaths.
9. In most cases clergymen make returns of marriages promptly.

## SMITHFIELD.

1. Nothing special for the promotion of the public health, except the placarding of houses and fumigation of the same in cases of contagious diseases, has been done during the year.
4. (Nuisance and contagious disease ordinances ; see report of 1894, pp. 48-50.)
5. This town has no legal board of health other than the town council.
6. Jenckes Smith, health officer.
7. Gratuitous vaccination has not been provided for during the year.
8. Undertakers have promptly sent in their returns of deaths.
9. Clergymen make returns of marriages promptly.

OSCAR A. TOBEY, *Town Clerk.*



## WOONSOCKET.

2. About 25,000 people are supplied with the water supply of this city.

4. The following extracts from the report of the superintendent of the water department will give the condition of the water supply.

## RESERVOIR NO. 3.

The water in the new reservoir reached the overflow early in February, and during the summer the waste pipes were allowed to remain partly open, drawing the water nearly four feet. At the present time it is within eighteen inches of the overflow. The quality of water was considerable better than expected, owing to the fact that the reservoir was not cleaned of all vegetable matter. I had serious doubts that possibly during the summer months, the water might be unfit for use. The water in the reservoir at the pumping station was allowed to waste during the summer months, keeping it in a much better condition, and it is the first time that the waste pipe gate has remained open during the entire year. You will observe that the rain-fall for the year has been very small, and without the new reservoir the city would have experienced a water famine without a doubt.

Considerable grading has been done the past season about the dam ; the dam has been seeded, and a large amount of fencing done about the reservoir. Each year a small amount can be expended in the way of improvement of the grounds.

## SUMMARY OF STATISTICS.

Population 1896.....	25,000.
Date of construction.....	1884.
Source of supply.....	Crook Fall Brook.
Mode of supply .....	Pump to tanks.
1. Builders of pumping machinery.....	{ Henry R. Worthington. Deane Steam Pump Co.
2. Description of coal used.....	{ a. Bituminous coal. b. Pocahontas coal. c. \$4.38 per ton. d. 6.7 per cent. Ash. e. Wood \$3.00 per cord.
3. Coal consumed for the year.....	953,000 lbs.
4. Pounds wood consumed for the year .....	774 lbs.
5. Total fuel consumed for the year, 3-4.....	953,774 lbs.
6. Total pumpage for the year in gallons.....	259,015,107 gals.
7. Average static head against which pump works.....	238,236 feet.

8.	Average dynamic head against which pump works .....	239,306 feet.
9.	Number gallons pumped per pound of coal.....	271 gals.
10.	$\left\{ \frac{\text{Gallons pumped (6) x 834 x 100 x dynamic head (8).}{\text{Total fuel consumed (5) no allowance.}} \right\}$ .....	54,198,946
11.	Pounds of coal per million gallons pumped.....	3,682 lbs.
	Cost of pumping figured on pumping station expenses, viz..	\$3,860 28
12.	Per million gallons raised against (dynamic) head into tanks....	\$14 90
13.	Per million gallons raised one foot high (dynamic) .....	\$.062
	Cost of pumping figured on total maintenance, viz.....	\$30,379 10
14.	Per million gallons raised against (dynamic) head into tanks...	\$117 28
15.	Per million gallons raised one foot high (dynamic) .....	\$48

## CONSUMPTION.

1.	Estimated total population (including Manville extension).....	28,500
2.	Estimated population on lines of pipe to date.....	26,500
3.	Estimated population supplied to date.....	26,500
4.	Total gallons consumed for the year.....	259,429,000
5.	Average daily consumption in gallons.....	708,227
6.	Gallons per day to each inhabitant.....	24.87
7.	Gallons per day to each consumer.....	26.72
8.	Gallons per day to each tap.....	359

## DISTRIBUTION.

*Mains.*

1.	Kind of pipe.....	Cast iron.
2.	Size of pipe.....	4 to 20 inch.
3.	Extended (including all extensions) .....	1,710 miles.
4.	Lowered .....	108
5.	Changed to larger size.....	523 miles.
6.	Discontinued. ....	None.
7.	Total now in use in city.....	38,418 miles.
8.	Manville extension, Old Bank and Blackstone.....	252 miles.
9.	Total now in use on all extensions.....	42,604 miles.
10.	Number of leaks per mile.....	23
11.	Cost of repairs per mile.....	\$1 76
12.	Small distribution, less than four inch.....	None.
13.	Hydrants added.....	23
14.	Total now in use in the city.....	485
15.	Total now in use out of city.....	29
16.	Total connected with works .....	514

17. Stop gates added.....	19
18. Total now in use.....	416
19. Number of blow-off gates added.....	None.
20. Total now in use.....	18
21. Range of pressure on mains at center of city.....	90 to 115 lbs.

## FINANCIAL.

IN ACCORDANCE WITH SUGGESTIONS OF THE NEW ENGLAND WATER WORKS  
ASSOCIATION.

## DIVISION I.—MAINTENANCE.

*Receipts.*

From consumers.

a. Water rates, domestic.....	\$29,373 13
b. Water rates, manufacturers .....	7,834 38
c. Net revenue for water.....	\$37,207 51
d. Miscellaneous (rents, repairs, and sales).....	101 21
e. Total.....	\$37,308 72

Due from public funds.

f. Hydrants.....	\$14,642 50
g. Fountains .....	1,467 26
h. Street watering and highways....	2,096 26
i. Public buildings.....	851 16
s. General appropriations.....	11,000 00
k. Gross revenue.....	\$67,365 90

## PUMPING STATION.

*Boilers.*

1. Type, horizontal tubular ; number of boilers, three ; size of two, 4 feet 6 inches x 14 feet ; size of one, 6 feet 4 inches x 16 feet 2 inches.
2. Grate area.....50.5 square feet.
3. Steam pressure carried ... ..55.00 lbs.
4. Average temperature of feed water.....141.97 degrees.

*Pumps.*

5. Type.—One Worthington, compound, duplex, direct acting, with independent condenser. Capacity.—One million gallons in 24 hours.
6. Type.—One Worthington, high pressure, duplex, direct acting, with independent condenser. Capacity.—One million gallons in 24 hours.
7. Type.—One Deane, compound duplex, direct acting, with independent condenser. Capacity.—Two and one-half million gallons in 24 hours.
8. Capacity per revolution, as used in calculating duty (Deane)...70.00 gals.
9. Static head on pump (Deane).....238,236 feet.
10. Dynamic head on pump (Deane).....239,306 feet.
11. Number of days pumping.....284 days.
12. Total pumping in hours.....2,627.75 hours.
13. Average pumping time per day.....9.24 hours.
14. Average number gallons pumped per day's run .....912,025 gals.
15. Total pumping station expenses, not including fuel.....\$1,839 55

*Expenditures.*

<i>a.a.</i>	Management and repairs (book account).....	\$11,124 39
<i>b.b.</i>	Interest on net cost Nov. 30, 1895.....	19,254 71
		<hr/>
<i>c.c.</i>	Total maintenance for the year .....	\$30,379 10
<i>d.d.</i>	Balance.....	36,986 80
		<hr/>
	Total.....	\$67,365 90

## DIVISION II.—MAINTENANCE.—Continued.

From fixed rates:	{	<i>l.</i>	Domestic.....	\$1,988 51	Not including water for city.
	{	<i>m.</i>	Manufacturing .....		
				<hr/>	
		<i>n.</i>		\$1,988 51	
From meter rates:	{	<i>o.</i>	Domestic.....	\$27,384 62	
	{	<i>p.</i>	Manufacturing.....	7,834 38	
				<hr/>	
		Total	.....	\$37,207 51	

BYRON I. COOK,

*Superintendent.*

## SIZE OF TAPS IN USE.

	Added during the year.	Total now in use.
One-half inch .....	105 .....	1,613
Five-eighths inch.....	0 .....	117
Three-quarter inch.....	0 .....	60
One inch .....	5 .....	59
One and $\frac{1}{4}$ inch.....	0 .....	1
One and $\frac{1}{2}$ inch.....	0 .....	1
Two inch.....	0 .....	1
Two and $\frac{1}{4}$ inch.....	0 .....	1
Four inch.....	1 .....	17
Six inch.....	1 .....	2
Total.....	112.....	1,872

## MONTHLY CONSUMPTION.

Month.	Avg. Consumption 6 p. m. to 6 a. m.	Avg. Consumption 6 a. m. to 6 p. m.	Total Avg. Daily Consumption.	Total Consump- tion for Month.
Dec.....	171,025	419,728	590,653	18,313,369
Jan .....	183,268	402,556	585,824	18,161,105
Feb.....	162,089	400,595	562,684	16,317,823
March.....	164,906	425,440	590,346	18,300,712
April.....	168,292	481,211	649,503	10,485,039
May .....	201,666	566,984	768,650	23,828,118
June.....	225,799	567,689	793,488	23,804,648
July.....	251,702	639,291	890,993	27,620,784
Aug.....	252,991	607,492	860,483	26,674,968

## RAIN-FALL AT PUMPING STATION.

December.....	3.01 inches.
January... ..	2.44 "
February....	5.00 "
March.....	4.11 "
April.....	1.04 "
May .....	2.24 "
June.....	3.07 "
July.....	1.94 "
August.....	2.72 "
September.....	8.48 "
October.....	3.24 "
November.....	2.42 "
Total.....	39.71 inches.

5. This city has no legal board of health other than the board of aldermen.
6. Ara M. Paine, M. D., Jean Jalbert and Thomas Holland, are the health officers of this city.
7. Gratuitous vaccination has not been provided for during the year.
8. Undertakers have promptly sent in their returns of deaths.
9. Clergymen do not make their returns of marriages promptly.

WILLIAM C. MASON, *City Clerk.*

## WASHINGTON COUNTY.

### CHARLESTOWN.

1. Nothing particular for the promotion of the public health has been done during the year.
2. This town has no water service for general use.
3. This town has no public sewage system.
4. There have been no new sanitary ordinances enacted during the year. All such ordinances have been well enforced.
5. This town has no legal board of health other than the town council.
6. Albert A. Saunders, M. D., health officer.
7. Gratuitous vaccination has not been provided for during the year.
8. Undertakers have been fairly prompt in sending in their returns of deaths.
9. Clergymen make their returns of marriages promptly.

GEORGE C. CROSS, *Town Clerk.*

### EXETER.

1. Nothing for the promotion of the public health has been done during the year.
2. This town has no public water service.
3. This town has no public sewage system.
4. There have been no new sanitary ordinances enacted during the year.
5. This town has no legal board of health other than the town council.
6. This town has no health officer.
7. Gratuitous vaccination has not been provided for during the year.

8. Undertakers are not prompt in sending in their returns of deaths.
9. Clergymen do not make returns of marriages promptly.

JOHN H. EDWARDS, *Town Clerk.*

### HOPKINTON.

1. Nothing for the promotion of the public health has been done during the year.
2. There is no water service in this town.
3. There is no public sewage system in this town.
4. (Contagious disease ordinance, see report of 1894, p. 59.)
5. This town has no legal board of health other than the town council.
6. George A. Langworthy, health officer.
7. Gratuitous vaccination has not been provided for during the year.
8. Undertakers have promptly sent in their returns of deaths.
9. Clergymen make returns of marriages promptly.

EDWIN R. ALLEN, *Town Clerk.*

### NARRAGANSETT.

1. Parties owning land adjoining Pier Pond, so-called, or Lake Canonchet, have been ordered to cover up low places with loam.
2. There has been no extension of the water service during the year.
3. The total length of the public sewers in this town is 1,400 feet.

### AN ORDINANCE RELATIVE TO SEWERS.

*Be it ordained by the District Council of the District of Narragansett :*

SECTION 1. No person shall connect any drain or pipe with any public sewer, or any appurtenance of a public sewer, or maintain such connection without the permission of the district engineer.

SEC. 2. No person shall injure any sewer or fixture, or appurtenance of a sewer, or deposit any garbage, offal or refuse material of any kind in any catch basin, manhole or other fixture of a public sewer, or remove any manhole cover without permission of the district engineer.

SEC. 3. Every person who shall violate any provision of this ordinance shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall pay a fine to the treasury of the district of Narragansett, of not less than five nor more than twenty dollars.

The following regulations relative to the manner of connecting with and using the public sewers and the management and protection thereof, are hereby approved and adopted by the district council of the district of Narragansett :

1. Applications for permits to connect with any public sewer must be made to the district engineer in a form prescribed and furnished by him at his office.

2. Applications must be signed by the owner of the premises to be connected, or his attorney, must state the location of the premises, the name of some drain layer to be employed, and must be made prior to the commencement of any work thereon.

3. Such application must include an agreement on the part of the owner to abide by all rules and regulations established by the district council in relation to public sewers, and to waive any claim for damages in case of revocation as hereinafter provided.

4. Permits to connect with a public sewer may be revoked and annulled by the district council for such cause, at any time, as it may deem sufficient, and all parties in interest shall be held to have waived the right to claim damages on account of such revocation.

5. No more than one building shall be connected with a public sewer through one pipe without a special permit from the district engineer.

6. All drains laid in any public street or way shall be iron pipe or salt glazed vitrified clay pipe.

7. All drains connecting with a public sewer shall be at least 4 inches in diameter.

8. All drains shall be laid as nearly as possible in a straight line and grade, and any decided change in grade or direction must be made with curves or bends.

9. All joints on vitrified pipe shall be made tight with good cement, and on iron pipe with gasket and lead.

10. The inside of every drain shall be left perfectly clear and smooth, and a proper scraper shall be drawn through each pipe as laid.

11. A drain shall be connected only with the slant or branch mentioned in the permit for that drain, and the connection must be made in the presence of the engineer or his inspector.

12. The location, material and workmanship of all drains must be satisfactory to the district engineer.

13. No drain shall be laid in or under any street or public way, excepting on such grade and line and at such times as may be directed by the district engineer, and as little as possible of the trench shall be dug until the branch or slant is found.

14. In opening trenches on any street or public way, paving and ballast must be removed with care, the sides of the trench sheeted or braced when directed



by the engineer or inspector, water or other pipes protected from injury, the trenches closed and lighted at night, and every precaution taken to prevent injury to the public during the progress of the work.

When necessary to disturb a drain in actual use, it must not be obstructed without the direction of the engineer.

15. The backfilling shall be thoroughly puddled or rammed, and the paving or ballast replaced in the best condition and to the satisfaction of the engineer or inspector, within 48 hours after the backfilling of the trench.

16. Notice must be left at the office of the district engineer at least 48 hours before work is begun on a drain, and no material shall be used or work covered until inspected and approved by the district engineer or his authorized inspector.

17. Such information as the district has with regard to the position of junctions or branches, will be furnished to drain layers, but at their risk as to the accuracy of the same.

18. Any settlement over the drain in any street or public way within one year after such drain is laid, shall be repaired at the expense of the owner of the property for which said drain is laid, who shall be held liable for any accident or damage which may occur in consequence of the laying of said drain during the time the trench is open, and for said period of one year after said drain is laid.

19. It shall be the duty of the district engineer to inspect the work done and the materials used in laying sewer connections in the public highways and to keep a record of such work. He may authorize an assistant to make such inspections.

All applications for permits to connect with sewers or appurtenances, must be accompanied with a fee of \$1.00 to pay the expense of keeping a record of such connection, and the person applying for such permit must pay the district engineer for inspection, at the rate of 50 cents per hour.

In the district council of the district of Narragansett, read and passed this 20th day of April, A. D. 1896.

A true copy, Attest

WILLIAM H. CASWELL, *District Clerk.*

5. This district has no legal board of health other than the district council.
6. Solomon H. Hale, health officer.
7. Gratuitous vaccination has not been provided for during the year.
8. None of the undertakers make any attempt to assist the district clerk by making prompt returns of deaths.
9. Clergymen are fairly prompt in making returns of marriages.

WILLIAM H. CASWELL, *District Clerk.*

## NORTH KINGSTOWN.

1. Nothing for the promotion of public health has been done during the year.
2. There is no water service in this town.
3. There is no public sewage system in this town.

## EXTRACTS FROM ORDINANCES.

*It is ordained by the Town Council of the Town of North Kingstown as follows :*

## CHAPTER I.

SEC. 3. The following ordinances are hereby declared to be the ordinances of this town, and shall go into operation and effect on and after the first day of November, A. D. 1896.

SEC. 4. All violations of the provisions of each and every ordinance now in force, or which shall hereafter be adopted, shall be prosecuted by complaint and warrant, or other legal process, before any court of competent jurisdiction ; and in cases of prosecution by complaint and warrant, the town sergeant and such constables as the town council shall from time to time appoint for that purpose, shall alone be authorized to make complaint without giving surety for costs.

## CHAPTER VIII.

## AN ORDINANCE IN RELATION TO PUTTING FILTH OR RUBBISH ON THE STREETS AND HIGHWAYS.

SECTION 1. Every person who shall throw or cause to run into or upon any public street or highway, sidewalk, cross-walk or foot-walk, in any of the compact parts of this town, any filthy water, slops, or swill, shall pay a fine of not less than two dollars, nor more than ten dollars, for every such offence.

SEC. 2. Every person who shall put, place, throw, or deposit in any public street or highway in this town, except under the direction of the surveyor of highways, any ashes, soot, cinders, shavings, manure, old tin, iron, timber, wood, any oyster, clam, lobster, or other shells, any bones, fish, animal, or vegetable matter, any dirt, dust, stones, or other matter or thing, shall pay a fine of not less than two dollars nor more than twenty dollars for every such offence.

## CHAPTER XI.

## AN ORDINANCE IN RELATION TO SLAUGHTERING CATTLE AND OTHER ANIMALS.

SECTION 1. The town council of this town do hereby designate and appoint all that part of North Kingstown lying without and beyond the limits of the Wickford fire corporation, and without the compact parts of the other villages of this town, as the place where the business of slaughtering cattle and other animals may be carried on.

## CHAPTER XIII.

## AN ORDINANCE IN RELATION TO NUISANCES.

SECTION 1. Every person who shall put, place, throw, or deposit any dog, cat, sheep, or other animal into the waters surrounding or near any of the compact parts of this town, where it shall become or be liable to become an annoyance or nuisance to any of the inhabitants of said town, shall pay a fine of not less than two dollars, nor more than twenty dollars for every such offence.

SEC. 2. Every person who shall put, place, or deposit in any part of this town any animal or vegetable matter which shall be or become a nuisance to any of the inhabitants of said town, shall pay a fine of not less than two dollars, nor more than twenty dollars for every such offence.

## CHAPTER XIV.

## AN ORDINANCE IN RELATION TO THE HEALTH OFFICER.

SECTION 1. It shall be the duty of the health officer of this town to make complaint for any violations of the provisions of the preceding chapter.

SEC. 2. Whenever it shall be made to appear to said health officer that any person has put, placed or deposited in any open lot, common, lane or highway of this town, or upon any of the shores therein, any animal or vegetable matter likely to injure the health of the inhabitants of said town or any portion of them, or by noxious air to annoy the neighborhood, said health officer shall forthwith give notice in writing to said person to remove said matter at once and abate said nuisance.

SEC. 3. If said matter be not removed and said nuisance abated within twenty-four hours after the receipt of said notice, said health officer shall issue his warrant to the town sergeant, police constable, or constable of said town to remove and abate the same; and the expense of said removal and abatement shall be paid by the town treasurer of said town, and afterwards recovered from the person putting, placing, or depositing said matter as aforesaid, in an action of debt, brought in the name of said town treasurer before any court of competent jurisdiction.

SEC. 4. Every physician located or practicing in this town who shall know or suspect that any person whom he or she shall be called upon to visit, or who comes or is brought to him or her for examination, is suffering from or is afflicted with cholera, yellow fever, small-pox, typhoid fever, typhus fever, measles, scarlet fever, diphtheria or membranous croup, shall forthwith make a report thereof to the health officer, and said health officer shall furnish blanks for that purpose.

SEC. 5. Whenever there is a case of small-pox, scarlet fever, diphtheria or

membranous croup in any house, the health officer shall place upon such house a warning sign bearing the name of the disease there existing, except that in case of membranous croup the sign shall be the same as that used in cases of diphtheria. In cases of small-pox or scarlet fever, such sign shall remain upon the house at least five weeks from the beginning of the last case, and until desquamation shall have ceased. In cases of diphtheria and membranous croup, such sign shall remain for at least two weeks. In case of a death from one of these diseases the warning sign shall remain on the house when the body has been removed from the house, and no person shall in any case remove any such warning sign without the permission of the health officer.

SEC. 6. No person sick or infected with small-pox, scarlet fever, diphtheria or membranous croup shall leave the house until the warning sign shall be removed in accordance with the provisions of the preceding section, except with the permission of the health officer, and no parent or guardian, or other person having charge of a minor, sick with or infected with small-pox, scarlet fever, diphtheria or membranous croup, shall permit such minor to leave the house until the warning sign is removed, except with the permission of the health officer.

SEC. 7. No person living in a house where there is a person sick with small-pox, scarlet fever, diphtheria or membranous croup shall attend public school, private school, Sunday school, or church services, or any educational institution, without a permit from the health officer. No person living in a family where there is a case of measles shall attend public or private school, or any educational institution for two weeks from the beginning of the last case. No person who is suffering from or afflicted with whooping cough, mumps, chicken pox, or any contagious diseases, shall attend public or private school, Sunday school, or church services, or any educational institution.

SEC. 8. No teacher in a public or private school or other educational institution, who has knowledge of such case, shall admit a person from a house in which there is, or has been a case of small-pox, scarlet fever, diphtheria or membranous croup, without a permit from the health officer.

SEC. 9. The funeral of any person who has died while suffering from or afflicted with small-pox, scarlet fever, diphtheria or membranous croup, and the funeral of any person who has died while any member of the family of such person is suffering from or afflicted with small-pox, scarlet fever, diphtheria or membranous croup shall be private, and attendance thereat shall be limited to the immediate relatives of the deceased, adult pall bearers, clergymen and undertaker, together with such other persons as shall have received from the health officer permission to be present.

No person who has the care or custody of the body of any person who has died while suffering from or afflicted with small-pox, scarlet fever, diphtheria

or membranous croup, and no person who has the care or custody of the body of any person who has died while any member of the family of such person is suffering from or afflicted with small-pox, scarlet fever, diphtheria or membranous croup, shall permit any funeral other than such as is specified in the foregoing section, and no person having the care or custody of such body shall permit any assemblage or gathering to be held in any house containing such body, and when such body has been placed in a casket the casket shall be immediately closed, and not opened again before burial.

SEC. 10. No undertaker or clergymen shall assist at the funeral of any person who has died while suffering from or afflicted with small-pox, scarlet fever, diphtheria or membranous croup, and no undertaker or clergyman shall assist at the funeral of any person who died while any member of the family of such person is suffering from or afflicted with small-pox, scarlet fever, diphtheria or membranous croup, unless such funeral shall be conducted in accordance with section 9.

SEC. 11. Every person violating any of the provisions of the next preceding regulations of this chapter shall be fined not less than five dollars, nor more than twenty dollars for each offence.

5. This town has no legal board of health other than the town council.
6. Harold Metcalf, M. D., health officer.
7. Gratuitous vaccination has not been provided for during the year.
8. Undertakers have promptly sent in their returns of deaths.
9. Clergymen make returns of marriages promptly.

THOMAS J. PIERCE, *Town Clerk.*

#### RICHMOND.

1. Nothing for the promotion of the public health has been done during the year.
2. There is no water service in this town.
3. There is no public sewage system in this town.
4. There have been no new sanitary ordinances enacted during the year. (Contagious disease, nuisance and registration ordinances ; see report 1894, p. 61.)
5. This town has no legal board of health other than the town council.
6. John W. Saunders, M. D., health officer.
7. Gratuitous vaccination has not been provided for during the year.

8. Undertakers have been more prompt than usual in sending in their returns of deaths.

9. Clergymen make returns of marriages promptly.

HALSEY P. CLARKE, *Town Clerk.*

### SOUTH KINGSTOWN.

1. Nothing for the promotion of the public health has been done during the year.

2. This town has no water service.

3. This town has no public sewage system.

#### AN ORDINANCE PRESCRIBING RULES TO BE OBSERVED IN CASE OF CONTAGIOUS DISEASES.

*It is ordained by the town council of the Town of South Kingstown as follows:*

SECTION 1. Every physician having knowledge of the existence of any case of contagious, infectious or epidemic disease within the town of South Kingstown, shall immediately make report thereof to the health officer of said town, with such particulars as said health officer may indicate on blanks furnished for that purpose.

SEC. 2. The diseases referred to in the preceding section shall include cholera, yellow fever, typhus fever, typhoid fever, cerebro spinal meningitis, diphtheria, small-pox, scarlet fever, measles, and intermittent fever, and such other contagious, infectious, and epidemic diseases as the health officer may from time to time designate.

SEC. 3. Any physician who shall fail to comply with the provisions of the preceding sections shall be fined not less than two dollars nor more than ten dollars for each day of such neglect, after having knowledge thereof as aforesaid.

SEC. 4. Every physician, householder, school teacher, or other person having knowledge of the existence of scarlet fever, diphtheria, or other contagious disease in any house or place in said town, shall forthwith give notice of the same to the health officer, who shall, without delay, cause to be placed upon such house or place a card bearing the name of the disease, which card shall not be removed except by permission of such health officer.

SEC. 5. No person living in a family where there is a case of small-pox shall attend school until the patient shall have passed the period of desiccation (falling off of scabs), nor until the house has been fumigated under the direction and to the satisfaction of the health officer, nor without a certificate from said health officer that said period has elapsed, and that said fumigation has been properly performed.

SEC. 6. No person living in a family where there is a case of scarlet fever shall attend school until at least five weeks from the beginning of the last case, nor until the house has been properly fumigated in the manner hereinbefore provided, nor without a certificate from the health officer setting forth said facts.

SEC. 7. No person living in a family where there is a case of diphtheria shall attend school until at least one week after the recovery of the last patient, nor until said house has been properly fumigated in manner as aforesaid, nor without a satisfactory certificate from said health officer.

SEC. 8. The above rules shall, when deemed necessary by the health officer, be extended to all persons living in the same house where any of the above diseases exist, and said health officer may, in his discretion, extend the period of isolation specified in the preceding sections.

SEC. 9. No person with measles, whooping cough, mumps, or chicken pox, shall attend school until complete recovery, certified to by the health officer.

SEC. 10. Such certificates will be required by the teacher in every case before the persons referred to in the foregoing sections can be admitted to school.

SEC. 11. The funeral of every person who has died of small-pox or diphtheria, scarlet fever, typhus fever, Asiatic cholera or other contagious or infectious disease, shall be private, and the undertaker or person having the care or custody of the body of such deceased shall cause to be conspicuously affixed to the coffin, casket, or other receptacle containing such remains, and in case said coffin, casket, or receptacle shall be enclosed in a box, then upon said box, a card bearing the name of the disease whereof such person died, which card shall not be removed; and no person having the care or custody of such body shall do, or knowingly or willfully permit to be done, any unnecessary act by which such disease may be spread from such dead body.

SEC. 12. Every person who shall violate any provisions of the preceding section shall, upon conviction thereof, pay a fine of not more than twenty dollars, or be imprisoned not exceeding ten days; and any undertaker who shall violate any provision of said section, upon conviction thereof, shall, in addition to the above penalty, be thereupon and thereby removed from the office of undertaker.

SEC. 13. Any person who shall violate any of the provisions of this ordinance, the punishment whereof has not been hereinbefore provided for, shall, upon conviction thereof, pay a fine of not more than twenty dollars, or be imprisoned not exceeding ten days.

SEC. 14. All ordinances and parts of ordinances inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

SEC. 15. This ordinance shall take effect immediately.

Passed by the town council, March 28, 1896.

Attest :

HOWARD B. PERRY, *Town Clerk*.

5. This town has no legal board of health other than the town council.
6. Oscar Gardner, health officer.
7. Gratuitous vaccination has not been provided for during the year.
8. None of the undertakers make any attempt to assist the town clerk by making prompt returns of deaths.
9. Clergymen make returns of marriages promptly.

HOWARD B. PERRY, *Town Clerk.*



REPORTS OF  
HEALTH OFFICERS.

---

1896.



# CIRCULAR TO HEALTH OFFICERS.

## CIRCULAR No. 131.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF THE STATE BOARD OF HEALTH,

PROVIDENCE, Jan. 1, 1897.

*To the Health Officer:*

DEAR SIR:—An important feature of the annual reports of the Rhode Island State Board of Health is that of giving a connected history of the occurrence of contagious and epidemic diseases from year to year, as they may have prevailed in the different towns, whether epidemically or in a less degree, together with the location in the town (village or otherwise), and season of the year.

If the proportion of the fatal cases to the whole number of cases of the same disease could be given, the value of such reports would be very much enhanced. Such proportion can be ascertained only in such towns as *by town ordinance* require physicians to report all cases of such diseases as come within their charge.

An approximate proportion can, however, be given, after the subsidence of the disease, by inquiry of persons living in the immediate neighborhood of the prevalence of such disease as to the number of the sick, or by house to house visitation where the sickness occurred, with the same inquiry, and by the comparison of the deaths with recoveries as so ascertained.

It is for the purpose of obtaining such information, in full or approximate, and also what may have been done to prevent and restrict diseases, that the questions in the enclosed circular are sent to the various health officers of the State.

To health officers who are not physicians, it may be said that the term **epidemic**, within the meaning of the questions proposed, is the prevalence of some disease to the extent of one or more persons affected with the disease to every five or six persons living in adjacent tenements or in the near neighborhood, or a

smaller proportion, not less than one case of the disease in every ten or twelve of the population, extending over a large area of territory, One sick in every twelve to sixteen persons might be called a **large prevalence**, and one sick in every twenty to twenty-five, a **moderate prevalence**. The number of cases of any one disease may have to be estimated, but make them as nearly correct as possible.

**If, therefore, you will have** the kindness to reply to the questions in the said circular, according to the best knowledge you have been able to obtain, and forward in the enclosed stamped envelope, you will favor one of the most important interests of the State, and greatly oblige,

Yours truly,

GARDNER T. SWARTS,

*Sec. State Board of Health.*

### CIRCULAR No. 132.

DEAR SIR:—Replies to the following questions, as suggested in the accompanying circular (No. 131), are respectfully solicited ; said replies to be made on this circular, following each question :

1. Name of town.

2. Name of health officer.

3. Have there been, within your knowledge, any epidemics or any large prevalence of contagious or infectious diseases in your town during the past year ? If so, of what disease or diseases ? in what localities ? how many of each disease ? \* number of deaths ? and in what months of the year ?

Diseases.	Locality.	No. of Cases.	No. of Deaths.	Months in which they occurred.

4. Was isolation maintained or attempted ? \*

\* According to the best knowledge obtainable.

5. What proportion of the sick, if any, were isolated ?
6. Was any inspection of premises made where sickness prevailed, as to the sanitary condition of the cellars, pantries, sinks, sink drains, water-closets, if any, cess-pools, out-house privies, distance of wells from accumulations of filth, etc., etc. ? If so please give a general statement as to whether they were sanitarily in conditions good or bad, or, if any thing or place was unusually unsanitary, give a full description. Or, if the cause of any outbreak of disease was found, please state what.
7. Did you make any sanitary inspections during the past year, by order of the town council or from your own option ? If so, what were they, and how made ?
8. Do you know of any location in your town that seems to be particularly unhealthy to any considerable number of persons ? If so, and the cause is suspected, can such cause be removed at any reasonable expense ?
9. Do you report to your town council nuisances dangerous to the public health, or unsanitary premises within your knowledge ; or of buildings unsafe for occupants in case of fire ? (See chapter 495, section 6, Public Laws.)
10. Has there, to your knowledge, been any contamination of any of the water, milk, or ice supplies in your town ?
11. Please give names and addresses of dealers in ice in your town ?

# REPORTS OF HEALTH OFFICERS.

## BRISTOL COUNTY.

### 1. BARRINGTON.

2. Nelson R. Hall, M. D., health officer.

3. There have been no epidemics in this town during the year. The only contagious diseases reported since the appointment of the present health officer were two cases of typhoid fever during the month of August, neither of which was fatal.

4. Both cases were removed to the Rhode Island hospital, Providence.

6. The premises where typhoid fever existed were thoroughly inspected. The disease was probably due to using water for drinking purposes, from a cistern.

7. Three sanitary inspections were made during the year. The first was a case where a party had spread decaying vegetable matter over his land—this was ordered ploughed in ; the second case was the inspection and fumigation of a house where typhoid fever had existed ; and the third was a case where the plumbing in a certain house was defective and leaking into the cellar ; the same was put in good order, and the cellar was disinfected.

8. The only known unhealthy locality in this town is the old canal at the brick yards. Several severe cases of malaria have occurred here.

9. All public nuisances and unsanitary premises are reported to the town council, but buildings unsafe in case of fire are not reported.

10. There has been, to my knowledge, no contamination of the water, milk, or ice supplies of this town.

11. Ebenezer Tiffany and John P. Reynolds are the ice dealers of this town

### 1. BRISTOL.

2. George H. Peck, health officer.

3. There has been no epidemic in this town during the year. The contagious

diseases reported were as follows: Typhoid fever, eleven cases, two of which were fatal; scarlet fever, ten cases; diphtheria, ten cases, two of which were fatal; and measles, seven. The typhoid cases were on the outskirts of the town, and the others in the central portion of the same.

4. Isolation was maintained.
5. All of the sick were isolated.
6. In all cases of contagious diseases inspections of the premises were made, but in most cases the sanitary conditions were found to be good, and nothing to which the origin of the disease might be traced could be found.
7. Whenever complaints are received personal inspections are made.
8. No unhealthy localities in this town are known.
9. All public nuisances, unsanitary premises, etc., are reported to the town council.
10. There has been, to my knowledge, no contamination of the water, milk, or ice supplies of this town.
11. John P. Reynolds and Terence P. Morris & Bro. are the ice dealers of this town.
1. WARREN. Health officer deceased before report could be sent.

## KENT COUNTY.

1. COVENTRY.
2. William S. Macomber, M. D., health officer.
3. A slight epidemic of scarlet fever occurred in Washington during the months of October and November; in all there were fifteen cases, none of which were fatal.
4. Isolation was maintained.
5. All of the sick were isolated.
6. Inspections of premises where sickness prevailed were made, but no cause for the outbreak could be found.
7. No sanitary inspections were made during the year.
8. No unhealthy localities in this town are known.
9. All public nuisances, unsanitary premises, etc., are reported to the town council when any such are brought to the notice of the health officer.
10. There has been, to my knowledge, no contamination of the water, milk, or ice supplies of this town.

11. Daniel Wood & Son, of Washington, and J. Manchester, of Anthony, are the ice dealers of this town.

1. EAST GREENWICH.

2. Frank G. Eastman, M. D., health officer.

3. There have been no epidemics in this town during the year. There were three cases of scarlet fever, none of which were fatal, during the month of October.

4. Isolation was maintained.

5. All of the sick were isolated.

7. Personal inspections were made in six nuisance cases. All these cases were either cess-pools or defective sewage.

8. No unhealthy localities in this town are known.

9. All public nuisances, unsanitary premises, etc., are reported to the town council.

10. There has been, to my knowledge, no contamination of the water, milk, or ice supplies of this town.

11. Charles Sweet and George Sunderland are the ice dealers of this town.

1. WEST GREENWICH has no health officer.

1. WARWICK.

2. Albert G. Sprague, M. D., health officer.

3. There have been no epidemics in this town during the year. There was quite a large prevalence of diphtheria in Crompton, but only two cases were fatal. The contagious diseases reported were as follows: Diphtheria, twenty-two; scarlet fever, nine; and typhoid fever, five. The number of deaths from each disease is not ascertainable.

4. Isolation was maintained.

5. All of the sick were isolated.

6. Inspections were made in the village of Crompton, where diphtheria was quite prevalent. The sanitary conditions were found to be fair, as good as could be expected in a factory village.

7. From complaints made by neighbors and residents, sanitary inspections were made during the year. In most cases these nuisances were overflowing cess-pools, there being no sewage accommodations in the town.

8. No unhealthy localities in this town are known.



9. All public nuisances and unsanitary premises are reported to the town council, when all such are not abated at the suggestion of the health officer.

10. There has been, to my knowledge, no contamination of the water, milk, or ice supplies of this town.

11. Manchester Bros., of Anthony, Hoxie, of Old Warwick, Clapp & Co., of Quidnick, and the Spring Lake Ice Co., are the ice dealers of the town.

## NEWPORT COUNTY.

### 1. JAMESTOWN.

2. Abbott Chandler, health officer.

3. There were no epidemics in this town during the year.

7. During the year frequent inspections of privy vaults and cesspools were made.

8. No unhealthy localities in this town are known.

9. All public nuisances, unsanitary premises, etc., are reported to the town council.

10. There has been, to my knowledge, no contamination of the water, milk, or ice supplies of this town.

11. Isaac Clarke and Amos L. Peckham are the ice dealers of this town.

1. LITTLE COMPTON has no health officer.

### 1. MIDDLETOWN.

2. George E. Ward, health officer.

3. There were no epidemics in this town during the year.

7. There were no sanitary inspections made during the year.

8. No particularly unhealthy localities in this town are known.

9. All public nuisances, unsanitary premises, etc., are reported to the town council.

10. There has been, to my knowledge, no contamination of the water, milk, or ice supplies of this town.

11. All the ice used in this town is supplied by Newport dealers.

### 1. NEWPORT.

2. George C. Shaw, executive health officer.

3. There were no epidemics in this city during the year. The contagious

diseases reported during the year were as follows : Diphtheria, fifteen cases and four deaths ; typhoid fever, twenty-nine cases and seven deaths ; and scarlet fever, sixteen cases and no deaths. Two of the cases of scarlet fever were at Fort Adams ; two of the typhoid fever at the U. S. Training Station, two from Jamestown, one from Middletown, two from Fall River, and one from New York.

4. Isolation was maintained.

5. All cases of diphtheria and scarlet fever were isolated.

6. Thorough inspections of premises where contagious diseases existed were made, and in several instances the houses were found to be connected with the sewer and no traps were used.

8. No unhealthy localities in this city are known.

9. All public nuisances, unsanitary premises, etc., are reported to the city council.

10. There has been, to my knowledge, no contamination of the water, milk, or ice supplies of this city.

11. The Newport, Arctic, and Citizens Ice Cos., are the ice dealers of this city.

1. PORTSMOUTH.

2. William T. Harvey, health officer.

3. There were no epidemics in this town during the year.

7. There were no sanitary inspections made during the year.

8. No unhealthy localities in this town are known.

9. All public nuisances, unsanitary premises, etc., are reported to the town council when brought to the notice of the health officer.

10. There has been, to my knowledge, no contamination of the water, milk, or ice supplies of this town.

11. William H. Tallman is the ice dealer of this town.

1. TIVERTON.

2. Edward P. Stimson, M. D., health officer.

3. There were no epidemics in this town during the year. The contagious diseases reported were as follows : Scarlet fever, one case, which recovered ; and typhoid fever, three cases and one death.

4. Isolation was maintained.

5. All families where contagious diseases existed were quarantined.

6. No inspections of the premises where sickness prevailed were made.

7. By order of the town council sanitary inspections of cess-pools, sinks, drains, etc., were made.

8. No unhealthy localities in this town are known.

9. All public nuisances, unsanitary premises, etc., reported to the health officer, are inspected, action taken, and reported to the town council.

11. The Fall River Ice Co., from Stafford Pond, Isaac F. Brownell, of Stone Bridge, and Seabury & Peckham, of Tiverton Four Corners, are the ice dealers of this town.

## PROVIDENCE COUNTY.

### 1. BURRILLVILLE.

2. Andrew Higgins, health officer.

3. There were no epidemics in this town during the year.

7. There were no sanitary inspections made during the year.

8. No unhealthy localities in this town are known.

9. All public nuisances, unsanitary premises, etc., are reported to the town council.

10. There has been, to my knowledge, no contamination of the water, milk, or ice supplies of this town.

11. Moore & Fagan, of Pascoag, R. S. & F. W. Wood, of Harrisville, and George H. Plumb, of Mapleville, are the ice dealers of this town.

### 1. CENTRAL FALLS.

2. Augustine A. Mann, M. D., city physician.

3. There have been no epidemics in this city during the year.

4. Isolation was maintained in all contagious diseases.

5. All of the sick were isolated.

6. Inspections of premises where sickness prevailed were made, and sanitary conditions were found to be good in all cases.

7. No sanitary inspections were made during the year by order of the town council, but several were made at my own option.

8. No unhealthy localities in this city are known. If any such exist it is probable that such cause may be removed at a reasonable expense.

9. I do not report nuisances, unsanitary premises, etc., to the city council. I cause them to be abated instead.

10. There has been, to my knowledge, no contamination of the water, milk, or ice supplies of this city.

11. Spaulding Bros. are the ice dealers of this city.

1. CRANSTON. No report from health officer.

1. CUMBERLAND.

2. Alexander Marshall, M. D., health officer.

3. An epidemic of diphtheria occurred in this town during the year. I have no record of the number of cases and deaths from the same. Personally, I attended sixty cases, from which two deaths resulted. The epidemic happened between the months of June and September, and the cases were in Ashton, Lonsdale, and Valley Falls.

4. Isolation was maintained.

5. All of the sick were isolated.

6. Sanitary inspections of premises where sickness prevailed were made, and sanitary conditions found to be fair.

7. At my own option I examined several privies, cess-pools, etc., during the year.

8. No unhealthy localities in this town are known.

9. All public nuisances, unsanitary premises, etc., are reported to the town council.

10. There has been, to my knowledge, no contamination of the water, milk, or ice supplies of this town.

11. The Lonsdale and the Valley Falls Ice Cos. are the ice dealers of this town.

1. EAST PROVIDENCE. No report from health officer.

1. FOSTER. No report from health officer.

1. GLOCESTER.

2. George A. Harris, M. D., health officer.

3. There have been no epidemics in this town during the year.

7. No sanitary inspections were made during the year.

8. No unhealthy localities in this town are known.

9. I have had no occasion to make any reports to the town council during the year.

10. There has been, to my knowledge, no contamination of the water, milk, or ice supplies of this town.

11. Leward Hopkins, of Chepachet, is the ice dealer of this town.

1. JOHNSTON.

2. Austin H. Longfellow, M. D., health officer.

3. There have been no epidemics in this town since June, when the board of health was established. A severe epidemic of diphtheria, from which thirty deaths resulted, occurred at Thornton in the spring.

4. Isolation was not consistently maintained.

5. The proportion of the sick isolated is not ascertainable.

6. Since the board of health has been established the surroundings of premises where sickness prevailed have been taken into consideration. No case seemed influenced by surroundings. Almost every case was traced to a previously existing one.

7. Sanitary inspections were made for the purpose, only, of obtaining knowledge of the general conditions.

8. No unhealthy localities in this town are known.

9. In cases of public nuisances, unsanitary premises, etc., power to act is given the board of health by statute.

10. There has been, to my knowledge, no contamination of the water, milk, or ice supplies of this town.

11. The Pocasset Ice Co. is the ice dealer of this town.

1. LINCOLN.

2. James W. Walker, M. D., health officer.

3. There have been no epidemics in this town during the year.

4. Isolation was maintained in all contagious diseases.

5. All of the sick were isolated.

6. Wherever contagious or infectious disease exists, sanitary inspections are always made. Usually the sanitary conditions are found to be in good condition.

7. Several inspections of cess-pools, sinks, out-houses, etc., were made during the year.

8. No unhealthy localities in this town are known.

9. All public nuisances, unsanitary premises, etc., are reported to the town council.

10. There has been, to my knowledge, no contamination of the water, milk, or ice supplies of this town.

11. The Central Falls, the Lonsdale, the Moshassuck, and the Saylesville Ice Cos., are the ice dealers of this town.

1. NORTH PROVIDENCE.

2. Sanford E. Kinnecom, health officer.

3. Scarlet fever was quite prevalent in Maryville during November and December, there being eleven cases. None of these were fatal.

4. Isolation was maintained.

9. All public nuisances, unsanitary premises, etc., are reported to the town council.

10. There has been, to my knowledge, no contamination of the water, milk, or ice supplies of this town.

11. William A. Sweet, of Centredale, Charles O. Angell, of Geneva, and A. C. Gould, of Georgiaville, are the ice dealers of this town.

1. NORTH SMITHFIELD.

2. John B. Green, health officer.

3. There were no epidemics in this town during the year. The only contagious diseases reported, were four cases of scarlet fever in Forestdale, and two cases of typhoid fever in Slatersville. One of the cases of scarlet fever, and two of typhoid were fatal.

4. Isolation was maintained.

5. All of the sick were isolated.

6. Inspections of premises where sickness prevailed was made, but no cause for the outbreak of the diseases could be found.

7. Sanitary inspections of drains and cess-pools were made during the year.

8. No unhealthy localities in this town are known.

9. All public nuisances, unsanitary premises, etc., are reported to the town council.

10. There has not been, to any alarming extent, any contamination of the water, milk or ice supplies of this town.

11. Day and Armstrong, of Millville, Mass., are the ice dealers of this town.

1. PAWTUCKET. No report from the health officer.

## 1. PROVIDENCE CITY.

2. Superintendent of health and city registrar, Charles V. Chapin, M. D. ; vaccinating physician, Charles H. Leonard, M. D. ; medical inspector, Eugene P. King, M. D.

3. The following extracts from Dr. Chapin's report will fully answer all questions in circular No. 132.

## MALARIA.

There were in 1896 nineteen deaths from malarial diseases, nine more than in 1895. This is more than in any year since 1889. While the number of deaths attributed to this disease was not very large, not as large as it has been during several preceding years, yet there is little doubt that there were many more cases in 1896 than in any previous year. There is reason to believe that little real knowledge can be derived from the death-rate in malaria. This is rarely a fatal disease in this climate, and doubtless many deaths reported as due to malaria are in reality due to other causes, such as typhoid fever and disorders of digestion. The diagnosis being obscure, and malaria being prevalent, the medical attendant, at a loss for a name, calls it malaria. My attention was called to the prevalence of malarial disease early in the spring by Miss LeGarde, supervisor of physical training in the public schools. She stated to me that malaria had been very prevalent among the children in the schools on Smith's hill, beginning as early as March. All through the spring and early summer I had frequent complaints from physicians and others, in regard to the unusual amount of malarial disease. This was particularly noteworthy, as malarial disease does not often attract much attention until the latter part of the summer. The large number of children affected was also noticeable. Because of the interference of malarial sickness with school work, the secretary of the school committee on July 1 addressed to me the following note :

CITY OF PROVIDENCE,

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS, OFFICE OF SECRETARY,

CITY HALL, July 1, 1896.

DR. CHARLES V. CHAPIN,

*Superintendent of Health, Providence, R. I. :*

DEAR SIR : At a meeting of the school committee held June 26, 1896, the following resolution was adopted :

" *Resolved*, That the secretary of the school committee be and he is hereby directed to request the superintendent of health to investigate the cases of malaria reported as existing among the pupils of certain schools in the tenth and third wards, and if he finds that the trouble exists, to ascertain, if possible, the cause."

In accordance therewith, I hereby make the request as stated. The number of cases that were reported to the committee is as follows :

Ruggles street .....	65 cases.
Admiral street .....	57 “
River avenue .....	95 “
Berlin street .....	49 “
Smith street .....	104 “
Candace street .....	286 “
<hr/>	
	656 cases.

Respectfully yours,

HENRY B. ROSE,

*Secretary.*

I made further enquiries of school teachers in other parts of the city, but while a few cases were reported from a number of schools, there was nowhere else the great prevalence shown by the figures above given to exist in the northerly part of the city. Later I addressed the following to all the physicians in general practice, and received replies from seventy-three :

HEALTH DEPARTMENT,

OFFICE SUPERINTENDENT OF HEALTH,

CITY HALL, PROVIDENCE, Aug. 14, 1896.

DEAR DOCTOR : I have been directed to report on the prevalence of malarial disease in this city. It would greatly facilitate my enquiry if you would kindly reply to the following questions :

1. What can you say in regard to the relative prevalence of typical malarial disease in this and previous years ?
2. Can you state approximately how many cases you have had this year ?
3. In what section of the city has it been most noticeable ?
4. Did it appear earlier or later in the season than in previous years ?

Any information that you can give in answer to the above questions will be duly appreciated.

Yours truly,

CHARLES V. CHAPIN,

*Superintendent of Health.*

The physicians stated that they had, up to the time of their replies, treated 3,662 cases, and certainly several hundred more were treated in hospitals and dispensaries. Moreover it is probable that most persons do not consult a physician when they believe that they have malaria, but buy quinine of the nearest druggist. Inquiry among the druggists elicited the information that large amounts of quinine and malaria cure have been sold in this way. The druggists



state that never has the demand for quinine been as great. A single store reports the sale of 200 ounces of quinine, in addition to 1,000 bottles of "malaria cure," but a considerable part of this was for use in the suburbs. There is little doubt that some of the physicians and druggists exaggerated the number of persons treated by them, but nevertheless I am convinced that there must have been several thousand cases of malarial disease in this city during 1896. In regard to the localities in which malaria is found, and its causes, I cannot do better than quote from my report to the school committee. The distribution of malaria in different sections of the city is not so easy to determine. There is little question, however, that it has prevailed most extensively in the westerly part of Smith's hill. It has also been reported as common in the 6th and 7th wards, around the pools and swampy places, and toward the city line. There has been considerable just south of the Rhode Island Hospital. It has also prevailed in the northerly part of the 10th ward, in the easterly part of the 2d, and through the valleys of the Woonasquatucket and Moshassuck, and on the slope between Atwell's avenue and the river. The sections from which the least malaria has been reported are in the 1st ward, and the centre and most thickly built up portions of the west side, including parts of the 4th, 9th, 8th, and 5th wards.

It is now well known what the immediate cause of the malarial disease is—a minute organism which gets into and lives in the blood of the patient. This organism is of an animal nature, and is entirely different from the bacteria which are the cause of so many other diseases. It is generally believed that this malaria organism gains access to the body through air, though it is thought it may be received in drinking water. The fact that the majority of malaria patients are users of Pawtuxet water would preclude the idea that well water could be the cause, and the very irregular distribution of the disease renders it very unlikely that Pawtuxet water itself is the bearer of the poison. There is little doubt that the disease here in Providence is caused by breathing malaria-poisoned air. How the malaria organism gets into the air, and what is its original place of growth, has not yet been determined by actual observation, for the organism has never been found outside of the body. A study of the distribution of the disease, not only in Providence, but throughout the world, shows that the favorite habitat for this organism is stagnant water, or swampy land, and that the disease prevails most extensively in such neighborhoods. Any open country with a moist soil, even if it is not wet, may give rise to the disease, and it is possible that it may occasionally develop in a soil that is quite dry, providing it is frequently disturbed, as in digging, or cultivating. It rarely occurs, however, in high, dry localities, unless such as are so near the favorite habitat of the disease that it could be readily windborne.

It is not to be affirmed that malaria never occurs except in moist places, but it is usually found there. The draining and building over of any area tends to the extermination of the disease. Though New York city is in the midst of a very malarial region, the disease rarely originates south of Fifty-ninth street. Malaria first appeared in Providence, in 1880, and greatly increased during the succeeding year. From that time it diminished until three or four years ago, when it began to increase again. The disease had during the twenty-five years previous to 1880 greatly spread from New York through the southern part of New England. This progress at that time was carefully studied, and it was noted that when the disease first appeared in any district it was in the vicinity of swampy places. It is easy to understand how new regions can be infected by this parasite, just as they are by such pests as the army worm, gypsy moth, potato beetles, and the English sparrow. There is no reason to suppose that malaria is ever developed from sewage. In fact, it is probable that it will not develop at all in water that is contaminated by sewage, nor is there any reason to fear that an unsanitary condition of school house property has in any way been the cause of the malarial disease which has so hindered the work in some of the schools. I believe the remedy would be to drain and fill, but to be entirely successful the drainage operations must be well-nigh complete, as a small area may infect considerable surrounding territory, so that partial drainage sometimes does little good.

I believe that as soon as any considerable district shall be sewered and have its streets built and the land occupied, just so soon will it be freed from malaria. But while we can hope for entire freedom from this disease only as a result of very extensive changes, much is sometimes accomplished by local improvements. Thus the drainage and filling of land along the road near Mashapaug pond greatly diminished malaria, which at one time invaded nearly every house. The sewerage work which is now going on in the vicinity of Davis park and in the eastern part of the 2d ward, is the first step in the improvement of these sections, and it must be followed by the building of laterals, the construction of streets, and the grading of land.

#### CONTAGIOUS DISEASES.

The following table gives the results of my observations during the past ten years concerning certain points in the etiology and prevention of scarlet fever. This table for the years previous to 1892 does not include all the families and cases :

	1887 to 1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	Total.
Number of families in which there was more than one susceptible child.....	615	198	220	345	359	478	305	2,520
Number of these in which there was a second case.....	334	78	90	150	177	216	128	1,173
Number of susceptible children in all the above families.....	2,270	605	711	1,212	1,293	1,750	1,032	8,873
Number of these children who were attacked.....	1,194	341	389	642	687	876	526	4,655
Number of additional families with susceptible children in the house where the disease appeared.....	273	98	154	198	244	123	197	1,287
Number of susceptible children in these families.....	799	238	369	493	587	572	545	3,603
Number of these additional families attacked.....	45	10	21	16	20	27	16	155
Number of children in these families who were attacked.....	81	12	44	34	34	33	41	279
Number of families where inoculation was practiced.....	260	124	126	172	..	..	..	682
Number of instances in the above families where the disease spread beyond the first case.....	135	46	60	131	..	..	..	372
Number of susceptible children in these families.....	1,037	382	413	717	..	..	..	2,549
Number of these children who were attacked.....	588	198	241	444	..	..	..	1,417
Number of tenements disinfected where there were other families with susceptible children in the house.....	119	20	26	42	109	177	139	632
Number of above where the disease spread to other families in the house.	10	2	1	2	2	2	10	29
Number of susceptible children who were at once removed.....	60	27	42	86	102	117	174	608
Number of those who were attacked on their return.....	4	0	2	8	4	6	5	29
Number of children who were exposed and who had previously had scarlet fever.....	..	..	..	..	100	178	112	390
Number of these who were attacked a second time.....	..	..	..	..	13	27	20	60
Number of adults who were exposed and who had previously had scarlet fever.	..	..	..	..	230	311	120	661
Number of these who were attacked a second time.....	..	..	..	..	8	2	1	11
Number of families with susceptible children where there was isolation..	..	41	27	127	37	53	51	336

	1887 to 1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	Total.
Number of families where more than one child was attacked ..	23	13	32	14	15	17	114	
Number of susceptible children in families where there was isolation...	130	69	291	96	172	161	919	
Number of the above who were attacked ..	52	23	108	52	74	83	392	

There is nothing new in the above tables, and the bearings of the various facts there recorded have been quite fully discussed in previous reports. As in previous years the value of the removal of the well children from the infected house, or of the sick person to the hospital, is well shown. Of 174 well children who were removed from their homes, 5 only were attacked on their return. In two of these cases the well child returned while the patient was still sick, in one case on the ninth day, in the other during the third week. In one case the child returned five weeks after beginning of the sickness, and two days after disinfection, and was taken sick seven days later. In another case the child returned two weeks after disinfection, and nine weeks after the beginning of the sickness, and was taken sick three weeks after return. The other case returned five weeks after the beginning of the sickness, and after disinfection, and was taken sick seventeen days after return. Seven well children who were removed were taken sick while away, two on the first day, one on the second, one on the third, one on the fourth, one on the fifth, and one on the eighth day after leaving home.

There were in 1896, twenty-six children in families of persons who were removed to the hospital with scarlet fever. Two of these were attacked on the return of the patient. In one case the patient was away four weeks, and the secondary sickness was two days after return; in the other case the patient was away over seven weeks, and the secondary sickness was four days after return.

#### DIPHTHERIA.

The culture method of assisting in making the diagnosis of cases of diphtheria has been earnestly recommended by this department, and I am glad to say that it is very generally employed. The objection of certain physicians to placing any reliance on a bacteriological test is elsewhere alluded to. Some continue to believe that the Klebs-Loeffler bacillus has no causative relation to the disease, or diagnostic significance. Such do not take cultures except as are required before the removal of the card, and in some instances they refuse to do this, leaving it to the officers of this department. Of course there are many cases of throat affection in which the diagnosis is easy without bacteriological assistance. But it has for years been recognized that this is not true of a very large proportion, particularly of the milder classes. There is no doubt to-day among those com-

petent to judge that the presence of the Klebs-Loeffler bacillus indicates the infection of diphtheria. There is little chance for error on the positive side. The finding of this bacillus probably furnishes evidence of about as conclusive a character as is found in medical diagnosis. The reverse is hardly true. Inability to find the bacillus is not so conclusive, for when the organisms are not very numerous they may be overlooked. If in any case the clinical evidence of diphtheria is plain, before it is pronounced not to be diphtheria, because of a negative culture, repeated cultures should be taken. Hence I am always ready to accept clinical evidence in favor of diphtheria as against bacteriological, but not the reverse; a position which appears to me to be both safe and logical. Hence many cases of diphtheria are reported as such and placarded, though no culture is taken, or perhaps in rare cases a house is placarded at the physician's request, though a negative culture is obtained. The number of cases without a culture placarded in 1896 was 229, while the number of cases from which positive cultures were obtained was 661, making 890 cases in all, which were reckoned as diphtheria.

The following shows certain facts in the natural history of diphtheria :

	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	Total
Number of families in which there was more than one child .....	121	112	102	77	105	102	188	433	1,240
Number of these in which there was more than one case.....	47	42	37	19	32	29	62	172	440
Number of children in all the above families .....	472	422	356	269	356	345	288	1,690	4,198
Number of these children who were attacked .....	231	191	164	112	150	144	305	793	2,090
Number of additional families with children in the same house ....	38	59	41	62	64	68	94	323	749
Number of children in these families .....	95	167	89	171	185	176	233	898	2,014
Number of these additional families attacked.....	7	11	3	1	1	5	14	30	72
Number of children in these families who were attacked...	11	14	7	1	1	5	14	55	108
Number of tenements which were disinfected where there were other families with children in the house .....	9	14	14	9	16	26	43	192	323
Number of instances of the above where the disease spread to other families in the house ....	1	4	0	1	0	1	8	11	26
Number of well children who were at once removed.....	26	28	26	31	42	27	76	141	397
Number of those who were attacked on their return.....	0	2	0	3	1	0	1	0	7

Three of the well children who were removed from their homes were taken sick while away; one two days, one five days, and one six days, after removal.

The following table shows the number and percentage of persons of different ages exposed to diphtheria who contracted it, and the number who did not. This table includes both the Klebs-Loeffler diphtheria and clinical diphtheria. When I began to collect these facts in 1889, the inspector was not careful to obtain the age in every case, so that until 1890 only a portion of the cases are contained in the table, and it was only in 1894, 1895, and 1896, that the facts in regard to all the adults in the family were obtained. The number exposed means all the members of the family where the disease occurred.

## DIPHTHERIA.

AGES.	CASES.										NUMBER EXPOSED.										Ratio of cases to number exposed.
	1890.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	Total.	1890.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	Total.			
Under 1 year.	3	10	3	4	5	4	13	17	59	23	36	15	21	25	23	46	91	280	2.10		
1 "	13	11	8	6	12	7	10	52	119	23	20	22	13	17	25	37	97	254	46.8		
2 years	23	29	15	10	17	14	34	64	206	32	42	27	19	29	29	52	108	338	60.9		
3 "	18	26	29	10	20	9	35	68	215	36	40	39	21	25	22	57	110	350	61.4		
4 "	23	24	18	12	19	18	36	82	232	32	39	32	27	31	24	54	131	370	62.7		
5 "	27	21	23	13	10	25	20	72	211	37	38	41	28	25	37	48	132	386	54.6		
6 "	23	19	9	8	14	17	24	61	175	39	29	23	14	30	29	55	105	324	54.0		
7 "	17	14	13	14	8	5	30	63	164	35	31	23	26	19	19	47	125	328	50.0		
8 "	14	19	11	4	15	13	22	60	158	25	33	29	10	26	32	44	121	320	49.3		
9 "	10	13	8	10	6	5	12	44	108	25	27	18	19	18	16	38	89	250	43.2		
10 "	13	13	6	7	3	4	19	35	100	22	27	16	19	17	18	31	79	229	43.6		
11 "	11	6	7	3	2	4	11	41	85	19	20	10	11	14	15	26	85	200	42.5		
12 "	15	12	10	3	5	8	17	20	90	28	25	25	9	18	12	32	65	214	42.0		
13 "	4	4	3	1	2	3	12	24	53	9	19	10	9	8	10	31	66	162	32.7		
14 "	3	8	2	....	5	1	7	16	42	13	20	6	5	12	6	20	68	150	28.0		
15 "	4	2	6	1	1	1	3	10	28	9	8	13	6	6	12	23	49	126	22.2		
16 "	2	9	2	1	....	1	3	8	26	6	24	9	6	13	6	17	47	128	20.3		
17 "	2	3	9	1	2	3	3	11	34	8	4	16	3	8	6	15	43	103	33.0		
18 "	3	4	3	....	4	1	2	2	19	6	8	8	7	8	6	12	38	93	20.4		
19 "	2	....	....	2	2	2	1	10	19	5	3	2	4	12	4	8	37	75	25.3		
20 "	2	2	1	2	1	1	3	11	23	4	5	4	2	7	3	6	41	72	31.9		
Adults.....	36	49	32	21	39	17	50	97	341	267	485	181	210	350	273	272	1386	3424	9.9		
Totals.....	268	298	218	133	192	163	367	868	2507	703	986	569	489	718	627	971	3113	8176	30.6		

Besides the cases in the above table, there were nine which occurred in the Rhode Island hospital, seven in the Rhode Island Institute of the Deaf, and six in the Children's Home on Tobey street.

Besides diphtheria, twenty-six cases of membranous croup came under the observation of this department, all but two of these ending fatally. That some of these cases of croup, perhaps the most of them, were diphtheria, is probable. There can be no doubt that a non-diphtheretic croup, ending fatally, does occur, but it is not common. With the introduction of the bacteriological examination, the number reported has become decidedly less. In the past, croup has usually increased and decreased with diphtheria, showing the errors made by clinical diagnosis alone; but in 1896, though the diphtheria deaths were nearly doubled over 1895, croup was certified as the cause of one less death than in 1895. In four of these cases of croup negative cultures were obtained.

Negative cultures were obtained from thirty-one cases, which were afterwards found to be other diseases; twenty-one of which were scarlet fever.

In all there were probably 700 or 800 cases of sore throat, in which only negative cultures were obtained. In five of these after events showed the cases were, nevertheless, true diphtheria.

I have thought it of interest to study the contagiousness of these cases of sore throat in which no diphtheria was found, and the following table shows the results of the investigation. Owing to the pressure of other business only a part of the non-diphtheria cases were investigated and tabulated.

In this table a comparison is made between the contagiousness of the cases in which diphtheria bacilli were found and those in which they were not.

AGES.	CASES IN WHICH BACILLI WERE FOUND.			CASES IN WHICH BACILLI WERE NOT FOUND.		
	Cases.	Number exposed.	Ratio of cases to number exposed.	Cases.	Number exposed.	Ratio of cases to number exposed.
Under 1 year.....	11	66	16.6	2	20	10.0
1 " .....	37	77	48.0	5	39	12.9
2 years.....	48	91	52.7	11	52	21.1
3 " .....	49	94	52.1	20	55	36.3
4 " .....	61	114	53.5	10	56	17.8
5 " .....	48	113	42.4	12	63	19.0
6 " .....	47	91	51.6	20	71	28.1
7 " .....	47	104	45.1	19	57	33.3
8 " .....	50	102	49.0	23	80	28.7
9 " .....	39	73	53.4	16	54	29.6
10 " .....	30	66	45.4	15	50	30.0
11 " .....	31	79	39.2	9	34	26.4
12 " .....	13	49	26.5	16	52	30.7
13 " .....	19	53	35.8	7	31	22.5
14 " .....	13	59	22.0	7	28	25.0
15 " .....	10	40	24.9	4	21	19.0
16 " .....	8	33	24.2	7	24	29.1
17 " .....	10	32	31.2	6	30	20.0
18 " .....	2	26	7.6	7	28	25.0
19 " .....	8	29	27.5	7	21	33.3
20 " .....	5	31	16.1	5	20	25.0
Adults.....	75	995	7.5	101	793	12.7
Totals.....	661	2,417	27.3	329	1,679	19.5

It will be seen that non-diphtheretic sore throats are contagious, but not so contagious as true diphtheria. In none of the above 329 cases was there a death.

Antitoxin has been used much more freely than in 1895. It has been furnished by this department to those who could not afford to purchase it. I have attempted to collect data concerning its use and the results, but it is impossible to be sure that I obtained a knowledge of all cases in which the remedy was used. As far as I could learn there were 346 cases in which antitoxin was used, of which 49 died, giving a mortality of 14.1 per cent. There were 544 cases in which antitoxin was not used, with 76 deaths, giving a mortality of 13.9 per



cent. As I said above, it is probable that I missed some of the cases in which antitoxin was given, but probably none of those who died, and in which it was used, escaped my knowledge. I think that the corrected figures would show that the mortality was almost identical in the two classes of cases, those where antitoxin was and those where it was not used. It is only fair to state in this connection that, as a rule, antitoxin is not used as freely in mild cases as it is in the severe.

If croup should be counted as diphtheria, as it is in most cities publishing statistics on this subject, the mortality of all cases of diphtheria in which antitoxin was not used would be raised to 18.6 per cent.

Antitoxin has been used to a limited extent for immunizing purposes. I have records of its use in eighty-nine cases, in five of which diphtheria subsequently developed. None of these cases died. In one case it developed two days after immunization, in one case three days, in one case nineteen days, and in one case thirty-four days. The percentage of the immunized contracting the disease was therefore 5.6. The percentage of children living in infected families who were not immunized, and who were attacked subsequent to the first case in the family, was 32.9 per cent.

There were thirteen instances in which there was more than one case in a family. In nine instances there were two cases, in three instances four cases, and in one instance six cases in one family.

#### MANAGEMENT OF CONTAGIOUS DISEASES.

The first step in the management of contagious diseases is the notification of each case, or at least of each infected family. By the State law every householder is made responsible for reporting all cases in his house or tenement, but this law is rarely enforced. Such reports are occasionally made, but the instances are not common in which the head of a family clearly has a knowledge of a case of contagious disease and does not call a physician, and in absence of definite knowledge on the part of the householder it would be difficult or impossible to secure a conviction. In Providence, as elsewhere, the chief reliance is placed upon the reports of attending physicians. These reports are required by a rule of the board of aldermen, and no compensation is allowed. It is rare that physicians fail to report a case that they are attending and which they believe to be a contagious disease, though there is some regrettable neglect on the part of some to avail themselves of all means of diagnosis in cases of suspected diphtheria. Even if a physician fails to report it is very difficult to secure the evidence necessary for a conviction. Hence the necessity of relying chiefly on the friendly coöperation of the physicians. How far this reliance is justified is shown by the following list of the number of cases of contagious diseases during

the past eleven years which the attending physicians failed to report and which were discovered in other ways :

YEAR.	Scarlet Fever.	Typhoid Fever.	Diphtheria.
1886.....	14	11	21
1887.....	125	18	62
1888.....	29	4	50
1889.....	4	6	15
1890.....	2	4	7
1891.....	6	7	9
1892.....	6	6	1
1893.....	11	9	2
1894.....	21	12	1
1895.....	18	13	8
1896.....	6	13	10

In addition to the above, during 1896 seven cases of scarlet fever and twelve of diphtheria were discovered by the medical inspector where there was no physician in attendance.

On the receipt of a notification of a case of contagious disease, notice is at once sent to the public library and other free libraries, to the day nurseries of the district in which the case is found, and to the truant officer. In cases of measles notice is also sent to the schools in the district in which the patient lives.

The medical inspector then visits the house at the earliest moment and puts up placards on both the front and rear doors. The placards are about 7 x 5 inches. Scarlet fever, diphtheria, and small-pox are the only diseases placarded. The scarlet fever card is red with white letters, the diphtheria white with black letters. The card has printed upon it the following : "There is (name of the disease in large letters) in this house. This card must not be removed except by permission of the superintendent of health." The inspector then makes a record of the case on a blank form like the following. White paper is used for scarlet fever slips, green for diphtheria, and blue for typhoid fever :

## SCARLET FEVER.

CHILDREN IN HOUSE.	Previous Attack.	Age.	Date of Attack.	School and Work.	Parish.	Date of Removal.	Date of Return.	Disinfection.
								Isolation.
								Visits.
								Permits.

*Reverse.*

Residence.

Physician.

Yard.

Closet. Vault.

Pipes and Drains.

Traps and Fixtures.

Water.

Grocers, etc.

Exposure and Remarks.

Inspector.

Owner.

Owner's address.

Sewer. Cesspool.

Ice.

Milk.

A copy of the rules governing contagious diseases, a copy of a circular giving directions concerning the management of the disease, and a copy of a circular on disinfection are left with each family in the house. Also verbal instruction is given in regard to isolation, school attendance, disinfection, and the like. It is in regard to isolation, of course, that there is the most trouble. Until every case is either removed to the hospital or complete isolation of the whole household is insisted on, there must always be a good deal of difficulty in deciding what is best to be done, and also a good deal of difficulty in securing obedience to the directions. At present the sick person is always kept in the house until a permit is given from this department. The time in scarlet fever is five weeks and until desquamation has ceased, and in diphtheria two weeks, and until there has been taken from the patient a culture which is negative as to the presence of the Klebs-Loeffler bacilli. This latter requirement has caused a great deal of friction. A number of leading physicians do not believe that this bacillus has

any diagnostic significance in this disease, and in some cases openly advise their patients to disregard the rules of this department. In other cases, while perhaps not going to that extent, they give their patients to understand that the rules are unreasonable and this department is not justified in attempting to enforce them. Not long since a certificate was issued, signed by three physicians, and was subsequently published in the daily papers, which certificate stated that there was no indication of diphtheria in a certain house which had been placarded two days before. The placard was put on because one of the members of the family was sick with sore throat with exudation, and diphtheria bacilli were found in the throat. There had previously been a death from diphtheria in the family, and subsequently another member developed diphtheria, as shown by illness in bed, exudation on the tonsils, and the presence of the Klebs-Loeffler bacilli. One other member of the family had the bacilli in the throat, apparently showing no other indications of the disease. The certificate signed by the three physicians above referred to had the effect of throwing discredit upon the action of this department, and was so far successful that increased opposition has since been found to the regulations made in regard to isolation. The above is an example of the difficulty that is found in checking the spread of contagious disease.

In regard to other members of the family than those sick, it is much more difficult to deal. If I find opposition to the isolation of sick on the part of friends, and occasionally on the part of the physician, how much more opposition must be encountered in attempting to keep the well persons in the family in the house. The intention is that the children and the mother, or whoever else may take care of the sick person, must be quarantined. In regard to other members of the family who may be wage earners, the directions given vary with the circumstances. Usually they are permitted to continue at their work, but they are always instructed to wear different clothes at their work from what they wear in the house, and they are instructed to wash their hands thoroughly immediately before leaving the house. They probably do not do this in a considerable proportion of cases. When a person who lives in a family where there is a case of contagious disease is engaged in a business which is especially dangerous to others, he is required to give up his work or remain away from home. This would apply to washwomen, dressmakers, clerks in dry good stores, letter-carriers, milkmen, etc.

In no case is any one allowed to go to work from a diphtheria infected house until a negative culture has been obtained from the throat.

In a considerable number of cases the restrictions in regard to school attendance are made to apply to the children in the house as well as in the family where the disease exists.

It is thus seen that the segregation of the sick and those who, though not actually sick, are likely to be infected, is not absolute. Under existing circumstances I endeavor to go in this direction as far as public opinion and the funds at the disposal of this department will permit. The ideal method would be the complete quarantine of each infected family. This is only attempted here in small-pox, but logically there is no reason why it should not be done in diphtheria and scarlet fever as well. The reasons for not doing so are :

*First*—the expense. Even now with only partial quarantine and the freedom that is usually given wage earners, the support of the family is frequently cut off, and aid on the part of the city is necessary. If quarantine were absolute in each case the expense on this score would be large, doubtless, aggregating many thousands of dollars annually.

*Second*—the opposition on the part of the persons quarantined, and what is more important, the opposition of certain practicing physicians. As long as a considerable number of physicians are opposed to the restriction of contagious disease, and teach their patients that the regulations of this department are unreasonable, and, if reports may be believed, openly advise disobedience of the law, under these conditions stricter regulations would not be advisable.

*Third*—I am not entirely certain that the present method of isolation is not adequate to prevent the spread of contagious disease if only all cases could be brought under control. I am inclined to think that a large part of such disease arises from unreported cases. From my experience I fear that occasionally physicians fail to report their cases, either through negligence or design. But the greatest trouble is from the cases where no physician is called. Sometimes a physician is not called through fear that the case may be reported, but more often through carelessness. At present the most effectual method I can suggest to overcome this difficulty is the medical inspection of schools. By such an inspection a large proportion of the child population is brought under daily observation, and the experience of other cities has shown that many cases of contagious disease are thus discovered.

When the medical inspector returns to the office he sends notices to the day schools, public, private, and parochial, excluding from them the children living in the infected family, and notices are also sent to Sunday schools. Usually the medical inspector makes two or three visits before the card is taken down, in order to see how the quarantine regulations are being enforced. During the unusual prevalence of contagious disease during the autumn, the police department offered to assist in every possible way in securing obedience to the regulations in regard to contagious diseases. Advantage was taken of this offer, and the police have since then been of great assistance in carrying out the orders of

the health department. The medical inspector reports to the police department every day all places where contagious disease placards are put up, and the names of those members of the family who are to remain in the house. The police are instructed to visit each family and insist on obedience to the rules of this department, and to report all infractions. I think that very much good has been accomplished by this, and I am under great obligations to the chief of police for his hearty coöperation.

To determine the time during which isolation shall be maintained is the most difficult problem connected with the management of contagious disease. By far the most important diseases that we have to deal with are scarlet fever and diphtheria. In scarlet fever the duration of isolation as prescribed by rule is five weeks, or until desquamation shall have ceased. This rule appears to some to be arbitrary, and it must be confessed that it is so, for we have no definite knowledge of the poison of scarlet fever, how it is given off from the body, and how long it renders the patient a source of contagion. It is not known definitely that the poison is contained in the desquamation, though that is generally so believed by most physicians and health officers. Cases are recorded where persons have spread the disease after they had ceased "peeling," and cases are recorded where they have done so after the lapse of five or six weeks. Therefore, it can hardly be deemed unreasonable that the board of aldermen should have fixed the limit as above. In Massachusetts, in Brooklyn, and New York city, and in some other places, the limit is six weeks, and in Massachusetts the children are not allowed in school for two weeks after that. That the duration of isolation in this disease should be fixed by law as it is here is certain. If it is left to the attending physician, as it is in some places, the result is disastrous. Patients are constantly allowed to mingle with the public anywhere from the second to the fourth week of the disease. Even with our law as it is it is not uncommon for physicians to ask me to remove the card at the third or fourth week.

In regard to diphtheria, until the discovery of the specific bacillus of that disease it was even more difficult than in the case of scarlet fever to determine upon the duration of infection, or even to determine the existence of the disease itself. As early as 1883 it was announced that the bacterium, now known as the Klebs-Loeffler bacillus, in honor of the discoverers, was the cause of the disease. Like many other scientific truths, this had to be tested by numerous observers, and it was a number of years before it was generally accepted as completely demonstrated. At the present time I think that there are no competent persons who doubt this. By competent I mean persons who are accustomed to pathological and bacteriological work, or at least are thoroughly familiar with the literature of the subject. After the discovery of the "germ," it was some years before its presence was employed in practice to determine the disease. The

method of making a diagnosis of diphtheria by cultures of the bacteria was thoroughly examined by Dr. Swarts, who was then in the employ of the city, and myself, as early as 1891, at which time Dr. Swarts spent two months in New York studying the subject. We did not at that time deem the methods expeditious enough to be employed in routine work. But improvements have been made, and following, the example of such cities as New York and Boston, this method was introduced here in January, 1895. Bitter complaint has been made that this method of detecting diphtheria is utterly unreliable, and classes mild, non-contagious sore throats as diphtheria, that "microscopic diphtheria" is not true diphtheria, and the detention of persons who have the diphtheria bacilli in their throats, but who are not very sick, is an outrage. But that what are apparently simple sore throats are some times very deceiving, and prove later on to be diphtheria, and infect other persons seriously, and sometimes fatally, was known long before "germs" were heard of. It has always been acknowledged by the best physicians that the detection of diphtheria is often difficult. Most physicians were very glad to make use of the culture in helping them to a diagnosis. In fact they are sometimes perhaps too ready to rely upon it. This test may at times fail; that is, the bacillus may be present in small numbers and overlooked. Negative results must not be considered infallible. But if the Klebs-Loeffler bacillus is found the disease is diphtheria. The greatest objection has been made to the practice which I have followed of continuing isolation in these cases so long as the bacillus is found in the throat. It has been claimed by some that in these long drawn out cases the bacillus loses its virulence, but experiments have demonstrated that in some cases the bacillus may remain active for six months. Fortunately such cases are very rare. Usually the bacillus does not remain in the throat more than two or three weeks. Bacteriology has simply confirmed what has long been known, that apparently well persons could carry diphtheria with them for weeks. Formerly we could only guess what throats were dangerous, and what harmless. Now we can determine with a great degree of certainty. The evidence in favor of the danger of the bacillus of diphtheria is far more certain than of the danger in the desquamation of scarlet fever. After recovery, or death, in diphtheria, the card is not removed until negative cultures have been obtained from all members of the family who have been at all in contact with the sick.

While I have deemed it necessary to state the difficulty that I have met with in the opposition of certain physicians, I wish to say that the great majority of those practicing in this city are thoroughly in favor of checking the spread of contagious disease, and are conversant with the modern methods necessary to accomplish it, and I owe much to their hearty coöperation. I realize that the rules of this department often put them to much trouble and inconvenience, and

that they do much for which they receive no compensation, and that sometimes the conscientious discharge of their duty results in actual pecuniary loss.

When the proper time has elapsed the premises are disinfected as described on another page, and permits are given for persons to return to school or to work.

In the case of a death from scarlet fever or diphtheria, the funeral must be private. This means that no one but the immediate family must be present at any time between the death and the burial. The family is so informed, and also the undertaker, and the police are notified, and they in turn notify the family. Sometimes the police are present at the funeral, and occasionally they have been posted at the house during the interval between the death and the funeral.

I have dwelt at some length on the subject of contagious diseases because I have been criticised on the one hand for not urging more stringent measures, and on the other for the enforcement of needless regulations. I have taken the position which to me seemed to be best. If the city council believes that more stringent regulations against the spread of contagious diseases can be enforced, and if the funds are provided, I shall be ready to make the attempt. If, on the other hand, it is believed that I have been too strict, and if it is thought that the individual judgment of the attending physicians should override the judgment of this department, and the formulated opinions of the majority of the medical profession, the board of aldermen will doubtless modify the existing rules.

Early in the year I prepared a revision of the rules governing the management of contagious diseases. This was done after personal visits to the principal cities of this country, and after much correspondence and study of other laws. These rules were discussed at a very full meeting of the Providence Medical Association, and after some amendments were unanimously approved. They were also considered by certain leading homeopathic physicians, by whom they were to some extent unfavorably criticised. These rules were, after careful consideration by the committee on the health department, and by the board of aldermen, adopted April 2, 1896, and were amended June 2, 1896. A copy of these rules as they now stand is appended to this report.

#### CONTAGIOUS DISEASE HOSPITAL.

The history of this hospital was given in my last report. It was built by the Rhode Island Hospital upon its own grounds with aid of an appropriation on the part of the city of \$17,500. It cost, however, with all its furniture, etc., when ready for occupancy, \$21,906.81. It was opened June 13, 1896. A hospital of this kind is a prime necessity in the management of contagious diseases. This building has long been needed, and, as the results show, the public have been very glad to make use of it. The accompanying prints give a view of the exterior of the building and also show the first floor plan. It is heated by indirect



steam and ventilated by an aspirating shaft, heat being used as a motive power. There is also a fire-place in each ward. The plumbing is modern in all respects, and the furnishings of the most recent patterns. The nurses' rooms are up stairs. Food is furnished from the general hospital kitchen, but the laundry work is done in a separate building. One-half of the hospital is used for scarlet fever, and the other for diphtheria. It is so arranged, however, that if another building should ever be erected, the two parts of this could easily be thrown into one.

The city pays the Rhode Island Hospital \$15.00 per week for each patient sent there by this department. During the year 138 patients were removed to the hospital under my direction, and the total expense to the city for caring for them was \$4,679.64. The Rhode Island Hospital first began to receive patients with scarlet fever and diphtheria in 1891, and the following shows the number of cases admitted during that time, and also the number of deaths that occurred in the hospital :

YEAR.	SCARLET FEVER.		DIPHTHERIA.		Total Cases.	Expense.
	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.		
1891.....	6	0	4	1	10	\$486 43
1892.....	13	2	4	1	17	1,553 36
1893.....	20	1	5	1	25	1,267 77
1894.....	27	2	4	2	31	2,297 07
1895.....	37	0	27	3	64	3,614 78
1896.....	35	2	103	10	138	4,679 64
Totals.....	138	7	147	18	285	\$13,899 05

Nearly all of these patients were removed to the hospital in the city's ambulance. During the year just passed the mortality of the scarlet fever cases was 5.7 per cent., and of the diphtheria, 9.7 per cent. In the latter disease this was less than the average mortality throughout the city.

#### DISINFECTION.

Disinfection after contagious diseases in the city is not compulsory, and is only done at the request of the family. It is done by this department without charge.

Disinfection is done by carrying to the steam disinfector and there steaming all infected articles that can be so treated. This is all that is now done by the department, and it is done in almost every case. Sulphur is not burned except

on the request of the family or the physician. It is always recommended that the furniture, woodwork, floors, etc., be washed with corrosive sublimate, and that upholstered furniture be dampened with formalin either by a spray or a wet cloth. Corrosive sublimate in small boxes is left with nearly every family, and very often formalin. I am not satisfied with what is done, but have not as yet been able to suggest anything which would be satisfactory. I fear that the greatest danger is from the patient and the patient's clothes, and these are less liable to be disinfected than anything else.

#### VACCINATION.

During the year 1896 the number of persons vaccinated was 1,963. The only public vaccination has been at the city hall, Saturday afternoons. Humanized virus chiefly is employed. The number of transfers of humanized virus in 1896 was 19, making the total number of transfers since 1868, when an accurate record was begun, 563. The number of certificates of vaccination issued was 2,536. The following table gives the number of persons vaccinated and the number of certificates issued from 1856 to 1880, and during each year since that time :

YEAR.	Persons	Certificates
	Vaccinated.	Issued.
1856-1880.....	24,112	32,585
1881.....	2,307	1,655
1882.....	1,694	1,690
1883.....	1,385	1,601
1884.....	1,137	2,725
1885.....	17,024	1,776
1886.....	625	1,856
1887.....	917	1,437
1888.....	894	1,676
1889.....	1,136	1,311
1890.....	1,438	1,765
1891.....	1,738	2,112
1892.....	2,440	2,407
1893.....	1,905	2,359
1894.....	3,086	2,809
1895.....	1,511	2,050
1896.....	1,963	2,536
Total, 1856-1896.....	65,352	64,383

## SWILL.

During the year the swill has been collected by Messrs. A. H. and J. Barney, under contract with the city dated April 18, 1889. On the expiration of this contract, May 1, 1894, it was renewed for a period of five years from that date. The payment for the service is  $15\frac{1}{2}$  cents per annum for each person in the city, the population of the city to be estimated for that purpose each year by the city registrar. At this rate they were paid \$2,040.83 each month during the year ending May 1, 1896, and \$1,942.50 per month since that time.

## INSPECTOR OF PROVISIONS.

Besides the routine work of examining markets, the inspector has inspected the dairy farms and other places within the city limits where milk is produced for sale. There were at the time of such inspection fifty-six such places and 461 cows. The points considered in the inspection were :

The condition of the cows.

The apartment where they were kept.

Ventilation.

Lighting.

Water.

Food.

General cleanliness of premises.

Milking.

Cooling of milk.

Delivery of milk.

Washing and cleanliness of vessels.

In regard to the cleanliness and general appearance of the cows, the inspector reported it as decidedly bad in two places and poor in twenty-two. In the others it was reported as good. The standard, however, was that of the average New England farms, which is not high. The inspector reported that it was very seldom that the cows showed any evidence of daily grooming. No cows were found that appeared sick on superficial inspection, but none were carefully examined. In five instances it was stated that the cows had been tested with tuberculin—forty cows—and of these seventeen were condemned. There were perhaps fifty or sixty other cows that had been tested before purchase and been found sound.

In regard to the size of the barn or shed in which the cows are kept, it was entirely too small in eight cases. In one place there were seven cows in a shed 14 x 24 feet ; in another, three cows in a shed 10 x 12 feet ; in another, four cows

in a shed 12 x 16 feet. In most of these places there was little or no light, and the cows were kept in all the time or perhaps let out in the yard to be watered.

In most barns and sheds there was good provision for ventilation, either by windows or roof ventilation. In six places there was no chance for ventilation except through the door, and this was kept closed, and in half a dozen others the windows, though movable, were closed, and the air in the small apartment was very foul.

In ten places the only light for the cows in cold weather was what came in through the cracks around the doors and shutters.

In four places the cows are never allowed out of their stalls, and in quite a number they are only allowed out in a very small yard, even in the summer time.

It can be fairly said that most of the cows kept in this city are housed in buildings of fair size, and with sufficient light and air, and well protected from the cold in winter. In perhaps a dozen places the cows are poorly housed, with insufficient light and ventilation, and in some cases the patched up sheds do not properly shelter the animals.

Most of the cows are furnished with good water, forty places with city water, and the rest from brooks, springs, or wells, except three, where cistern water is supplied.

The food of the city cows consists mostly of hay and grain, with pasturage in the summer. Brewers' grains are fed to some extent by eight of the owners, but is the chief food with none. No swill is fed, so far as the inspector could discover.

The general cleanliness of the premises was about that of the average farm in the surrounding country. Some were very filthy. Men who have small, dark, close cowsheds kept the place and the cows dirty, and must sell dirty milk. There are a number of such in Providence. The disposal of the manure indicates fairly well the attention that is given to cleanliness. In eleven places it was allowed to accumulate in the cellar; in forty-two it was thrown in a heap in the yard. In only three places was it carried away daily.

The milking is usually done by the men who take care of the cows, and they are as neat as the average farm hand, and no neater. It is probably very rare for them to wash their hands before milking. The cooling of the milk is a very important matter. It is generally agreed that milk should be thoroughly cooled at the very earliest moment after milking. Thirty-nine of our city milk producers make no pretense of cooling the milk, but as many of these have only a cow or two, and deliver the milk to their customers immediately, the neglect is not as bad as it seems. The customer receives perfectly fresh milk and can put it on ice at once if he wishes. While cooling is desirable, it is very essential that

it should be done in such a way as not to permit of water getting into the milk, or its contamination in any other way. Seventeen of the milk producers do cool their milk. One of them uses a cooler over which the milk flows and is chilled in a few seconds, and immediately bottled. The apparatus is sterilized daily. Another cools in large glass jars on ice. These cannot, in my opinion, be easily cleaned. A few who deliver milk in glass jars set them on ice. Most producers cool their milk by setting their cans in water, sometimes containing ice and sometimes not. This is a bad practice, as water may get into the milk, and this water is never very clean. The tub or trough in which it is done may stand in an unfavorable place. It is usually in the barn, shed, or cellar, sometimes in the yard. City water is used in most cases, and well or spring water in a few.

In forty-one cases the milk is delivered out of the usual ten quart cans. Some of these dealers, however, have a few small cans belonging to customers, and five or six have glass jars for some of their customers. Only one delivers all milk in glass jars, and these are sterilized by steam. Unless the small jars or cans are sterilized in this way, delivery from a large can into the customer's vessel is the better way. The inspector reported in regard to the cleanliness of the pails, cans, etc., that in forty-two places he found it fairly good, in the others the vessels were more or less dirty. They are usually washed by the women of the family in the house and hung out doors to air.

In general, it may be said that in about a quarter of the places where milk is produced in Providence the conditions are such that, as regards cleanliness and sweetness, the milk is likely to be of a decidedly inferior quality. In the rest, with one exception, the conditions are such as prevailed in the ordinary fairly well managed farm. Sediment can be found in almost all milk delivered in this or any other city. If milk were transparent, like water, it would doubtless appear to us so dirty that we would refuse to touch it. But our eyes are closed to it, and we drink it and take our chances. As regards contagious diseases, the conditions are such that if it occurs in the household of the producer, the chance of its dissemination through the milk is pretty good. Tuberculosis is, doubtless, quite common among the cows in this city, and it would be a good thing for the owners of the cows, as well as for the consumers of milk, if the tuberculin test were required for all such cows. I think the danger from tuberculous milk has been exaggerated, but for economic reasons alone every effort should be made to stamp out the disease.

The great need in the production and sale of milk—next to honesty—is cleanliness. Most people are not clean about their business, and the trouble is that in the milk business dirt does not show and is more dangerous than in any other trade. Cleanliness, however, cannot be secured without time and trouble, and these usually are expensive. Fortunately, there is one concern producing

clean milk in this city. But they charge 10 cents a quart for it. Those who really desire clean milk can purchase it at that price, those who do not will continue to get an inferior article at a lower cost.

On January 28th I received a letter from the Rhode Island Central Labor Union, asking me to give their representatives a hearing on the condition of bake shops in Providence. I arranged for a meeting on March 5th, at which time the inspector of provisions and myself listened to what they had to say. They complained that a number of the bake shops in this city were very filthy and overrun with vermin; that they were dark and ill ventilated, and that the men worked over hours, and, in some cases, slept in the shops. At my request the inspector visited all the bake shops in the city, some of them several times, and I visited a number of them myself. There were inspected by us sixty-one bakeries. In most of them conditions were found such as obtained in most well ordered kitchens. I did not investigate the hours of labor, and the inspector could not find that any of the employees slept in the bake shop. In nineteen of the bakeries the inspector reported that the conditions as regards cleanliness were below par. In some cases the bakery was in a cellar, and there was only an earth floor, and the place was dark, dirty, and ill ventilated. In many places the pans and bread troughs were caked with dough and dirt. Defective plumbing was found occasionally, such as untrapped sinks, leaky sink pipes and sinks. Some of these defects in the plumbing and drainage have been remedied, but how to induce a dirty baker to be cleanly in his habits I do not know.

#### SCHOOL HOUSES.

In 1886 I made a very thorough inspection of the public schools in this city. Since then I have given considerable attention to this matter, and during the past year I have again been over the ground, omitting some of the points to which I gave special attention before, but making a more careful examination of the heating and ventilation than at the previous inspection.

*School Accommodation.*—In 1886 there were 57 separate school buildings in the city, with 282 rooms. The school census for that year gave 22,813 children of school age in the city. Of these 16,419 were enrolled during the first term of the year. There were in 1896, 78 separate buildings used for school purposes, with 427 school rooms. The school census for 1896 gave 26,105 children, and the number enrolled during the first term was 19,667. In 1886 very many of the schools were crowded, and in several the conditions were very bad indeed; in some cases the children were obliged to sit on benches, settees, and even around the teachers' platforms. Not only were the school rooms themselves crowded, but at that time recitation rooms were in general use, and in them the crowding was much worse. Then, too, many of the buildings were very old, and the heat-

ing and ventilation in them entirely inadequate. In fact in several schools there was practically no provision for ventilation at all. These unfavorable conditions had been increasing for several years, and were fully appreciated by the officers in charge of the schools. Since that time a great amount of labor and large sums of money have been spent to improve the housing of our school children. In 1886 two new schools were begun, in 1887 two, in 1888 one, in 1889 two. Since then progress has been more rapid, and in all thirty school houses have been built and made ready for occupancy since I made my first inspection in 1886. Much credit is due to Mr. John E. Kendrick, for some years a member of the committee on education, for his persistence in pressing the needs of the schools upon the attention of the city council, and securing the necessary appropriations to provide the facilities which were so badly needed. In 1886 there were fifty-seven buildings occupied. Several of these I condemned at that time, and they, with some others, have been abandoned for general school purposes. The schools which were thus abandoned were Meeting street, Harris avenue, Geneva, Branch avenue primary, Eddy street, Carpenter street, Harrison street, Walling street, America street, Federal street primary, Beacon street, State street, and Hospital street, thirteen in all. Of these thirteen, all but Meeting street, Beacon street and Hospital street, have been torn down or altered over to some other use. And it would have been well if these three could have been treated in the same way, for their maintenance is only a temptation to use, and two of these three houses are now used for special schools, and one of them, Beacon street, for a kindergarten. There are thus at the present time seventy-five buildings used for general school purposes in this city, thirty of which have been built in the last ten years. Besides these there are special schools as follows: in the new building on Harrison street, in the fire station on Orms street, in the old Hospital street school, in the tenth ward room, in the ninth ward room, and in a hired building on Ashmont street. In all there are, including the special schools, 460 rooms in use, besides laboratories, workshops, etc. This, with an enrollment of 19,667, gives about 43 pupils per room. This does not indicate overcrowding, and in most schools there are ample accommodations. In parts of the first, third, seventh, and tenth wards, however, the schools now are, or soon will be, crowded.

*Location and Plan.*—It is not always easy to locate a school building to the satisfaction of every one, and, indeed, there must often be honest differences of opinion on such matters. Some of the old buildings are not on very desirable sites, but most of the new ones are entirely satisfactory in this respect, and in none of them is the location really objectionable. The number of rooms in a school building depends somewhat upon the population to be served, but more

upon the grade of instruction. The following shows the number of school houses of different sizes :

1 room, 1 school.	11 rooms, 2 schools.
2 rooms, 3 schools.	12 " 7 "
4 " 40 "	13 " 1 "
6 " 10 "	14 " 2 "
7 " 1 "	15 " 1 "
8 " 5 "	16 " 1 "
9 " 1 "	

Over half the school houses are four room buildings. These and the six room buildings are the sizes used for primary grades. For grammar and high schools a larger building is considered more desirable.

It is now deemed inadvisable to have school rooms above the second floor, and under no circumstances to build houses of over three stories. We have only three four story buildings in the city. Most of the schools conform to modern requirements in this respect. Recently three four room buildings have been constructed with all the rooms on the first floor. This seems to me to be a very excellent arrangement.

Formerly it was considered necessary to provide recitation rooms, usually one for each school room. Present methods of instruction do not require such rooms, which is very fortunate, for in most cases the ventilation of these rooms was very poor. At present, chiefly owing to overcrowding, a few recitation rooms are in use, as at Manton avenue, Branch avenue primary, Jackson avenue, and high school.

#### YARDS.

Each of the schools now in use, except the Manual Training School has a yard which is used by the pupils at recess. I think that in every one of the yards there is some concrete, at least a path from the street to the door. In most cases, too, there is a path to the privy building, if such is in use. In five of the schools at the time of my last visit the concrete did not extend to the privy. In most of the schools the area of concreted yard is ample, so that in wet weather there is no necessity for the children getting their feet muddy. In the new buildings, with all the rooms on one floor, the basement is large enough to be used as a play room in stormy weathor, and as it is light and well aired in these buildings, this use of it furnishes another argument in favor of this plan of building.



## SIZE OF ROOMS.

School rooms in Providence are usually planned to seat forty-nine pupils, though the lower grades often have fifty-six seats in the room. Occasionally there will be a variation from this number of one or two seats. In the consideration of the cubic space per pupil and the rate of ventilation, it is assumed that fifty children are to be provided for.

It is generally advised that the height of a school room be twelve feet. But there is probably little objection to a variation of a foot either way from this standard. Nearly all the rooms in Providence are of very fair height. With a height of twelve feet, twenty feet of floor space per pupil gives two hundred and forty cubic feet per pupil, which is the standard amount recommended by European authorities and also by the best American authorities. The following shows in the Providence schools the number of rooms of certain cubic capacity per pupil :

Rooms of 240 or more feet, cubic capacity, per pupil.....	165
“ “ between 200 and 240 feet, cubic capacity, per pupil.....	181
“ “ “ 150 and 200 “ “ “ “ “ .....	83
“ “ less than 150 “ “ “ “ “ .....	21

## HEATING AND VENTILATION.

Heating and ventilation should be parts of one and the same process, and they are so except where stoves or direct steam radiation is relied upon for heating and even with direct steam the attempt is usually made, though with little success, to ventilate in connection with the heating. Only one school in Providence is ventilated by means of a fan. In all the others heat is the motive power. The air flows upwards through the rooms because it is heated and the heated air warms the rooms. The apparatus consists then of a furnace or other arrangement for heating the air and the proper flues for leading fresh air to the rooms and other flues for carrying it out. From the table it will be seen that the following kinds of apparatus are used for heating and ventilating the schools in this city :

Method.	Schools.
Mechanical method.....	1
Common hot air furnace. ....	24
Smead furnace.....	26
Fuller and Warren furnaces .....	3
Direct and indirect steam .....	12
Direct steam.....	6
Direct—indirect steam.....	2
Stoves.....	1

It is generally conceded that the best method of heating and ventilating is by means of a fan. The objection is chiefly on account of the expense of attendance. A fan is usually run by means of a steam engine, and this requires the presence of a skilled engineer. For small buildings this method is out of the question unless a water or electric motor is used. A water motor at current rates is also very expensive, but if the water used is figured at its cost price, which it properly should be when used for public purposes, the cost would be very reasonable. Mechanical ventilation should be carefully considered with reference to any new school house that may be built. The worst methods of heating are by means of stoves or by steam radiators in the room. Fortunately there is now only one school room heated by a stove and that is the Beacon avenue kindergarten. Direct steam heat is employed in seven buildings, though in every one except one it is the modified form, called sometimes "direct-indirect." In this system air is supposed to be introduced through the wall directly back of the radiators. If the openings are large enough, and the passage for the air is somewhat circuitous and the valves are operated properly, fairly satisfactory results may be obtained. The only schools in which these conditions are at all approached are Point street and the high school. Twelve schools are heated with steam by the indirect method with auxiliary radiators in the room.

In the other fifty-four schools heating and ventilation are secured by the use of a hot air furnace. Twenty-six of these schools are heated by Smead furnaces, three by Fuller and Warren, and the rest by various types of the common hot air furnaces. The respective merits of these various furnaces as heaters is a matter I have not examined. That they will all suffice to heat the building under proper conditions is probably true. That some are more economical than others is doubtless true, but any demonstration of this in Providence would be pretty difficult, as usually much more depends upon the arrangement of flues, cold air inlets, etc., than upon the construction of the furnace itself. Moreover, the amount of coal burned in each school house during a season has never been determined. From every point of view the most important features of a system of heating and ventilation are the location and size of the fresh air inlet, the location and size of the hot air flues and their openings, and the location and size of the foul air openings and flues. Unless all of these are properly arranged, constructed, and cared for, the heating and ventilation will be unsatisfactory. What is said of furnace-heated schools in this connection applies equally well to those heated by indirect steam.

*Fresh Air Inlet.*—In most of the schools this is of sufficient size. At Admiral street the inlet has only a little more than a square foot sectional area for two rooms. And one of the inlets at Graham street, and the inlets of Jackson avenue are too small. The inlet at Admiral street has no valve, but its size

hardly requires one. The area of the fresh air inlet ought properly to be as great as the combined area of the hot air flues. In most of the schools it is considerably larger, and in a majority it is ample. But while the inlet should be made large enough to give a sufficient current during the mildest weather when the suction is the least, it should be provided with a valve of some sort so as to cut off a part of the air when the weather is very cold, and when the wind blows into the opening. Such valves are provided, and consist usually of a swinging sash, or of a sliding board. But here comes a very great practical difficulty. The apparatus may be all right, but it is useless or worse than useless unless it is used with care and intelligence. Both of these qualities are sadly lacking in the janitors. Some of them persistently refuse to comprehend the workings of the fresh air inlet, and more of them forget it. They often nearly close it in cold weather, thus reducing the inlet far too much; in some cases even shutting out all the fresh air! Then when the weather moderates they forget to open the valve, and of course the supply of fresh air is entirely insufficient. As constructed in most of our schools the fresh air inlet needs daily and almost hourly attention, but this it usually does not get. I have frequently noticed the rope which moves the fresh air valve covered with thick dust, showing that the valve had not been touched for weeks or months. Another point of great importance is the position of the fresh air inlet. When the wind blows into the inlet there is no trouble in getting a sufficient supply of air, and in heating the building if the fires are kept up. If the wind blows in the opposite direction it exerts a suction opposite to that of the furnace, so that little air passes up through the furnace into the rooms. Sometimes even a reverse current is established down from the rooms and out through the fresh air inlet where it should enter. The best remedy for this state of things would be to have the fresh air inlet open on at least two sides of the building, and provide it with check valves as suggested by Professor Woodbridge. Another way, though not so satisfactory, is to have a fresh air *room* instead of a mere inlet. In this case the suction power of the wind is very much less. This plan has been adopted in some of the newer schools with very good success. But most of our schools are provided with inlets in such a manner that some of the rooms take all their air from one side of the building, and other rooms from another side. Thus it happens that whenever there is a strong wind the heating and ventilation of some of the rooms are poor. Most of what has been said applies not only to the furnace and indirect steam heated schools, but to the direct steam heated schools as well. These schools all have openings in the wall back of the radiators, and are subject to the action of the wind in an aggravated way. In most cases the valves are out of sight, so that if the teachers who have enough to do teaching, forget them, they are much more excusable than are janitors who neglect the single

inlet in the cellar. As a matter of fact the openings are closed a good part of the time either because the wind blows in so that the cold air strikes the children, or because they have been forgotten. At the best the openings in none of these six schools are large enough. In Somerset street there are no openings, and at Berlin street and River avenue the area is less than one square foot for each room. The largest areas per room are at Point street. At the latter school the objections to this method are reduced to a minimum, because of the exceptionally careful and intelligent management on the part of the teachers.

Moreover, the fresh air inlet should be so placed as to admit fresh air. As is elsewhere stated, formerly some were so near privy vaults as to draw the air from them, and a few years ago complaint was made of the Smead closets in at least two schools, where it was found that the bad odor came from stable manure spread on the grass just in front of the opening of the fresh air inlet.

*Hot Air Ducts.*—Not only should the supply of fresh air to the furnace or steam coils of the indirect system be sufficient but the flues which lead from the heater to rooms should be of ample size. The area considered necessary for the average room is at least four feet. Only the newer schools approach this requirement, as will be seen from the table, and some of these even are below the limit. In some of them, however, the area of the hot air flues is more than ample. The following are some of the schools in which the fresh air flues are much too small, all of them being less than two feet sectional area for each room :

SCHOOL.	No. of Rooms.	Area of Inlet. cu. ft.	SCHOOL.	No. of Rooms.	Area of Inlet. cu. ft.
Admiral Street. ....	2	1.56	Graham Street. ....	2	1.08
" " .....	2	1.08	Harriet Street. ....	2	1.56
Aldrich Street. ....	2	1.56	High School. ....	13	1.21
Bellevue Avenue. ....	2	1.81	Jackson Avenue. ....	4	1.84
" " .....	2	1.08	Manton Avenue. ....	1	1.06
Berlin Street. ....	4	.91	Oxford Street. ....	11	1.08
Branch Ave. Primary. .	1	1.56	River Avenue. ....	4	.91
" " " .....	1	1.08	Roger Williams Ave. ....	2	1.06
Chalkstone Avenue. ....	2	1.06	" " " .....	2	.64
" " .....	2	.79	Smith Street. ....	4	1.56
Chester Avenue. ....	2	1.95	Somerset Street. ....	4	.0
" " .....	2	1.25	Summer Street. ....	3	1.82
Covell Street. ....	2	1.84	Thayer St. Grammar. ....	4	1.56
Public Street. ....	2	1.56	" " " .....	4	1.08
" " .....	2	1.08	Thurber Avenue. ....	3	1.56
East Street. ....	6	1.29	Vineyard Street. ....	4	1.56
Federal Primary. ....	4	1.21	Warren Street. ....	2	1.56
Federal Grammar. ....	4	1.56	" " " .....	2	1.52
" " .....	4	1.08	Willow Street. ....	3	1.08
Graham Street. ....	2	1.56			

In these rooms when they were inspected the average flow of air was 641 cubic feet per minute.

Thus it will be seen that 28 schools and 124 rooms, about one-quarter of the entire school facilities of the city, have fresh air flues of less than half the proper capacity, and some of them less than one-quarter. Moreover there are several other schools which have only a very little more than half the proper amount. In many of the schools the small size of the fresh or hot air flues is partly compensated by the excessive temperature to which the air is heated, thus producing a very rapid current. This is bad in itself, as the very hot air is often felt uncomfortably by the pupils, and causes an uneven distribution of heat in the room. But it is particularly bad, as when the weather moderates the heat rapidly becomes oppressive, and the first thing the teacher does is to shut the register, thus cutting off all the supply of fresh air. Perhaps the window is opened at the same time, and as there is no outward current to counteract it, the cold air flows in upon the pupils near by.

The position of the inlets or registers, is of much importance. In the older schools they are usually placed in the floors, in the more modern schools in the walls. Some of them are placed about seven feet from the floor, and some about one foot from the ceiling. Considerable complaint is made in regard to the current of air from the inlet falling upon the children, particularly where inlets allow either hot or cold air to enter. The attempt has been made to remedy this by deflectors, which throw the entering air up towards the ceiling, but these are not entirely satisfactory. Probably the deflectors designed by Professor Woodbridge would accomplish the desired result.

*Foul Air Flues, or Outlet Shafts.*--The sectional area of the outlet flues must be even greater than that of the inlet in order to insure a certain flow of the cooler air. It was impossible for me in a number of instances to measure the foul air shafts, but there are not very many schools in which the area is fully up to the standard. The following schools have outlet shafts of very much less than the necessary capacity :

SCHOOL.	No. of rooms.	Area of Shaft. cu. ft.	SCHOOL.	No. of rooms.	Area of Shaft. cu. ft.
Admiral Street.....	4	2.4	East Street.....	2	1.45
Africa Street.....	4	2.3	“ “ .....	4	1.56
Aldrich Street .....	2	1.75	Graham Street.....	4	1.37
Bellevue Avenue.....	4	1.5	Hammond Street..	6	1.5
Berlin Street.....	4	2.3	River Avenue.....	4	2.
Branch Avenue Primary...	2	1.8			

In the rooms of these schools the average flow of air when inspected was only

402 cubic feet per minute. But it must be remembered that most of these rooms have deficient inlets as well as outlets.

There are several other things to be considered besides the mere size of the foul air shafts. The opening from the room into the foul air flue should be properly located and must be fully as large as the flue, and it should be guarded in such a way as to leave a free passage for the air. It was at one time considered advisable to have two "ventilator" openings, one at the floor and one at the ceiling. It has been found, however, that one at the floor is best for almost all conditions and that one at the ceiling is often misused, being left open when it should be closed. There are at the present time twenty-seven schools with ventilator openings near the ceiling, and these ought in all cases to be closed and fastened, so that they cannot be opened. In a few of the schools I think this has been done by the teachers, and in a number of schools the teachers never use them. It sometimes happens that the full value of a vent shaft is lost because of too small an opening in the room. This defect is found in quite a number of the schools, as Amherst street, Chalkstone avenue, Highland avenue, Slater avenue, Summer street, and Willow street. These are not the only schools where this error has been made, but the size of the openings here is so much below par that it is especially worthy of note. A similar mistake is the use of blinds or heavy register gratings and valves of various kinds. It is necessary, of course, to guard a vent opening in some manner, but a wire screen with a large mesh or strip iron set edgewise should be used, so as to offer as little obstruction to the flow of air as possible. Some register gratings take up half the available space. Wooden blinds are very bad, as it is difficult to make them remain open, so that, as a rule, the opening is entirely closed a large part of the time, moreover the slats take up much of the room. The objection to a register with valves is that the latter are closed either accidentally or purposely, and being out of sight are out of mind, and there is no more ventilation for that room. These may seem like unimportant details, but in reality they are very important. It is useless to attempt to ventilate, and often it is difficult to heat a room in which the vent openings are not open. The following schools are provided with either blinds or iron valves at the vent openings: Thayer street grammar, Graham street, Slater avenue, Highland avenue, Branch avenue primary, Point street, Thurber's avenue, Chester avenue, Aldrich street, Jackson avenue, Warren street, Summer street, Federal street grammar, Africa street, Amherst street, Berlin street, and Admiral street, have blinds. The Manual Training School, Chalkstone avenue, Somerset street, Plain street, Harriet street, Vineyard street, Federal street primary, River avenue, Covell street, Smith street, and Ruggles street have iron registers with valves.

*Regulation of Temperature.*—The methods and results of temperature regulation

vary very much in the different classes of schools. It is extremely important that the temperature of the school-rooms should be between 68° and 70°. To accomplish this the greatest care on the part of teachers and janitors is needed, and in many of the schools even this does not suffice. In the schools heated by direct steam radiation the mere heating is most satisfactory. If only the apparatus is large enough and the janitor keeps up a fire, it is not very difficult to keep the temperature pretty even. The trouble in these schools is not in heating, but in ventilation. In most of the furnace-heated schools and in some of the indirect steam schools, the temperature is regulated simply by shutting of or turning on the heat at the register or hot air inlet. The trouble here again is not so much in the heating as it is in the ventilation. When the heat is shut off the fresh air is also shut off, and there is then no ventilation whatever. There are twenty-four furnace-heated schools and four indirect steam heated schools, in which, when the heat is checked by the teacher, the ventilation is checked also. The more modern schools in the city have an arrangement which is intended to overcome this evil to a considerable extent. Two inlet flues are provided for each room and a valve called a mixing valve is so arranged that when the hot air is shut off from a room, cold air is turned on, and if the valve is kept in a midway position a mixture of hot and cold air at any desired temperature may be obtained. This is the theory, but in practice it requires very frequent attention, more than the teachers can easily give. And the larger the air shaft the quicker will a change of temperature be brought about by moving the mixing valve and the oftener must the teacher attend to it. But notwithstanding these drawbacks and the objections on the part of the teachers, the arrangement is a good one. It is found in thirty-five of the schools.

During the year 1895-6 the superintendent of schools required each teacher to keep a record of the temperature of the room on a blank like the following :

## REPORT OF TEMPERATURE.

*Room*..... *School*.....

*For week ending* ..... 189

TIME.	8.45 A. M.	9.15 A. M.	10.25 A. M.	11.30 A. M.	2.15 P. M.	3.30 P. M.
Monday.....						
Tuesday.....						
Wednesday.....						
Thursday.....						
Friday.....						

Mr. Tarbell kindly gave me the returns for the week ending November 8, 1895, and for the week ending December 13, 1895. The former was a warm week, while the latter was a cold week. The daily 1 P. M. temperature, as recorded by the city engineer, was as shown below :

Week ending Nov. 8, 1895.		Week ending Dec. 13, 1895.	
Monday, Nov. 4.....	51.5°	Monday, Dec. 9.....	28.°
Tuesday, Nov. 5.....	55.°	Tuesday, Dec. 10.....	27.5°
Wednesday, Nov. 6.....	64.°	Wednesday, Dec. 11.....	19.°
Thursday, Nov. 7.....	68.5°	Thursday, Dec. 12.....	14.°
Friday, Nov. 8.....	69.°	Friday, Dec. 13.....	14.°

All these temperatures as found on the teachers' slips were averaged, as shown in the following tables. The different classes of schools are separated, in order to bring out the differences in regulating temperature that there may be in the different schools. The varieties of heating apparatus were the Smead furnace, the ordinary hot air furnace, direct steam, indirect steam, Fuller and Warren furnace, and stoves. In these reports are included those from the special schools :



*Week Ending November 8, 1895.*

## PERCENTAGE OF OBSERVATIONS AT DIFFERENT TEMPERATURES.

HEATING APPARATUS.	No. of obser- vations.	DEGREES FAHRENHEIT.																Over 80°						
		Un- der 60°	60°	61°	62°	63°	64°	65°	66°	67°	68°	69°	70°	71°	72°	73°	74°		75°	76°	77°	78°	79°	
Smead.....	5,120	.23	.17	.07	.25	.11	.60	.54	1.09	1.23	5.41	5.56	19.25	7.63	15.19	7.16	11.26	5.68	8.47	2.53	4.37	1.17	1.32	.58
Furnace.....	4,214	.47	.23	.11	.56	.35	.84	.82	1.55	1.50	5.53	4.87	14.46	8.59	14.34	7.32	11.80	6.24	9.35	2.68	4.90	1.79	.96	.70
Direct Steam.....	1,106	.81	.45	.27	.45	.36	.99	.27	1.17	.72	5.24	5.87	14.01	9.67	16.90	6.23	16.54	4.88	9.58	.90	3.25	.54	.81	.....
Indirect Steam.....	210	.....	.....	.95	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.90	.47	4.76	4.28	20.47	6.19	18.09	8.09	10.00	11.90	4.28	2.38	5.23	.47	.47	.....
Fuller & Warren....	630	.47	.15	.15	.15	.15	.47	.31	.63	2.53	6.82	6.03	16.66	5.55	17.46	6.03	10.95	3.96	9.84	3.01	4.28	1.11	2.69	.47
Stoves.....	132	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.52	.52	1.56	1.56	7.29	3.64	15.62	4.68	11.97	9.89	9.89	8.33	11.97	2.60	5.20	3.12	1.56	.....

	Percentage of observations under 70 deg.	Percentage of observations between 68 deg. and 72 deg., inclusive.	Percentage of observations over 70 deg.
Smead.....	15.26	53.04	65.36
Furnace.....	16.73	47.79	68.67
Direct Steam.....	16.60	51.69	69.30
Indirect Steam.....	12.36	53.79	67.10
Fuller & Warren.....	17.86	52.52	65.35
Stoves.....	15.09	43.20	69.21

*Week ending December 13, 1895.*

PERCENTAGE OF OBSERVATIONS AT DIFFERENT TEMPERATURES.

HEATING APPARATUS.		DEGREES FAHRENHEIT.																				Over			
No. of obser- vations.	Un- der 60°	60°	61°	62°	63°	64°	65°	66°	67°	68°	69°	70°	71°	72°	73°	74°	75°	76°	77°	78°	79°	80°	80°		
Smead.....	5,023	1.39	.63	.61	.95	.83	1.89	2.11	3.00	2.98	11.12	8.26	23.67	8.22	13.59	4.79	5.57	2.72	3.10	.83	1.61	.33	.83	.85	
Furnace.....	4,052	1.70	1.18	.83	1.99	1.33	3.28	3.30	5.23	4.54	13.67	10.19	22.33	7.42	11.00	3.43	4.51	1.55	1.08	.34	.41	.02	.32	.24	
Direct Steam.....	1,164	.59	.51	.08	2.23	.94	2.57	1.97	5.06	4.98	14.43	10.30	24.74	7.38	12.97	3.52	5.41	.94	.85	.....	.42	.....	.....	.....	
Indirect Steam.....	209	6.22	3.34	.95	3.34	.95	2.87	4.78	3.82	9.56	.95	24.40	10.52	11.96	4.78	3.34	2.89	.95	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Fuller & Warren....	643	1.34	1.08	.31	2.64	1.08	2.17	1.55	4.51	4.66	16.79	6.84	26.12	4.82	13.21	2.02	4.04	2.33	1.39	.93	1.39	.31	.15	.31	
Stoves.....	117	5.12	2.56	.....	1.70	2.56	12.82	5.98	17.09	10.25	17.00	4.27	9.40	5.12	4.27	.85	.....	.85	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
		Percentage of observations between 68 deg. and 72 deg., inclusive.																	Percentage of observations over 70 deg.						
Smead.....		33.77																	64.86					42.44	
Furnace.....		47.24																	64.61					30.32	
Direct Steam.....		43.66																	69.82					32.49	
Indirect Steam.....		41.56																	57.89					33.94	
Fuller and Warren....		42.87																	67.78					30.90	
Stoves.....		79.44																	40.15					11.09	

From the above it will be seen that during the two weeks referred to, between 50 per cent. and 60 per cent. of the time the temperature was between 68° and 72° inclusive. But these were rather exceptional weeks, the first being pretty warm, and the latter very cold. Under average conditions the results would be better, but it is likely that fully a third of the time the temperature of the air in the school-rooms is either above 72° or below 68°. The percentage was even greater than this in 1886, when I inspected the schools, but there has been improvement since then. There certainly ought not to be any greater variation in temperature than that between 68° and 72°. If it varies more than 4° the teacher must give it attention, and attempt to regulate it. This care of temperature is quite a burden upon the teachers, and they ought, if possible, to be relieved of it. It is easiest for the teacher to regulate the temperature with direct steam, next with the ordinary furnace, and therefore the teachers, as a rule, prefer these methods of heating. But in these schools control of temperature is at the expense of ventilation. With the Smead, and Fuller and Warren systems and in many of the new schools heated by indirect steam, provision is made for the introduction of cold air when the hot air is shut off. This secures some ventilation at all times, but it produces a rapid cooling of the room when the heat is shut off; and as the supply of warm air in these schools is usually quite ample, they quickly become heated again when the hot air is turned on. Though the ventilation is good, the temperature will show great variation unless great care is exercised by the teacher. One great advantage of mechanical ventilation is that the temperature, as well as the ventilation, can be much more easily controlled. There are contrivances for regulating the temperature of school-rooms automatically, but most of them are arranged to operate with direct steam, or in conjunction with mechanical ventilation. I know of only one instrument which has given any success in regulating temperature automatically by means of the mixing valve. This regulator has been applied to one of our four-room buildings as an experiment. It remains to be seen whether it will be satisfactory. But the great need of something of this sort will be appreciated if it is remembered that thirty-five of our schools are provided with a double set of fresh air flues, hot and cold for each room. It is in these schools that heat regulation is difficult. If a good automatic regulator could be found it would be a most useful addition.

But no regulator will warm a building. It is necessary to provide enough heated air for that purpose. The heating apparatus must be ample, the fresh air inlet of proper size, the flues properly proportioned and placed, and all properly cared for by the janitor. Even then in cold weather there may be trouble. On the north and west of exposed buildings, and, indeed, of almost all buildings, the part of the room next to the windows will be cold. This is due

to the air of the room being chilled against the glass. The cold air falls towards the floor, and is often complained of as a draught coming in around the window. The only remedy for this is storm sash, and I believe that it would be economy to place them on the exposed windows of all schools. It would save fuel and greatly increase the comfort and health of the pupils. It is impossible to heat some of the buildings without them. In most of the schools there should be a movable light in at least one sash for each room, for in all except mechanically ventilated schools it is necessary occasionally to open the windows.

*The Quality of the Ventilation in the Different Schools.*—There have been many attempts made to measure the quality of the ventilation of rooms. We are all too well aware of what are the disagreeable effects upon comfort and health produced by remaining in a poorly ventilated room, occupied by a number of other persons. But while these bad effects are easily recognized, it has never yet been clearly determined to what they are due. It is not to carbonic acid gas which is the chief waste substance given off in the breath, but it is probably due to various organic substances very minute, but yet with marked effect upon those who breathe them again. And perhaps some of the unwholesome substances are excretions from the surface of the body as well as from the lungs. But while carbonic acid gas is not the offensive substance it has often been taken as the standard measure of air pollution. Carbonic acid gas is comparatively easily estimated, while the other organic substances can be investigated only with great difficulty. I have rarely, however, attempted to test the ventilation of the schools by the carbonic acid gas test, as I had not the means to expend for that purpose. In one instance, however, Prof. J. H. Appleton made a test of the air in two school-rooms, one at Highland avenue, and the other at Almy street. The amount of carbonic acid gas in the former showed about double the excess over natural air that the latter did. The size of the vent flues in the latter school is 4.25 square feet; in the former, 2.5 square feet. Another way of determining the quality of the ventilation is to measure the flow of air through the room. The measurements may be taken with the anemometer, and should be taken at both inlets and outlets in such schools as we have in Providence. If the system happens to be working with a plenum, that is, a pressure of air into the room, the reading at the inlet will give the amount of fresh air. If on the other hand the system is working with a vacuum, that is, if there is a suction exerted by the outlet shaft, the reading should be taken at the outlet. Properly the reading should be taken at both, and the larger figure taken as indicating the flow of fresh air into the room. I have taken, or had taken, tests in all, or nearly all of the school-rooms in the city. The readings were not, however, in all cases taken at both inlet and outlet as often one of these is very inconveniently situated, and occasionally inaccessible. The anemometer was usually tried at

two or three places in the opening, and the average rate taken. Of course such results can be only roughly approximate.

The average flow of air per minute in the Smead school-room was, as shown by these tests, 1,182 cubic feet per minute.

In the rooms heated by a common hot air furnace, the average rate was 647 feet per minute.

In the three Fuller & Warren schools, the rate was 1,433 per minute.

In the direct steam heated schools, the rate was 601 feet per minute.

In the four schools, Courtland street, Greeley street, Union avenue, and Potter's avenue, in which both indirect and direct steam is used, and where the flues are of good size, the average flow of air in each room was 1,715 cubic feet per minute.

In the other indirect steam heated schools, where the flues are inadequate, the average rate was 746 feet.

In the Manual Training School, where the ventilation is maintained by a fan, the rate was 1,520 feet per minute.

In the high school it was 502 feet, and in the Point street school it was 378 feet per minute.

In order to test the steadiness of the rate of ventilation, I arranged a recording apparatus with the anemometer, so that a mark was made on a disk of paper revolving by clock work. Every time the anemometer registered 1,000 feet the electrical circuit was closed and a pencil mark was made on the paper. The number of these marks between the hour marks showed the rate of the flow of air. The following are the results of these tests in certain schools:

SCHOOL.	AVERAGE CUBIC FEET OF AIR PER PUPIL PER HOUR.		RATE OF FLOW OF AIR IN THOUSANDS OF FEET PER HOUR.							
			A. M. 9-10	A. M. 10-11	A. M. 11-12	P. M. 12-1	P. M. 1-2	P. M. 2-3	P. M. 3-4	
	1894.									
Benefit St., Room 7....	Dec.	3.....2,421	28	28	25	24	26	24	25	
“ “ ....	“	4.....2,220	25	26	25	23	23	20	22	
“ “ ....	“	5.....2,106	22	27	22	22	21	19	22	
“ “ ....	“	7.....2,245	26	28	22	24	23	21	23	
“ Room 6....	Feb.	6.....496	.....	.....	12	13	13	12	12	
“ “ ....	“	7.....685	17	18	16	14	13	14	.....	
“ “ ....	“	26.....848	19	17	21	21	19	.....	.....	
“ “ ....	“	28.....352	.....	.....	14	7	6	8	25	

SCHOOL.	AVERAGE CUBIC FEET OF AIR PER PUPIL PER Hour.		RATE OF FLOW OF AIR IN THOUSANDS OF FEET PER HOUR.						
			A. M. 9-10	A. M. 10-11	A. M. 11-12	P. M. 12-1	P. M. 1-2	P. M. 2-3	P. M. 3-4
	1894.								
Benefit St., Room 6....	Mch. 1, inlet.....	563	17	16	15	15	13	16	.....
" " ....	" 2.....	1,485	26	26	25	28	21	10	9
" " ....	" 5.....	1,787	26	25	30	25	24	28	19
" Room 9....	" 7.....	1,123	22	20	20	20	11	12	8
" " ....	" 8.....	1,116	17	18	21	20	19	22	18
" " ....	" 9.....	1,061	24	20	20	15	16	16	14
" " ....	" 12.....	979	18	19	18	16	18	19	16
" " ....	" 13.....	1,107	22	20	19	19	18	17	16
" " ....	" 14.....	1,477	28	30	20	22	25	23	22
" Room 8....	" 15.....	1,169	12	17	16	13	23	25	18
" Room 9....	" 16.....	971	10	9	21	19	18	9	17
Slater Ave., Room 1...	" 19.....	1,239	.....	21	19	15	21	18	18
" " ....	" 20.....	1,162	20	19	19	21	21	20	21
" " ....	" 23.....	1,345	17	20	13	16	25	25	25
" " ....	" 26.....	1,616	26	26	27	26	21	22	28
" " ....	" 27.....	1,735	28	28	24	30	28	27	28
" " ....	" 28.....	990	20	17	14	12	15	13	12
" " ....	" 29.....	888	7	9	8	14	17	17	19
" " ....	" 30.....	982	16	11	13	17	14	18	13
Africa St., Room 1....	April 2.....	564	12	10	6	5	5	.....	.....
" " ....	" 3.....	924	13	12	12	17	16	.....	.....
" " ....	" 5.....	785	14	14	14	16	8	4	9
" " ....	" 6.....	725	10	11	14	7	10	8	12
Almy St., Room 1....	" 9.....	2,013	23	22	20	20	19	20	20
" " ....	" 10.....	2,113	.....	.....	19	17	19	24	17
" " ....	" 11.....	2,430	25	22	24	19	21	23	24
" " ....	" 12.....	2,151	19	18	19	17	19	24	22
" " ....	" 13.....	2,208	21	20	21	21	19	19	21
" " ....	" 24.....	1,708	.....	14	14	15	15	15	17
" " ....	" 27.....	1,230	9	5	6	9	11	14	16
Willow St., Room 7....	Dec. 19.....	345	15	.....	12	11	8	.....	.....
" " ....	" 28.....	276	9	10	9	9	8	8	.....

*Care on the part of Teachers and Janitors.*—While satisfactory results in heating and ventilation cannot be secured without good apparatus, it is just as essential that there should be intelligent management. Teachers and janitors are too often at fault. Often it is through carelessness, and often through ignorance. Janitors will persist in neglecting their fires, especially on cold Monday mornings, or, as is equally bad, on warm afternoons. They seem to sometimes entirely forget the fresh air inlet. Teachers on their part love to open windows to the detriment of those who sit near them, and to the increase of the city's coal bill, and they are apt to forget too often the ventilators. I do not believe that the best results can be secured until the janitors remain in the building during the whole session. They do in the larger schools, and it seems to me that they should in all. Furthermore, the janitors should be constantly instructed and watched. The appointment of a superintendent of janitors was a step in the right direction, and has been productive of much good. The teachers also, should be instructed as to the proper use of the heating and ventilation plant. Last autumn they all listened to a talk on this subject, and I think it should be repeated each year. The medical inspection of schools would offer a means by which teachers could receive frequent advice on such matters as heating and ventilation.

And in discussing ventilation we must remember that there are some persons that cannot be ventilated. They would be an offence even on the highway. Without personal cleanliness on the part of *all* the pupils, 2,500 cubic feet of air per hour accomplishes little. Yet personal cleanliness is a difficult thing to enforce in houses where a bath tub is unknown. Teachers realize fully the evil, and would gladly welcome the public bath as an efficient ally in securing pure air in the school-room. Brookline, Mass., a town of 16,000 inhabitants, has just built a public bath at a cost of \$40,000. It will doubtless be long before we have one in Providence.

*Cloak Rooms.*—These should be provided in every school, and they are found in all except Putnam street, Thayer street primary, Branch avenue primary, and Beacon avenue kindergarten. In these schools the coats are hung in the entries. Cloak rooms should always be well ventilated and lighted by windows if possible. A free opening into the common vent should be made for each cloak room, but it has not always been done. In thirty-four schools the cloak rooms are vented, but in quite a number the ventilation is not satisfactory, as the opening is too small or else the vent shaft itself is too small. Windows are very desirable and they are found in the cloak rooms of fifty schools, though in a few of them the windows open not into the open air but into hallways. There are only six schools, viz.: Chester avenue, Aldrich street, Harriet street, and Hammond

street, and Point street, and high school, in which there are neither vents nor windows.

*Excreta Disposal.*—The old-fashioned privy vault is still retained in Manton avenue, Admiral street, Graham street, Slater avenue, Highland street, Aldrich street, Camp street, and Branch avenue primary, or eight in all. This is certainly an advance over the conditions in 1886, when fifty-five of the fifty-seven school buildings had vaults. Every school-house on the line of a sewerred street is, I believe, connected with the sewer, though in two or three instances a cess-pool receiving some of the wastes still exists on the premises. In twenty-three of the schools a flushing vault placed in the yard was substituted for the old-fashioned kind. But mistakes were made in putting them in. They all have screens with only inch spaces at the outlet and these catch the paper, and their removal for cleansing is the cause of much trouble and some nuisance. Then the most of them are not placed as low in the ground as they might have been, and so are frozen a good part of the time in the winter season. Another trouble is that they are not flushed often enough. At first they were flushed only once a week, and hence were no better than the old-fashioned style and proved as great a nuisance. I called the attention of the superintendent of janitors to this, and recommended that these vaults be flushed daily after the close of the afternoon sessions. This recommendation has, I believe, been very generally complied with, and with good results. Twenty-three schools have automatic flushing latrines, many of them substituted for the Smead system last summer. This method of excreta disposal, if the latrine is properly put in and cared for, is, I think, the best that has yet been devised. But if it is placed in the cellar, as it usually is, ample seat ventilation should be provided, and this has not always been done. And in order to secure an upward draught the whole length of the latrine, covers should be provided which do not entirely close the opening. Some of the schools do not have these covers, and in some the ventilation is entirely inadequate and poorly arranged. The urinals are another source of trouble, and some of those set last summer are entirely too high, so that the floor becomes readily soiled. It is important also to have a smooth and impervious floor under the urinals. The floor is in all cases tar concrete, which is unsatisfactory. Asphalt would certainly be much better. In three schools, the high and Manual Training, and Somerset street, water closets are provided for the pupils, and in all but three of the schools there are teachers' closets.

In one of the schools the Fuller & Warren method, and in seventeen of the schools the Smead system of excreta disposal is in use. The essential feature of these methods is the retention of the fecal matter on the premises where it is dried by a current of hot air. In the Fuller & Warren plan, and in two of the Smead schools the air for drying the feces is taken from the cellar and there is no direct



connection of the excreta chamber with the school rooms. But in most of the Smead schools the foul air from the rooms is used for drying the fecal matter. The closets are set in the foul air ducts from the rooms which lead down into the cellar and so on into the main vent shaft. There is, of course, a free communication between the closets and their contents and the school rooms. The sole dependence of the system, therefore, is upon a continuous current of air from the rooms down through the closets and up and out through the vent shaft. The natural flow must of course be in this direction, but the main reliance for the satisfactory working of the system is placed upon the aspirating power of the vent shaft. This suction power is maintained by a separate fire which is kept constantly burning in the stack-heater during the whole of the school year. At the end of the year the fecal accumulations in the closets are burnt out and the closets cleaned, and then the stack-heater fires are allowed to go out. In some of the schools in which this system was put in there was faulty construction, which caused considerable trouble until it was remedied. But the objection to the system as such is that we cannot be positive that the current of air will *always* move in the right direction. It is *possible* for it to be reversed and thus cause a "back draught" into the rooms, carrying the fecal odor with it. Moreover, the proper working of the system depends upon the care of the stack-heater by the janitor. If he lets the fire in this go out, the flow of air may be reversed, though not necessarily so. As to whether or not this system works properly is to be decided as a question of fact, not of theory. There has been very serious and continued complaint of it on the part of teachers and pupils, but by far the larger part of this has been due to prejudice and is entirely without foundation. It is probable that on a limited number of occasions in a few of the Smead schools there has been this back draught for a short time. But it cannot be common, for I have visited these schools hundreds of times and have never found it, and the superintendent of schools has had the same experience. Moreover, the tests which I made to determine the presence of a back draught were almost entirely negative. Yet teachers have insisted that they were continually annoyed and made sick by it. But some of the worst complaints have been made by teachers whose rooms were not connected with this system at all. Some of the teachers have shown very little aptitude for correct observation, and have insisted that the current of air was coming into the room when it was in reality going in the right direction. Such teachers would naturally attribute any bad smell in the room to the Smead system, and many imaginary smells also. In order to demonstrate whether a back draught really did occur, I made the following tests: I placed oil of peppermint in the closets of a number of Smead schools and requested the teachers to make note of the occurrence of the odor of peppermint in the room. Of course, if the air passed

back to the rooms from the closets it would carry the volatile oil of peppermint with it and it would be noticed in the room. That this would be so I know, for I have made the same test in two other schools where there certainly was a back draught from the vent shaft, and the odor of peppermint was almost unbearable. These last schools that I speak of were heated in one case by an ordinary furnace and in another by direct steam. In the furnace school the test was made in warm weather when the windows were open, and the other was made in early spring when they were closed most of the time. In both cases the odor of peppermint was very annoying.

The following is the result of my test in the Smead schools :

May 14, 1894, about two ounces of oil of peppermint were placed in the closets of twenty-one schools where the Smead system was in use. In sixteen of these the teachers reported that during the subsequent week no odor of peppermint was detected in the rooms. This trial took place at the worst season of the year, when there was little or no artificial heat, and when the draught was maintained almost entirely by means of the stack fires. The seven other schools reported as follows :

*Benefit Street School.* May 18, 11.50 A. M., room 7, strong odor of peppermint. Heat turned off and windows open about one foot.

May 15, 12 M., room 9, slight odor, heat turned off and windows open three inches.

*Bourn Street.* May 18, 9.15 A. M. Windows and doors open, and heat turned off. Odor of peppermint.

*Harris Avenue.* Odor in upper hall on girls' side immediately after the peppermint was put in the closet.

*Niagara Street.* May 16, 9.50 A. M. North hall doors open, and heat turned on. Odor of peppermint.

*Elmwood Avenue.* May 23, room 3. Very slight odor. Doors and windows shut, and heat on.

*Academy Avenue.* May 14, room 10, 3.20 P. M. Noticed by children.

*Peace Street.* May 14, strong for five minutes, doors open and heat turned off. In front hall at 3.27 P. M., and room 8 at 3.40 P. M.

On December 4, 1894, the test was applied to sixteen schools. In twelve of them the odor of peppermint was not noticed. The following schools reported as follows :

*Academy Avenue.* December 5, 3 P. M., room 2, odor noticed for a moment, when door to basement was open.

*Manning Street.* December 7, 11.40 A. M., room 2. Odor of peppermint.

*Eddy Street.* December 4. In the basement odor noticed just after peppermint was applied, and also up stairs.

*Friendship Street* December 6, room 3, 10.30-10.40 A. M. Odor of peppermint.

On another occasion I kept peppermint in one of the Smead closets at Benefit street for about a month, without any odor being detected in the rooms.

It would appear that during these tests, although one was made at the most unfavorable season of the year, there was no time when the back draught continued more than a few minutes. In several cases the odor was only momentary, and at Eddy street, Peace street, and Harris avenue, it possibly came direct from the basement at the time of application, and not through the ducts at all.

Another method of testing was used at Benefit street, and at Almy street. I made a recording apparatus consisting of a drum carrying a strip of paper, which revolved by clock work. Against this pressed a pen which made a continuous straight line along the paper as the drum revolved. This pen was attached to the armature of an electro-magnet, and the wires from this led to a delicate vane hung in the foul air outlet. This vane was so arranged that whenever there was the slightest reversal of the outgoing current the circuit was closed, and the pen made a perpendicular line on the paper. The apparatus, though rudely constructed, I found was delicate enough to respond to such a slight check in the outward flow as was caused by the sudden shutting of a door. The accompanying print shows several of the recording strips after they had been used.

The heavy perpendicular lines indicate the hours as shown by the figures at the top of the print. The horizontal line was made by the pen as the drum slowly revolved. When the vane was disturbed by a reverse movement of the air, the pen was thrown out of place, and a short perpendicular line made. Strips marked 1, 2, and 3, were made at Benefit street school (Smead), December 3, 4, and 5. The only disturbing marks were two at noon of December 3, which were made when the apparatus was set up by moving the vane with the hand to see if it was in working order. Strips 4, 5, 6, and 7, were made at Almy street (Smead), April 9, 10, 12, and 13. The perpendicular marks on the 4, 5, and 7 strips were made by moving the vane by the hand in testing it. One of the marks on the strip 6 was caused by suddenly closing the door, and one of the others was due to the teacher accidentally touching the apparatus. A single mark could hardly indicate a real back draught. Strips 8 and 9 were from Africa street (hot air furnace), April 4 and 5, and show the appearance of the record when there was a real back current: also demonstrated in this case by the peppermint test. Strips 10 and 11 were from the Slater avenue (direct steam) school, March 21 and 22.

There was no indication in these tests that there was any back draught from the closets. The momentary checking of the current shown by the perpendicular lines on the Almy street slips was not due to a back draught from the closets, but to some other cause, like the opening and shutting of the doors, for during

the time that this test was in progress peppermint was kept in the closets, and its odor was not noticed in the rooms. At about the time I placed my apparatus in the Benefit street school complaint was made that there was constant trouble from the air from the closets, and I visited the school nearly every morning for about a month, but found no evidence of anything of the kind.

In view of all this I cannot but believe that back draught from Smead closets does not occur very often, certainly not anywhere near as often as many persons would wish to have believed. Nevertheless, I have no doubt that in a few instances such trouble has arisen. I base this on the testimony of teachers whom I know to be careful and accurate. I believe that they are right, although I myself have never been able to detect back draught myself, or determine it by any test, except in the few instances where it was indicated by the peppermint tests.

But if such back draught ever occurs the apparatus is unsatisfactory. It is, I believe, a mistake that it was ever put in. But there was, at the time it was introduced, much to recommend it. At that time most of the schools were beyond the reach of sewers. Either an outdoor vault must be built, or the Smead system put in. That the latter, with all its defects, is better than the former, I know. There has been far more nuisance from privy vaults than there ever was from the Smead closets. Often the air was filled with vault odors entering the rooms through the windows, and in some schools the fresh (?) air inlet was so placed that there was often a direct flow of air from the vault into the school room. Moreover the vent ducts and shafts and the arrangement of inlets and outlets in the school rooms as designed by the Smead people was far better than what was put in by our local architects and mechanics. Nevertheless, as I said before, it was a mistake to put it in. If I am partly responsible, because of my approval of the satisfactory heating and ventilation of the schools when it was first adopted, I must confess my error. But when my opinion was first officially asked by those in charge of school construction, I advised against putting in any more, yet several more were put in that summer.

*Lighting.*—The proper lighting of school-rooms is very important. There should be enough window space, and the windows should be properly placed and of a proper height. They should also be properly protected by shades. It is well to have the shades roll both ways, up and down from the middle of the window. There is much dispute as to the color of the shades. The teachers usually prefer a dark shade, as they face the window more than do the children, and they are not so much occupied with desk work. But in many cases dark shades cut off too much light, and light buff shades are better. In a few of the old schools there is not enough window space, and in some of these, also, the light is kept out by trees. I admire trees as much as any one, but if they are an injury

to the eyes of the children they should be cut down. East street, Benefit street, Graham street, Admiral street, Chalkstone avenue, Almy street, Hammond street, and Elmwood avenue, are schools in which the lighting in some or all of the rooms might be improved. In the majority of schools the lighting is entirely from the left or back. In a few it is from both sides, and in quite a number there is a single window in front at the side of the teacher's desk, but this does little harm if it has a dark shade, which is rolled up only on cloudy days. The lighting of the school-room, the selection of blackboards, proper books, etc., and the general care of the pupil's eyes, is a matter of the greatest importance. I have never been able to give it very much attention, and, indeed, it needs supervision by an expert oculist. But with a daily medical inspection under the direction of such an expert, I am very sure that much good could be done, and that much harm which is now unwittingly done might be avoided.

*Plumbing.*—The first requisite of good plumbing is connection with the sewer. In 1886, only ten schools were connected with the sewer. Now sixty-one are situated on sewered streets, and I think all of them have a connection with the sewer. In 1886, only thirty-seven schools were provided with a teachers' water-closet. Now all but three have them. Most of them are well situated, but quite a number are where they have no direct opening into the outer air, and from some of them there has been some troublesome odor. A few of the newer closets are of the syphon type, and the majority are washout closets, while in a few of the old schools pan closets still remain. These ought in most cases to be removed. Until last summer there were many instances in which the soil pipe did not extend through the roof, and where the set bowls which are found in every school, I believe, were provided with shallow traps, which were likely to dry out in the summer. These defects, I believe, were all remedied last summer, and I think that now the plumbing of our school-houses is in very good condition. In all cases where a school-house is connected with the sewer, one or more openings should be provided in the drain in the cellar, and the cellar floor graded to that point, so that in case the closets overflow, or any similar accident occurs, the water can be quickly drawn off and the cellar bottom thoroughly flushed. It is particularly necessary that this provision should be made now that water-closets for the children are placed in the cellars.

The greatest care should be taken in locating closets for both pupils and teachers, and in providing suitable ventilation for them. This has not been done in all cases, and complaints are made of the odor from them entering the school-rooms. This is as bad as if it came from the Smead closets.

*Desks.*—The health, as well as the comfort of the children, depends much upon their having suitable desks. In 1886 there were still ten schools that had the

old-time desks, with the seat and desk in one piece. These have now all been discarded, and modern desks placed in all the schools. Another very excellent change has been made within the last year or two in nearly all the schools. Quite a number of adjustable desks have been placed in each room. The height of both desk and seat can be quite easily regulated. If now the teacher understands how to adapt the desk to the pupil, and the janitor understands the mechanical task of altering them, there ought to be little trouble from poorly adjusted desks. But I mistrust that both teachers and janitors could well receive instruction. Here is another chance for the medical inspector.

*Fire Escapes.*—Every school-house should be provided with adequate escapes in case of fire. Outside iron fire escapes are, I believe, provided for all school buildings of over two stories, as is required by law. How useful these would be in case of fire is somewhat problematical. Chief reliance must be placed upon the stairways. All the school buildings are with only three exceptions, I think, provided with two or more staircases at widely separated points, so that there would be little danger of more than one being ignited at once. In only one school do the stairs have a dangerous spiral turn. In almost every instance the stairs are broad and easy.

It is very important in case of fire that all doors should open outwards, and this should be true of both inside and outside doors. In thirty-eight of the school-houses, both set of doors open out. In twenty-seven schools some of the doors open in, and in eleven schools all the doors open in. It is strange that in some of the newest schools some of the doors open in.

While it is seen that there are many things to criticise in the construction and care of our school buildings, I have not intended to offer these criticisms in any fault-finding spirit. It is easy to make mistakes in construction, particularly in heating and ventilation. I think, however, that the best advice in such matters is none too good, and that in the construction of new school-houses only leading experts should be consulted. I do not believe that even our newest school-houses give the best attainable results. In regard to repairs and alterations, perhaps such changes have in the past been made as rapidly as they well could be. Certainly much has been done, and though there have been some mistakes, the school-houses that were standing ten years ago and are still in use, are in a very much more sanitary condition than formerly. We must remember that during the past ten years twelve school-houses have been torn down or sold, seventeen have undergone a complete alteration in their heating and ventilation, and thirty new houses have been built, and the school accommodation, as compared with enrollment, has increased over 34 per cent. The plumbing in most of the schools has been overhauled, forty-seven privy vaults have been abolished, thirty-seven teachers' water-closets put in. Ten years ago there were thirteen

schools heated with stoves, and now there are none. Modern desks are found in all the schools. Moreover, there have been a great number of minor improvements in concreting, providing window shades, and altering the inlets to the vent flues.

We can also feel that our school-houses compare favorably with those of other cities. I recently visited the finest grammar school of a large New England city, and found that though a larger sum had been spent on its heating and ventilation than had been expended on any school in this city, the result was inferior to any grammar school in Providence. Only last summer Boston awoke to the fact that many of its schools were in bad condition, some much more unwholesome than any in this city.

But we should not become complacent comparing the present with the past, or our city with others. If our schools have faults we should, if possible, remedy them, and strive to guard against them in the future.

#### MEDICAL INSPECTION OF SCHOOLS.

The daily medical inspection of schools is a matter which is now receiving attention in many cities. Boston was the pioneer in this, having inaugurated the system in the fall of 1894. It gave very general satisfaction, and has been continued ever since. During the year 1895 the physicians examined during their visits to the schools in Boston, 10,373 children who were ill, 2,041 of them too ill to remain in school. Of contagious diseases in the schools there were found 77 cases of diphtheria, 28 of scarlet fever, 116 of measles, besides very many more minor affections. That just as many cases of disease are attending our schools, I have no reason to doubt. Even now, without special assistance, I find cases of contagious disease attending school, and doubtless there are many which are never recognized, and which are the cause of the infection which it is sometimes so difficult to understand. But there are also a great number of other ailments among children, especially of the poorer classes, which are neglected because of the apathy or ignorance of the parents. Diseases of the spine, defects in the eyes and the ears, contagious skin diseases, and faults of general nutrition, are to be found in nearly every school. The medical inspectors are to visit each school early in the morning session, and examine such children as the teacher may suggest, or as fall under their own observation. It is not intended that the inspector shall prescribe for any case, but to recommend that the child be taken to the family physician, or the hospital for treatment. It is expected that the inspector will also look up at their homes such children as may be suspected to have contagious disease. It seems to me also that the inspectors can accomplish much good in the way of instructing the teachers in regard to the recognition of suspected cases, the enforcement of the rules of the health department, the care

of the children's eyesight, and the management of the heating and ventilation. It seems to me that about thirty inspectors would be needed in Providence, and I should hope the system could be extended so as to include the parochial schools as well as the public schools. It is believed that the service could be obtained by a compensation of \$100 per annum for each inspector.

## POPULATION.

Census, June 1, 1890 .....	132,146
“ Jan. 1, 1893.. .....	148,944
“ June 1, 1895.....	145,472
Estimated, June 30, 1896 .....	150,000

## ASSESSED VALUATION.

	1895.	1896.
Real estate.....	\$129,438,060 00	\$193,296,200 00
Personal estate .....	40,346,500 00	40,936,300 00
Total.....	\$169,784,560 00	\$174,232,500 00
Total amount of tax.....	\$2,716,552 96	\$2,874,836 25

## STREETS.

	1895.	1896.
Paved ....	31.5 miles.	32. miles.
Curbed and built, but not paved.....	140.2 “	143. “
Received, but not built.....	32.7 “	32.546 “
Total.....	204.4 “	207.546

## WATER AND SEWERS.

Miles of water pipes.....	295.958	302.874
Number of service pipes in use .....	18,763	19,404
Number of meters in use.....	13,993	14,845
Average daily consumption of water.....	8,905,085 gals.	9,106,623 gals.
Miles of sewers.....	149,589 miles.	156,383 miles.
Number of sewer connections.....	11,581	12,295

CHARLES V. CHAPIN,  
*Superintendent of Health.*

1. SCITUATE.
2. Harry W. Smith, M. D., health officer.
3. There were no epidemics in this town during the year. Diphtheria was



prevalent during the months of January and May, there being ten cases, six of which were fatal.

4. Isolation was maintained.
5. All of the sick, as far as is known, were isolated.
6. Inspections of premises where sickness prevailed were made. In one family the whole house and surroundings were very filthy ; in another the drainage was bad.
7. Several drainages for sink waste were inspected during the year.
8. No particularly unhealthy localities in this town are known.
9. All public nuisances, unsanitary premises, etc., when any such exist, are reported to the town council.
10. There has been, to my knowledge, no contamination of the water, milk, or ice supplies of this town.
11. There are no regular ice dealers in this town. William H. Poole, of North Scituate, has ice for sale.

1. WOONSOCKET.

2. A. M. Paine, M. D., Joseph Jallent, and F. Holland, are the health officers.
3. There were no epidemics in this city during the year.
4. Isolation is always maintained in contagious diseases.
5. All of the sick are isolated.
6. Sanitary inspections of premises where sickness prevails, are made by the health officers, when requested to do so by the board of health, by interested parties.
7. Sanitary inspections, to ascertain source of contamination of brook, etc., were made during the year.
8. No unhealthy localities in this city are known.
9. All public nuisances, unsanitary premises, etc., when not abated by order of the health officers, are reported to the city council.
10. There has been, to my knowledge, no contamination of the water, milk, or ice supplies of this city.
11. George F. Miller, A. J. Kelly, and B. W. Jencks, are the ice dealers of this city.

## WASHINGTON COUNTY.

## 1. CHARLESTOWN.

2. Albert A. Saunders, M. D., health officer.
3. There were no epidemics in this town during the year.
7. No sanitary inspections were made during the year.
8. No unhealthy localities in this town, are known.
9. All public nuisances, unsanitary premises, etc., are reported to the town council.
10. There has been, to my knowledge, no contamination of the water, milk, or ice supplies of this town.
11. J. C. Tucker, of Carolina, is the ice dealer of this town.

## 1. EXETER. Has no health officer.

## 1. HOPKINTON.

2. G. A. Langworthy, health officer.
3. There were no epidemics in this town during the year. Scarlet fever was quite prevalent in Hope Valley, during the months of March and April, there being fifteen cases, two of which were fatal.
4. Isolation was strictly maintained, and schools were closed, and all church gatherings, etc., were stopped.
5. All of the sick, after coming to the knowledge of the health officer, were isolated.
6. Sanitary inspections of premises where sickness prevailed, were made.
7. Several sanitary inspections were made during the year; one being on complaint of the family, and the others by order of the town council.
8. There are at present no unhealthy localities in this town.
9. All public nuisances, unsanitary premises, etc., if not abated by my order, are reported to the town council. I have but little trouble in abating all such nuisances, having been obliged to report but one to the town council.
10. There has been to my knowledge, no contamination of the water, milk, or ice supplies of this town.
11. B. F. Smith, H. G. Kenyon, Wm. L. Clarke, and Henry True, are the ice dealers of this town.

## 1. NARRAGANSETT.

2. Solomon H. Hale, health officer.

3. There were no epidemics in this district during the year. The contagious diseases reported were one case of typhoid fever which recovered, and three fatal cases of scarlet fever, during the months of May and June.

4. Isolation was maintained.

5. All of the sick were isolated.

6. Inspections of premises where sickness prevailed were made, and existing conditions rectified.

7. No sanitary inspections were made during the year.

8. No unhealthy localities in this district are known.

9. All public nuisances, unsanitary premises, etc., when any such exist, are reported to the district council.

10. There has been, to my knowledge, no contamination of the water, milk, or ice supplies of this district.

11. Browning and Griffin, Isaac Blanchard, and Wm. Priday, are the ice dealers of this district.

## 1. NORTH KINGSTOWN.

2. Harold Metcalf, M. D., health officer.

3. Mumps was unusually severe, there being about two hundred cases. Whooping cough quite prevalent, there being about fifty cases. There were ten cases of orchitis and a few isolated cases of la grippe.

4. Isolation was not maintained to any great extent.

5. None of the sick were isolated.

6. In regard to prevalence of mumps, it could not be laid to any unsanitary condition of premises. The parents were very careless and did not isolate their children. The prevailing idea is that children *must* have the disease.

7. Six inspections of nuisances were made during the year, as well as several inspections of privy vaults in Wickford.

8. No unhealthy localities in this town are known.

9. All public nuisances, unsanitary premises, etc., are reported to the town council.

10. There has been, to my knowledge, no contamination of the water, milk, or ice supplies of this town.

11. J. B. Brayman, George Orpin, and Charles McEttrick, are the ice dealers of this town.

1. RICHMOND. Awaiting report of health officer.

1. SOUTH KINGSTOWN.

2. Oscar Gardner, health officer.

3. Scarlet fever was quite prevalent during the last six months of the year, there being fifty-six cases, four of which were fatal. There were also four cases of typhoid reported during the year. The scarlet fever cases were all in the village of Peacedale, and the typhoid in Wakefield.

4. Isolation was attempted in every case, and maintained by force in one case.

6. Inspections of several premises where sickness prevailed were made, but no cause for the outbreak of the disease could be found.

7. All sanitary inspections made during the year were at my own option.

8. No unhealthy localities in this town are known.

9. No public nuisances or unsanitary premises have been found during the year, consequently have reported none to the town council.

10. There has been, to my knowledge, no contamination of the water, milk, or ice supplies of this town.

11. Isaac Blanchard, George Griffin, and the Peacedale Ice Co., are the ice dealers of this town.

1. WESTERLY.

2. Ethan Wilcox, superintendent of health, William B. Gavitt, health officer.

3. There were no epidemics in this town during the year.

7. All sanitary inspections made during the year were at my own option.

8. No unhealthy localities in this town are known.

9. All public nuisances, unsanitary premises, etc., are reported to the town council.

10. There has been, to my knowledge, no contamination of the water, milk, or ice supplies of this town.

11. W. T. Babcock, and Lorenzo D. Richmond, are the ice dealers of this town.

WATER SUPPLIES.



## WATER SUPPLIES.

---

In July, 1894, the Board commenced a systematic monthly chemical and bacteriological examination of the waters of the Pawtuxet river. This river supplies the greatest number of population of the State, the population of the city of Providence being 145,472 as determined by the State census of 1895.

The advantage of periodical examinations has a value in comparison of the results from month to month and from year to year, and thereby a determination as to the possibility of contamination may be made. An individual examination made at any one time would alone be of little value, for if the sample taken showed a purity compared with samples from other rivers it would lead to a conclusion which would be misleading, since during all the rest of the year the supply might be poor in quality. Likewise an individual sample might be taken during peculiar and unusual conditions of the source of supply, whereby a water of a very poor quality would be obtained and on analysis might be condemned as a continuous supply for drinking purposes, yet it might be the case that eleven other samples taken at periodical intervals would show an average quality which would be up to the standard.

Another advantage of the periodical examination is the possibility of determining the opportunities for an outbreak of disease before the epidemic may occur, and to study the relation of epidemics to the supply, and after years of records it would be possible to obtain information which would give practical deductions.

Owing to the limited amount of appropriations received from the legislature this work has been limited to the one supply referred to; and it is to be hoped that in future years a sufficient amount may be appropriated to enable the Board to keep in-

formed of the condition of the various supplies, some of which are controlled entirely by private corporations where care is sometimes diverted to the quantity rather than the quality.

The collections of the samples were not made on any particular date, but were collected usually on the Thursday coming nearest to the fifteenth of the month. This was done upon the suggestion given by the Engineer's Department of the State Board of Health of Massachusetts.

It was considered that a sample taken from the river on a particular date, as for instance the first or fifteenth of the month, would not give a fair average of the quality of the water, inasmuch as those dates might fall upon a Monday, in which case, the mills having been shut down since Saturday night, thirty-six hours would have passed, during which time the river was not being used at its maximum and the maximum contamination would not be present. Likewise if the sample was collected on a Saturday, it would give the result of a whole week's contamination. Being taken on a Thursday would give a sample which would have a better average.

The locations from which the samples were taken from the Pawtuxet river were as follows: One from the north branch of the river at the village of Hope, at a point where the water enters the mill in the trench. The second sample was taken at Washington, on the southwest branch, at a point located above the mill and where the supply of the mill is taken in. The third sample was collected on the same day as the other two and some hours later, at the intake of the Pettaconsett pumping station and at the same point where the samples are collected by the city of Providence for their analyses.

The north branch from Hope to where the river meets the southwest branch at River Point flows a distance of about three and one-quarter miles, and has a drainage area, as given by Mr. Weston, of the City Engineer's Department, of Providence, of about 107.79 square miles. The distance from Washington on the southwest branch to the point where it joins the north branch is



about six miles and has a drainage area of about 67.79 square miles. From River Point to the intake at the Pettaconsett pumping station where the third sample was taken, is about five miles and has a drainage area of about 19.42 square miles. The total area of the whole watershed above the pumping station is 195 square miles.

Along this stream, at frequent intervals below the points where the first two samples were collected there are numerous cotton and woolen mills from which, and from the towns which are made up of the population which supplies these mills with labor, produce a certain amount of refuse matter which finds its way into the river. In addition to this, the distance of the points where the different samples are taken would go to show that the sedimentation, which occurs at the various dams where the water is held back at these various mills, is not sufficient to reduce the amount of accumulated contamination to any appreciable extent.

The reports of the examinations of the water taken at these points are given below. The results are shown in parts in 100,000 as is customary in the reports made by the Massachusetts State Board of Health.

The first arrangement is made collectively by dates, giving the results of the examination of the samples taken at the different sources on the same day, which admits of comparison of the changes in the water from one point to the other.

The next arrangement is made collectively by dates at one point only and will give the differences which occur from month to month during the different seasons. This is followed by the arrangement of average by years of each place.

The chemical analyses were made by Mr. Charles E. Swett, state assayer; and the bacteriological analyses were made by the Rhode Island Laboratory, which is under the direction of Gardner T. Swarts, M. D., and Jay Perkins, M. D.

*Chemical and Bacteriological Examination of Water from the Pactuxet River, at Hope Village, collectively, by months, 1896.*

(Parts per 100,000.)

DATE OF COLLECTION.	APPEARANCE.		RESIDUE ON EVAPO- RATION.				AMMONIA.				NITROGEN.			Number of Bacteria Colonies.
	Sediment.	Color.	Total.	Loss on Ignition.		Free.	Albuminoid.			Chlorine.	As Nitrates.	As Nitrites.	Hardness.	
				Fixed.			Total.	Dissolved.	Suspended.					
1896.														
January 16....	very slight	pale straw	3.9	1.4	2.5	none	.014	.014	very slight trace	.5	.015	.0	.8	.....
February 13. ..	very slight	1.	2.9	1.8	1.1	.001	.012	.012	slight trace	.4	.03	.0	.3	1302
March 26.....	very slight	1.	3.9	2.3	1.6	none	.007	.007	slight trace	.4	.03	.0	.2	.....
April 16. ....	slight brown	2.	3.5	1.8	1.7	.0014	.009	.0085	.0005	.4	.0	.0	.2	480
May 14.....	slight brown	2.	5.2	2.2	3.0	.00134	.025	.022	.003	.4	.04	.0	.3	90
June 18.....	slight brown	2.	3.2	2.0	1.2	trace	.009	.006	.003	.5	.025	.0	.3	.....
July 16.....	very slight	1.5	3.5	2.0	1.5	.002	.014	.014	trace	.5	.0	.0	.3	778
August 13.....	very slight	1.	3.5	2.3	1.2	none	.013	.013	trace	.45	.0	.0	.2	65596
September 16..	slight	1.5	5.5	2.5	3.0	none	.019	.019	trace	.45	trace	.0	.3	206
October 15.....	slight	1.5	4.8	1.6	3.2	.003	.022	.022	trace	.6	trace	.0	.4	83
November 12..	slight	2.	4.5	3.0	1.5	.0026	.018	.017	.001	.7	heavy trace	.0	.3	198
December 24..	slight	1.5	3.7	1.5	2.2	.002	.01	.0085	.0015	.6	trace	.0	.3	366

*Chemical and Bacteriological Examination of Water from the Partuxet River, at Washington Village, collectively, by months, 1896.*

(Parts per 100,000.)

DATE OF COLLECTION.	APPEARANCE.		RESIDUE ON EVAPO- RATION.				AMMONIA.			NITROGEN.			Number of Bacteria Colonies.	
	Sediment.	Color.	Total.	Loss on Ignition.		Free.	Albuminoid.			Chlorine.	As Nitrates.	As Nitrites.		Hardness.
				Total.	Dissolved.		Suspended.							
1896. January 16.....	very slight	pale straw	4.0	2.0	2.0	.0035	.018	.018	trace	.5	.02	.0	.6	.....
February 13. . .	very slight	2.	3.8	2.6	1.2	.0014	.015	.015	slight trace	.4	.0	.0	.3	3099
March 26.....	very slight	1.	4.4	1.4	3.0	none	.008	.008	trace	.4	.01	.0	.2	.....
April 16.....	very slight	2.	3.5	2.0	1.5	.00132	.01	.01	trace	.5	.0	.0	.2	253
May 14.....	slight brown	2.	6.1	3.6	2.5	.0054	.022	.0197	.0023	.4	.02	.0	.3	179
June 18.....	slight brown+	2.	3.5	2.0	1.5	.004	.012	.009	.003	.4	.02	.0	.3	.....
July 16.....	slight	1.5	4.1	2.3	1.8	.0015	.02	.02	trace	.5	.0	.0	.3	456
August 13.....	very slight	1.	4.0	2.0	2.0	.0014	.016	.016	trace	.55	.0	.0	.2	29698
September 16..	slight	1.5	5.5	3.0	2.5	none	.021	.021	trace	.45	.0	.0	.3	91
October 15.....	slight	1.5	5.1	3.0	2.1	.004	.023	.023	trace	.6	trace	.0	.4	369
November 12..	slight	2.	5.2	3.4	1.8	.003	.025	.0235	.0015	.6	trace	.0	.3	229
December 24...	slight	1.5	4.0	2.5	1.5	trace	.012	.0095	.0025	.65	trace	.0	.3	100

*Chemical and Bacteriological Examination of Water from the Pawtuxet River, at Pettaconsett Pumping Station, collectively, by months, 1896.*

(Parts per 100,000.)

DATE OF COLLECTION.	APPEARANCE.		RESIDUE ON EVAPO- RATION.			AMMONIA.					NITROGEN.			Number of Bacteria Colonies.
	Sediment.	Color.	Total.	Loss on Ignition.	Fixed.	Free.	Albuminoid.			Chlorine.	As Nitrates.	As Nitrites.	Hardness.	
							Total.	Dissolved.	Suspended.					
1896.														
January 16.....	very slight	straw	4.9	2.5	2.4	.0013	.021	.015	.006	.5	.03	slight trace	.7	.....
February 13. . .	very slight	2.	3.9	1.0	2.9	.0015	.016	.016	slight trace	.4	trace	.0	.3	1444
March 26. ....	slight	1.	5.4	2.0	3.4	.0015	.01	.0085	.0015	.4	.02	.0	.2	.....
April 16 . . . . .	very slight	2.	5.3	1.4	3.9	.0027	.014	.013	.001	.6	very slight trace	very slight trace	.2	.....
May 14 . . . . .	brown	2.	7.1	3.6	3.5	.008	.023	.019	.004	.5	.05	.0005	.3	15636
June 18 . . . . .	brown <sup>4</sup>	2.	5.0	2.5	2.5	.0094	.012	.007	.005	.5	.025	slight trace	.3	.....
July 16 . . . . .	green, mossy	1.5	4.7	2.4	2.3	.006	.02	.0188	.0012	.5	trace	trace	1.3	132
August 13. ....	heavy	1.	5.3	3.1	2.2	.0066	.029	.025	.004	.6	trace	heavy trace	.325	78740
September 16..	heavy	1.5	7.5	3.5	4.0	.002	.025	.022	.003	.6	trace	.0	.8	6944
October 15. ....	consid.	1.5	6.6	3.5	3.1	.006	.023	.021	.002	.8	trace	.0	.4	.....
November 12..	consid. brown & floc.	2.	7.5	3.5	4.0	.0026	.028	.025	.003	.7	heavy trace	.0	.8	70
December 24..	very heavy	1.5	4.2	1.8	2.4	.004	.014	.009	.005	.8	.02	heavy trace	.8	350

*Water Supply of Providence, by months, collectively, by location, at different points on the Pawtuxet River. 1896.*

(Parts per 100,000.)

PLACE OF COLLECTION.	APPEARANCE.		RESIDUE ON EVAPORATION.		AMMONIA.			NITROGEN.			Number of Bacteria Colonies.		
	Sediment.	Color.	Total.	Loss on Ignition.	Fixed.	Free.	Albuminoid.		Chlorine.	As Nitrates.		As Nitrites.	Hardness.
							Total.	Dissolved.					

JANUARY.

Hope.....	very slight	pale straw	3.9	1.4	2.5	none	.014	.013	very slight trace	.5	.015	.0	.8	.....
Washington...	very slight	pale straw	4.0	2.0	2.0	.0035	.018	.018	trace	.5	.02	.0	.6	.....
Pettaconsett ..	very slight	straw	4.9	2.5	2.4	.0013	.021	.015	.006	.5	.03	slight trace	.7	.....

FEBRUARY.

Hope.....	very slight	1.	2.9	1.8	1.1	.001	.012	.012	slight trace	.4	.03	.0	.3	1302
Washington...	very slight	2.	3.8	2.6	1.2	.0014	.015	.015	slight trace	.4	.0	.0	.3	3099
Pettaconsett ..	very slight	2.	3.9	1.0	2.9	.0015	.016	.016	slight trace	.4	trace	.0	.3	1444

MARCH.

Hope.....	very slight	1.	3.9	2.3	1.6	none	.007	.007	slight trace	.4	.03	.0	.2	.....
Washington...	very slight	1.	4.4	1.4	3.0	none	.008	.008	trace	.4	.01	.0	.2	.....
Pettaconsett ..	slight	1.	5.4	2.0	3.4	.0015	.01	.0085	.0015	.4	.02	.0	.2	.....

*Water Supply of Providence, by months, collectively, by location, at different Points on the Pawtuxet River, 1896.—Continued.*

(Parts per 100,000.)

PLACE OF COLLECTION.	APPEARANCE.		RESIDUE ON EVAPO- RATION.		AMMONIA.				NITROGEN.			Number of Bacteria Colonies.
	Sediment.	Color.	Total.	Loss on Ignition. Fixed.	Free.	Albuminoid.			As Nitrates.	As Nitrites.	Hardness.	
						Total.	Dissolved.	Suspended.				

APRIL.

Hope.....	very slight brown	2.	3.5	1.8	1.7	.0014	.009	.0085	.0065	.4	.0	.0	.2	480
Washington...	very slight	2.	3.5	2.0	1.5	.00132	.01	.01	trace	.5	.0	.0	.2	253
Pettaconsett..	very slight	2.	5.3	1.4	3.9	.0027	.014	.013	.001	.6	very slight trace	very slight trace	.2	.....

MAY.

Hope.....	slight brown	2.	5.2	2.2	3.0	.00134	.025	.022	.003	.4	.04	.0	.3	90
Washington...	slight brown	2.	6.1	3.6	2.5	.0054	.022	.0197	.0023	.4	.02	.0	.3	179
Pettaconsett..	brown	2.	7.1	3.6	3.5	.008	.023	.019	.004	.5	.05	.0005	.3	15636

JUNE.

Hope.....	slight brown	2.	3.2	2.0	1.2	trace	.009	.006	.003	.5	.025	.0	.3	.....
Washington...	slight brown+	2.	3.5	2.0	1.5	.004	.012	.009	.003	.4	.02	.0	.3	.....
Pettaconsett..	brown+	2.	5.0	2.5	2.5	.0094	.012	.007	.005	.5	.025	slight trace	.3	.....

*Water Supply of Providence, by months, collectively, by location, at different points on the Pawtuxet River. 1896.—Continued.*

(Parts per 100,000.)

PLACE OF COLLECTION.	APPEARANCE.		RESIDUE ON EVAPO- RATION.		AMMONIA.			NITROGEN.			Hardness.	Number of Bacteria Colonies.
	Sediment.	Color.	Total.	Loss on Ignition. Fixed.	Free.	Albuminoid.			As Nitrates.	As Nitrites.		
						Total.	Dissolved.	Suspended.				

JULY.

Hope.....	very slight	1.5	3.5	2.0	1.5	.002	.014	.014	trace	.5	.0	.0	.3	778
Washington...	slight	1.5	4.1	2.3	1.8	.0015	.02	.02	trace	.5	.0	.0	.3	456
Pettaconsett ..	green, mossy	1.5	4.7	2.4	2.3	.006	.02	.0188	.0012	.5	trace	trace	1.3	1321

AUGUST.

Hope.....	very slight	1.	3.5	2.3	1.2	none	.013	.013	trace	.45	.0	.0	.2	65596
Washington...	very slight	1.	4.0	2.0	2.0	.0014	.016	.016	trace	.55	.0	.0	.2	29698
Pettaconsett ..	heavy	1.	5.3	3.1	2.2	.0066	.029	.025	.004	.6	trace	heavy trace	.225	78740

SEPTEMBER.

Hope.....	slight	1.5	5.5	2.5	3.0	none	.019	.019	trace	.45	trace	.0	.3	206
Washington...	slight	1.5	5.5	3.0	2.5	none	.021	.021	trace	.45	.0	.0	.3	91
Pettaconsett ..	heavy	1.5	7.5	3.5	4.0	.002	.025	.022	.003	.6	trace	.0	.8	6944

*Water Supply of Providence, by months, collectively, by location, at different Points on the Pawtuxet River, 1896.—Continued.*

(Parts per 100,000.)

PLACE OF COLLECTION.	APPEARANCE.		RESIDUE ON EVAPO- RATION.			AMMONIA.				NITROGEN.			Number of Bacteria Colonies.	
	Sediment.	Color.	Total.	Loss on Ignition.	Fixed.	Free.	Albuminoid.			Chlorine.	As Nitrates.	As Nitrites.		Hardness.
							Total.	Dissolved.	Suspended.					
OCTOBER.														
Hope.. . . . slight	1.5	4.8	1.6	3.2	.003	.022	.022	trace	.6	trace	.0	.4	83	
Washington... slight	1.5	5.1	3.0	2.1	.004	.023	.023	trace	.6	trace	.0	.4	369	
Pettaconsett .. consid.	1.5	6.6	3.5	3.1	.006	.023	.021	.002	.8	trace	.0	.4	.....	

NOVEMBER.

Hope....	slight	2.	4.5	3.0	1.5	.0026	.018	.017	.001	.7	heavy trace	.0	.3	198
Washington...	slight	2.	5.2	3.4	1.8	.003	.025	.0235	.0015	.6	trace	.0	.3	229
Pettaconsett ..	consid. brown & floe.	2.	7.5	3.5	4.0	.0026	.028	.025	.003	.7	heavy trace	.0	.8	70

DECEMBER.

Hope....	slight	1.5	3.7	1.5	2.2	.002	.01	.0085	.0015	.6	trace	.0	.3	366
Washington...	slight	1.5	4.0	2.5	1.5	trace	.012	.0095	.0025	.65	trace	.0	.3	100
Pettaconsett ..	very heavy	1.5	4.2	1.8	2.4	.004	.014	.009	.005	.8	.02	heavy trace	.8	350



## WATER SUPPLY OF PROVIDENCE, BY PLACE AND YEAR.

*Chemical and Bacteriological Examination of Water from the Pawtuxet River, by place, giving averages by years.*

(Parts per 100,000.)

YEAR.	RESIDUE ON EVAPORATION.			AMMONIA.			Chlorine.	NITROGEN.		No. of Bacteria Colonies.	
	Total.	Loss on Ignition.	Fixed.	Free.	Albuminoid.			As Nitrates.	As Nitrites.		
					Total.	Dissolved.					Suspended.

## WASHINGTON.

1894*.....	5.2	1.2	3.9	.0014	.0012	.0118	.0005	.8	.008	.....	1.19	568
1895. ....	4.7	1.9	2.7	.0019	.0178	.015	.0008	.8	.....	.....	.8	698
1896.....	4.4	2.7	2.0	.0021	.0177	.016	.0008	.5	.006	.....	.31	3830

## HOPE.

1894*.....	4.6	1.5	3.2	.0007	.0131	.0129	.0003	.78	.02	.....	1.24	3970
1895.....	4.04	1.9	2.14	.0012	.0164	.0145	.0007	.58	.007	.....	.89	560
1896.....	4.0	2.0	2.0	.0111	.014	.0136	.0007	.5	.012	.....	.325	7678

## PETTACONSETT.

1894*.....	5.7	1.6	4.2	.0015	.0199	.0192	.0006	.67	.02	.001	1.55	9021
1895.....	5.3	1.9	3.	.0023	.0081	.0174	.0033	.66	.006	.....	.57	8900
1896.....	5.6	2.7	3.1	.0043	.0197	.0166	.0029	.57	.013	.....	.53	11479

\* Average of the last six months of the year only.

## WATER SUPPLY OF PROVIDENCE.

*Chemical Examinations of the Pawtucket River, taken at the Pettaconsett Pumping Station, by months, on the first and fifteenth of each month, for the year 1896.*

MONTHS.	Total Residue.	Organic and Volatile Matter.	Mineral Matter.	Common Salt.	Albuminoid Ammonia.	Ready formed Ammonia.	Nitrogen in Nitrates.	Nitrogen in Nitrites.
January 1.....	43.	15.	28.	6.23	.26	.12	.40	0
January 15. ....	41.	14.	27.	6.23	.22	.06	.40	0
February 1.....	40.	9.	31.	6.08	.20	.06	.60	0
February 15.....	33.	12.	21.	4.59	.22	.05	.40	0
February 29.....	46.	12.	28.	4.75	.22	.04	.50	0
March 16.....	33.	14.	19.	3.26	.20	.06	.50	0
April 2.....	32.	16.	16.	3.26	.18	.03	.30	0
April 15.....	27.	11.	16.	3.56	.21	.04	.40	0
May 2.....	37.	15.	22.	5.04	.28	.03	.40	0
May 15.....	48.	17.	31.	5.93	.28	.08	.30	0
June 1.....	40.	15.	25.	5.93	.28	.14	.30	0
June 15.....	45.	25.	20.	5.34	.30	.10	.40	0
July 1.....	50.	18.	32.	6.82	.32	.08	.30	0
July 15.....	46.	20.	26.	5.93	.32	.06	.30	0
August 1.....	47.	21.	26.	6.38	.34	.12	.30	0
August 15.....	45.	20.	25.	6.22	.35	.20	.30	0
September 1.....	49.	16.	33.	6.67	.38	.10	.15	0
September 15.....	50.	24.	26.	5.61	.36	.12	.50	0
October 1.....	57.	23.	34.	7.12	.46	.06	.40	0
October 15.....	55.	24.	31.	5.04	.30	.08	.40	0
November 1.....	55.	19.	36.	7.71	.26	.10	.10	0
November 16.....	53.	23.	30.	4.15	.32	.04	.50	0
December 1.....	53.	23.	30.	5.34	.26	.06	.50	0
December 15.....	46.	18.	28.	5.04	.30	.04	.50	0
Average for year.....	44.	18.	27.	5.51	.28	.08	.38	0

## WATER SUPPLY OF PROVIDENCE.

*Chemical Examinations of the Pawtuxet River Water, taken at the Pettaconsett Pumping Station, giving averages, by years, for twenty-one years.*

[Parts (in weight) in one million parts of water (in weight).]

YEARS.	Total Residue.		Mineral Matter.		Organic and Volatile Matter.		Common Salt.		Albuminoid Ammonia.		Ammonia.	
	Average.	Maximum.	Average.	Maximum.	Average.	Maximum.	Average.	Maximum.	Average.	Maximum.	Average.	Maximum.
1876.....	50	62	30	44	20	30	5.72	8.50	.24	.40	.06	.11
1877.....	43	56	24	32	19	24	5.46	7.09	.23	.32	.06	.12
1878.....	37	54	21	34	16	24	5.47	8.51	.17	.25	.04	.10
1879.....	38	59	24	43	14	24	5.73	10.83	.17	.23	.05	.10
1880.....	45	70	29	49	16	22	6.35	8.76	.22	.26	.02	.14
1881.....	41	55	26	40	15	21	4.95	8.07	.21	.28	.02	.05
1882.....	43	59	27	42	16	25	4.43	6.60	.25	.38	.03	.08
1883.....	47	64	30	47	17	24	4.60	7.95	.27	.36	.04	.14
1884.....	45	72	29	43	16	29	4.79	7.33	.19	.32	.04	.14
1885.....	46	63	30	46	16	24	4.20	6.74	.22	.30	.05	.20?
1886.....	46	59	29	44	17	25	4.14	5.95	.22	.30	.05	.14
1887.....	42	63	24	40	18	25	4.18	6.84	.21	.36	.04	.10
1888.....	41	59	24	40	17	30	3.49	5.62	.20	.30	.05	.14
1889.....	38	52	22	29	17	27	2.86	4.99	.21	.30	.04	.10
1890.....	41	55	24	35	17	25	3.63	5.30	.24	.36	.04	.12
1891.....	51	107	32	74	19	33	3.99	6.52	.23	.38	.04	.14
1892.....	48	71	29	49	19	29	5.22	8.48	.29	.46	.07	.20
1893.....	46	66	29	46	17	22	5.27	8.89	.26	.34	.05	.12
1894.....	49	75	31	52	18	24	5.72	8.90	.27	.46	.04	.18
1895.....	46	61	29	39	18	27	5.73	8.45	.30	.48	.09	.24
1896.....	44	57	27	36	18	25	5.51	7.71	.28	.46	.08	.20
Average.....	44	.....	27	.....	17	.....	4.83	.....	.23	.....	.05	.....
Maximum.....	.....	107	.....	74	.....	33	.....	10.83	.....	.48	.....	.24

## EXAMINATION OF WATERS OF THE BLACKSTONE RIVER.

For several years the State Board of Health of Massachusetts has made a study of the water supplies of its State and of certain rivers which are contaminated by sewage wastes. The Blackstone river at Worcester received for some time all the sewage wastes from that city. In 1891 this was corrected by treating most of the sewage before allowing it to flow into the Blackstone river.

The amount of sewage treated at Worcester in 1895 averaged about 13,000,000 gallons per day. Less than 1,000,000 gallons of lime were used for purifying the sewage. The effluent after precipitation was run off into the Blackstone river.

For the purpose of determining the amount of contamination, if any, and its effect upon the waters below the outlet of the effluent tanks, which might be utilized by other towns for various purposes, also for the purpose of determining the amount of purification which occurred in such a contaminated water after flowing certain distances, chemical examination of samples taken from this river at several points were made. These samples were all taken within the State of Massachusetts. The Blackstone river on leaving that State flows for several miles through the State of Rhode Island before reaching tide water. In order to complete the record of these examinations, samples were collected monthly from two points inside this State. One was taken from the trench leading to the mill at Albion on the Providence and Worcester road and the other at Valley Falls at the John street bridge.

The results of these analyses are as follows :

*Chemical and Bacteriological Examination of Water from the Blackstone River, at Albion Village, collectively, by months, 1896.*

(Parts per 100,000.)

DATE OF COLLECTION.	APPEARANCE.		RESIDUE ON EVAPO- RATION.			AMMONIA.				NITROGEN.			Hardness.	Number of Bacteria Colonies.	
	Sediment.	Color.	Total.	Loss on Ignition.		Fixed.	Free.	Albuminoid.			Chlorine.	As Nitrates.			As Nitrites.
								Total.	Dissolved.	Suspended.					
1896.															
January 17.....	none	light straw	5.9	2.5	3.4	.028	.026	.019	.007	.8	.07	slight trace	1.3	.....	
February 14. . .	very slight	2.	5.5	2.0	3.5	.0094	.02	.02	trace	.6	.08	slight trace	1.0	29760	
March 27.....	slight	1.	5.6	2.2	3.4	.012	.014	.0135	.0005	.5	.04	.0	1.3	19778	
April 17.....	slight	2.	6.0	2.0	4.0	.021	.016	.0146	.0014	.7	.035	trace	.8	541	
May 15.....	brown	2.	9.0	2.7	6.3	.027	.025	.019	.006	.8	.09	.003	1.3	.....	
June 19.....	finely div.	2.5	7.0	3.7	3.3	.0214	.019	.014	.005	.8	.07	.015	1.3	.....	
July 17.....	slight	1.5	8.0	4.7	3.3	.006	.02	.019	.001	1.1	.07	.0025	1.8	95	
August 14.....	slight	1.	10.0	3.6	6.4	.0092	.018	.018	trace	1.2	.08	.003	2.3	.....	
September 17..	asusual	asusual	8.0	3.5	4.5	.0014	.022	.021	.001	1.0	.14	trace	2.3	1419	
October 16.....	consid.	1.5	9.9	3.5	6.4	none	.018	.015	.003	1.0	.07	trace	2.3	2322	
November 13..	slight	2.	11.0	4.0	7.0	.056	.038	.035	.003	1.0	.13	.0075	1.9	.....	
December 26...	average	1.5	10.2	3.0	7.2	.054	.024	.02	.004	.9	.06	heavy trace	1.5	129	

*Chemical and Bacteriological Examination of Water from the Blackstone River, at Valley Falls Village, collectively, by months, 1896.*

(Parts per 100,000.)

DATE OF COLLECTION.	APPEARANCE.		RESIDUE ON EVAPO- RATION.				AMMONIA.				NITROGEN.			Number of Bacteria Colonies.
	Sediment.	Color.	Albuminoid.				Total.	Dissolved.	Suspended.	Chlorine.	As Nitrates.	As Nitrites.	Hardness.	
			Total.	Loss on Ignition.	Fixed.	Free.								
1896.														
January 17.....	none	light straw	7.4	3.5	3.9	.035	.021	.014	.007	.8	.07	slight trace	1.3	.....
February 14. . .	very slight	2.	5.9	2.4	3.5	.0128	.016	.016	trace	.6	.08	slight trace	1.0	35960
March 27.....	slight	1.	6.2	2.1	3.8	.0125	.016	.016	trace	.5	.03	.0	1.3	.....
April 17 . . . . .	slight	2.	10.0	1.8	5.2	.024	.019	.017	.002	.7	.04	heavy trace	.8	747
May 15 . . . . .	brown	2.	8.5	2.0	6.5	.024	.026	.018	.008	.7	.09	.0025	1.3	.....
June 19.....	fine brown	2.5	7.0	3.4	3.6	.00268	.019	.0145	.0045	.8	.08	.01	1.3	.....
July 17 . . . . .	slight	1.5	7.7	4.4	3.3	.006	.02	.018	.002	1.1	.08	.002	1.8	267
August 14.....	slight	1.	10.0	4.0	6.0	.008	.016	.016	trace	1.3	.085	.0025	2.3	215550
September 17..	asusual	asusual	9.5	3.5	6.0	trace	.021	.020	.001	1.1	.14	slight trace	2.3	916
October 16.....	consid.	1.5	9.9	5.3	4.6	trace	.019	.0155	.0035	1.5	.07	trace	2.3	6000
November 13..	slight	2.	11.0	5.0	6.0	.056	.028	.026	.002	1.0	.21	.0005	2.0	.....
December 26..	average	1.5	9.3	2.6	6.7	.054	.02	.016	.004	.9	.06	heavy trace	1.5	401

*Chemical and Bacteriological Examination of Water from the Blackstone River, collectively, by dates, at different points, 1896.*

(Parts per 100,000.)

DATE OF COLLECTION.	APPEARANCE.		RESIDUE ON EVAPO- RATION.		AMMONIA.			NITROGEN.			Number of Bacteria Colonies.		
	Sediment.	Color.	Total.	Loss on Ignition.	Fixed.	Free.	Albuminoid.		Chlorine.	As Nitrates.		As Nitrites.	Hardness.
							Total.	Dissolved.					

## JANUARY.

Albion.....	none	light straw	5.9	2.5	3.4	.028	.026	.019	.007	.8	.07	slight trace	1.3	.....
Valley Falls...	none	light straw	7.4	3.5	3.9	.035	.021	.014	.007	.8	.07	slight trace	1.3	.....

## FEBRUARY.

Albion.....	very slight	2.	5.5	2.0	3.5	.0094	.02	.02	trace	.6	.08	slight trace	1.0	29760
Valley Falls...	very slight	2.	5.9	2.4	3.5	.0128	.016	.016	trace	.6	.08	slight trace	1.0	35960

## MARCH.

Albion.....	slight	1.	5.6	2.2	3.4	.012	.014	.0135	.0005	.5	.04	.0	1.3	19778
Valley Falls...	slight	1.	6.2	2.4	3.8	.0125	.016	.016	trace	.5	.03	.0	1.3	.....

## APRIL.

Albion.....	slight	2.	6.0	2.0	4.0	.021	.016	.0146	.0014	.7	.035	trace	.8	541
Valley Falls...	slight	2.	10.0	4.8	5.2	.024	.019	.017	.002	.7	.04	heavy trace	.8	747

*Chemical and Bacteriological Examination of Water from the Blackstone River, collectively, by dates, at different points, 1896.—Continued.*

(Parts per 100,000.)

PLACE OF COLLECTION.	APPEARANCE.		RESIDUE ON EVAPO- RATION.			AMMONIA.				Chlorine.	NITROGEN.			Number of Bacteria Colonies.
	Sediment.	Color.	Total.	Loss on Ignition.	Fixed.	Free.	Albuminoid.				As Nitrates.	As Nitrites.	Hardness.	
							Total.	Dissolved.	Suspended.					
MAY.														
Albion.....	brown	2.	9.0	2.7	6.3	.027	.025	.019	.006	.8	.09	.003	1.3	.....
Valley Falls...	brown	2.	8.5	2.0	6.5	.024	.026	.018	.008	.7	.09	.0025	1.3	.....
JUNE.														
Albion.....	finely div.	2.5	7.0	3.7	3.3	.0214	.019	.014	.005	.8	.07	.015	1.3	.....
Valley Falls...	fine brown	2.5	7.0	3.4	3.6	.00268	.019	.0145	.0045	.8	.08	.01	1.3	.....
JULY.														
Albion.....	slight	1.5	8.0	4.7	3.3	.006	.02	.019	.001	1.1	.07	.0025	1.8	95
Valley Falls...	slight	1.5	7.7	4.4	3.3	.006	.02	.018	.002	1.1	.08	.002	1.8	267
AUGUST.														
Albion.....	slight	1.	10.0	3.6	6.4	.0092	.018	.018	trace	1.2	.08	.003	2.3	.....
Valley Falls...	slight	1.	10.0	4.0	6.0	.008	.016	.016	trace	1.3	.085	.0025	2.3	215550



*Chemical and Bacteriological Examination of Water from the Blackstone River, collectively, by dates, at different points, 1896.—Continued.*

(Parts per 100,000.)

PLACE OF COLLECTION.	APPEARANCE.		RESIDUE ON EVAPO- RATION.		AMMONIA.				NITROGEN.			Hardness.	Number of Bacteria Colonies.
	Sediment.	Color.	Total.	Loss on Ignition.	Fixed.	Free.	Albuminoid.			As Nitrates.	As Nitrites.		
							Total.	Dissolved.	Suspended.				

## SEPTEMBER.

Albion.....	asusual	asusual	8.0	3.5	4.5	.0014	.022	.021	.001	1.0	.14	trace	2.3	1419
Valley Falls...	asusual	asusual	9.5	3.5	6.0	trace	.021	.020	.001	1.1	.14	slight trace	2.3	916

## OCTOBER.

Albion.....	consid.	1.5	9.9	3.5	6.4	none	.018	.015	.003	1.0	.07	trace	2.3	2333
Valley Falls...	consid.	1.5	9.9	5.3	4.6	trace	.019	.0155	.0035	1.5	.07	trace	2.3	6000

## NOVEMBER.

Albion.....	slight	2.	11.0	4.0	7.0	.056	.038	.035	.003	1.0	.13	.0075	1.9	.....
Valley Falls...	slight	2.	11.0	5.0	6.0	.056	.028	.026	.002	1.0	.24	.0005	2.0	.....

## DECEMBER.

Albion.....	aver'ge	1.5	10.2	3.0	7.2	.054	.024	.02	.004	.9	.06	heavy trace	1.5	129
Valley Falls...	aver'ge	1.5	9.3	2.6	6.7	.054	.02	.016	.004	.9	.06	heavy trace	1.5	401

*Average of Chemical and Bacteriological Examination of Water from  
the Blackstone River, at Albion, for three years.*

(Parts per 100,000.)

YEAR.	RESIDUE ON EVAPORATION.			AMMONIA.				NITROGEN.				No. of Bacteria Colonies.
	Total.	Loss on Ignition.	Fixed.	Free.	Albuminoid.			Chlorine.	As Nitrates.	As Nitrites.	Hardness.	
					Total.	Dissolved.	Suspended.					
1894.....	7.5	1.6	5.9	.0156	.0235	.0227	.0008	1.1	.08	.004	2.17	6389
1895.....	8.1	2.8	5.3	.0127	.026	.0206	.0027	1.05	.056	.....	2.13	4175
1896.....	7.2	3.1	4.9	.0204	.022	.019	.0027	.09	.078	.003	1.6	7721

*Average of Chemical and Bacteriological Examination of Water from  
the Blackstone River, at Valley Falls, for three years.*

(Parts per 100,000.)

YEAR.	RESIDUE ON EVAPORATION.			AMMONIA.				NITROGEN.				No. of Bacteria Colonies.
	Total.	Loss on Ignition.	Fixed.	Free.	Albuminoid.			Chlorine.	As Nitrates.	As Nitrites.	Hardness.	
					Total.	Dissolved.	Suspended.					
1894.....	6.65	2.05	7.2	.0117	.0261	.0228	.0034	1.2	.824	.007	1.76	6951
1895.....	6.9	2.9	4.8	.0139	.0201	.0147	.0032	1.08	.05	.007	2.24	4711
1896.....	8.5	3.6	4.9	.0196	.02	.0172	.0028	.09	.09	.007	1.60	3763

## METEOROLOGY.

---

It has been remarked in previous reports of the Board that the influence of the meteorological conditions of the atmosphere, as well as the floating matter suspended therein, are recognized and acknowledged by all pathologists as causes of disease; and the following tables are therefore introduced, as heretofore, for the purpose of comparing the large prevalence of certain diseases at different monthly periods of the year, with the temperature, the atmospheric pressure, the relative humidity, prevailing direction and force of the wind and other conditions of the atmosphere, and also the amount of cloud and rainfall during each month of the year. All of the said diseases and monthly prevalence of the same may be found in the report upon the registration of deaths arranged by MONTHS, in Table VII of the Registration Report.

The first table is compiled from the monthly reports of the City Engineer of Providence, and shows the mean, maximum and minimum temperature of the different months, and the extremes and average daily range of the same, the rainfall and prevailing direction of the wind.

The second table will give a more comprehensive monthly summary of observations during 1896, including a large number of atmospheric conditions for each month, and also yearly summaries for each of the thirteen preceding years.

It is condensed from the annual summary of monthly observations at Hope Reservoir and the City Hall, in Providence.

TABLE I.

*Temperature, Range of Temperature, Rainfall, and Prevailing Direction of the Wind for each Month during the year 1896.*

MONTHS, 1896	TEMPERATURE.							Total Amount of Rain or Melted Snow in inches.	Prevailing Direction of the Wind.
	Monthly Mean.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Monthly Range.	Greatest Daily Range.	Least Daily Range.	Average Daily Range.		
January. . . .	25.3	46.5	-8.	54.5	29.5	.0	25.3	3.52†	N. W.
February . . .	29.9	52.	-9.	61.	36.5	-1.5	29.9	6.62†	N. W.
March . . . . .	32.7	60.	12.5	47.5	26.	5.5	32.7	6.14†	N. W.
April. . . . .	49.7	87.5	24.5	63.	.. ..	.....	.....	1.22†	N. W.
May . . . . .	63.	93.5	39.	54.5	35.	4.5	63.	3.13	S.
June . . . . .	67.6	92.	50.	42.	33.	4.5	67.6	3.90	S. W. & N. W.
July . . . . .	74.3	94.	57.	37.	27.5	6.	74.3	1.34	S. W.
August. . . . .	72.7	98.	52.5	45.5	28.	7.5	72.7	2.56	S.
September. . .	61.6	82.5	40.5	42.	23.5	5.5	61.6	8.53	N.
October. . . .	50.4	75.	31.5	43.5	25.	4.	50.4	2.71	N. & N. W.
November. . .	47.7	70.	23.5	46.5	25.	4.	47.7	3.37†	N.
December . . .	30.3	54.	3.	51.	23.5	6.	30.1	2.87†	N. W.
For the Year.	50.4	75.4	29.3	49.	.....	.....	.....	45.91	N. W., N. & S.

† Snow and rain.

TABLE II.—Summary of Meteorological Observations at Hope Reservoir and City Hall, for the Year 1896.

MONTHS.	BAROMETER, Reduced to Sea Level, and to 32°.				THERMOMETERS.				Relative Humidity.	WIND.										WEATHER.				RAIN AND SNOW.			
	Mean.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Range.	Mean.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Range.		Prevailing Direction, No. of Days it was								Atmosphere. No. of Days it was				Mean Amount of Cloud.	Amount of Rain or Melted Snow in inches.	Depth of Snow in inches.			
										N.	N. E.	E.	S. E.	S. W.	W.	N. W.	Variable.	Mean Velocity.	Clear.	Fair.	Rain or Snow.				All others.		
January.....	30.10	30.47	29.50	.97	25.3	46.5	—8.	54.5	68	9	0	2	1	0	2	3	10	4	9	7	11	1	12	0	4.5	3.52†	14.50
February.....	29.79	30.42	29.74	1.68	29.9	52.	—9.	61.	69	5	1	3	1	2	3	9	4	11	5	8	1	15	0	5.0	6.02†	12.50	
March.....	29.86	30.48	28.87	1.61	32.7	60.	12.5	47.5	70	3	1	0	2	2	2	6	10	5	12	5	10	1	15	0	5.1	6.14†	16.00
April.....	30.07	30.46	29.45	1.01	49.7	87.5	24.5	63.	60	4	2	2	2	4	1	1	5	9	9	8	12	2	8	0	3.9	1.22†	1.00
May.....	29.98	30.38	29.58	.80	63.	93.5	39.	54.5	63	2	2	2	1	5	4	2	11	8	4	14	0	12	1	4.3	3.13	.....	
June.....	29.94	30.33	29.46	.87	67.6	92.	50.	42.	67	3	3	0	2	2	5	2	5	8	7	1	18	0	10	1	4.9	3.90	.....
July.....	29.99	30.39	29.60	.79	74.3	94.	57.	37.	71	3	2	2	1	4	7	3	4	5	7	2	9	1	19	0	5.1	1.34	.....
August.....	30.00	30.28	29.65	.63	72.7	98.	52.5	45.5	70	3	1	1	7	1	4	2	11	6	0	17	0	12	2	4.4	2.56	.....	
September.....	30.00	30.36	29.47	.89	61.6	82.5	40.5	42.	76	6	4	1	0	4	2	1	4	8	8	2	15	1	11	1	5.2	8.53	.....
October.....	29.98	30.54	29.41	1.10	50.4	75.	31.5	43.5	74	7	5	0	3	2	1	2	7	4	8	3	11	0	15	2	5.7	2.71	.....
November.....	30.14	30.77	29.57	1.20	47.7	70.	23.5	46.5	73	7	0	0	1	2	5	2	3	10	8	2	10	2	16	0	5.3	3.37†	5.50
December.....	30.08	30.85	29.28	1.57	30.3	54.	3.	51.	66	7	1	0	1	1	4	2	12	3	9	8	15	1	7	0	3.6	2.87†	12.00
Means for the year.	29.99	.....	.....	1.09	50.4	.....	.....	49.	69	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4.8	.....	.....
Totals for the year.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	59	22	11	18	34	36	31	73	82	.....	47	150	10	152	7	.....	45.91	61.50
Extremes.....	.....	30.85	28.87	1.98	.....	98.	—9.	107.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

† Rain and Snow.



*Yearly Summary for 1892.*

[illegible]

### Yearly Summary for 1891.

Means for the year.	30.92	1.10	51.7	46.8	74	.....	8	.....	.....	5.1	.....
Totals for the year.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	46.24	8.11	63.40	26.73	74	.....
Extremes.....	30.78	28.81	1.97	98.	6.	92.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

*Yearly Summary for 1890.*

	1.00	50.4	45.4	74	9	37	151	7	168	2	5.4	42.00
Means for the year.	30.00											
Totals for the year.						52	15	6	13	47	32	43
Extremes.	30.88	29.23	1.65	96.	5.5	40.5						

## Yearly Summary for 1889.

[illegible]

*Yearly Summary for 1888.*

[illegible]







*Condensed Table of Meteorological Observations in Rhode Island, 1881-1896.*

YEARS.	BAROMETER REDUCED TO SEA LEVEL AND TO 32° F.				THERMOMETERS.			HUMIDITY.	PRECIPITATION.		WIND.
	Mean Barometer.	Highest Barometer.	Lowest Barometer.	Mean Range of Barometric Pressure.	Means.	Maximum.	Minimum.		Rain and Melts Snow in inches.	Number of Days Snow or Rain fell.	
1896.....	29.99	30.85	28.87	1.17	30.4	98.	-9.	69	45.91	152	N. W.
1895.....	29.98	30.75	28.61	1.17	51.	98.	-5.	70	50.81	155	N. W.
1894.....	30.01	30.78	28.78	1.06	51.4	97.	-4.	73	42.27	153	Variable.
1893.....	29.98	30.81	28.84	1.13	48.6	95.5	0.	73	51.28	151	N. W.
1892.....	29.98	30.65	28.99	1.66	50.4	96.	2.	71	37.39	156	N. W.
1891.....	30.02	30.78	28.81	1.10	51.7	98.	6.	74	53.19	158	N. W.
1890.....	30.00	30.88	29.23	1.00	50.4	96.	5.5	74	50.60	168	N. W.
1889.....	29.99	30.90	28.93	1.15	51.4	92.5	0.5	76	55.91	166	N. W.
1888.....	30.00	30.82	28.75	1.21	48.2	96.5	-5.	72	63.44	167	N. W.
1887.....	30.01	30.97	28.94	1.26	49.4	94.	-1.5	73	50.98	154	N. W.
1886.....	30.01	30.80	28.69	1.13	48.8	95.5	-5.5	74	52.02	160	Variable.
1885.....	29.98	30.82	28.99	1.09	48.7	93.5	-1.	71	39.70	142	N. W.
1884.....	30.01	30.79	28.93	1.05	49.5	94.	-10.	76	48.76	166	Variable.
1883.....	30.05	30.77	28.88	1.08	48.2	93.	-9.5	72	39.54	156	Variable.
1882.....	30.03	30.77	29.22	1.03	49.2	95.	-11.	72	44.96	136	N. W.
1881.....	30.00	30.80	28.97	1.08	49.6	96.	-4.	73	44.79	130	N. W.

*Meteorological Observations for the Whole State for 1896.*

Compiled from the Bulletin of the New England Weather Service.

MONTHS.	TEMPERATURE (IN DEGREES FAHREHEIT).						PRECIPITATION (IN INCHES).						SKY.			WIND.
	Mean.	Departure from the normal.	Highest.	Date.	Lowest.	Date.	Greatest daily range.	Total.	Departure from the normal.	Greatest in 24 hours.	Total snowfall (unmelted).	Number rainy days.	Number clear days.	Number partly cloudy days.	Number cloudy days.	
BLOCK ISLAND.																
January.....	31.6	-0.1	50	28	-3	17	21	4.85	+0.41	1.50	4	12	8	12	9	N. W.
February.....	32.6	-2.4	54	31	16	14	18	5.14	+1.10	1.16	16	19	7	12	12	N. W.
March.....	43.6	- .4	71	18	25	4	27	1.73	-1.61	.71	.....	9	4	22	4	E.
April.....	51.5	+2.0	81	10	38	2	33	3.95	+ .65	.78	.....	9	5	21	5	S. W.
May.....	62.0	- .5	82	22	50	15	19	3.37	+ .69	1.00	.....	11	6	15	9	S. W.
June.....	68.5	+ .2	82	28	59	1	16	3.51	+ .40	1.01	.....	12	3	20	8	S. W.
July.....	60.0	+ .8	86	10	56	20	17	2.08	-1.17	1.03	.....	9	10	15	6	S. W.
August.....	62.1	-1.1	74	11	44	23	16	7.76	+1.56	3.38	.....	11	7	14	9	S. W.
September.....	52.4	+1.8	69	31	38	25	14	5.26	+0.93	1.61	.....	10	9	14	8	N. E.
October.....	48.2	+3.0	64	5	30	21	25	2.47	-1.73	0.56	.....	10	5	18	7	S. W.
November.....	34.0	-2.3	54	13	11	24	21	2.55	-1.53	.91	17	8	11	16	4	N. E.
December.....	31.0	-2.3	54	13	11	24	21	2.55	-1.53	.91	17	8	11	16	4	N. E.
Means.....	50.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	42.57	.....	.....	37	120	75	179	81	.....
Totals.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Extremes.....	.....	.....	86	.....	-3	.....	33	.....	.....	3.38	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	S. W.

*Meteorological Observations for the Whole State for 1899.*

(CONTINUED.)

MONTHS.	TEMPERATURE (IN DEGREES FAHRENHEIT).						PRECIPITATION (IN INCHES).						SKY.			WIND.
	Mean.	Departure from the normal.	Highest.	Date.	Lowest.	Date.	Greatest daily range.	Total.	Departure from the normal.	Greatest in 24 hours.	Total snowfall (unmelted).	Number rainy days.	Number clear days.	Number partly cloudy days.	Number cloudy days.	Prevailing direc- tion of wind.
BRISTOL.																
January.....	35.4	.....	43	3	-8	6	.....	1.91	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....
February.....	29.3	.....	50	29	-9	17	28	4.11	.....	1.05	7	11	15	5	9	.....
March.....	32.0	.....	57	31	14	14	26	5.22	.....	.85	16	15	14	6	11	.....
April.....	42.7	.....	80	18	25	4	33	1.27	-2.26	.53	.....	7	19	7	4	.....
May.....	58.1	.....	88	10	35	8	30	2.86	-1.06	.84	.....	8	17	9	5	.....
June.....	66.2	.....	83	22	49	15	32	3.61	.....	.....	.....	6	16	5	9	.....
July.....	70.9	.....	84	28	57	18	19	2.88	.....	.67	.....	12	14	5	12	.....
August.....	69.9	.....	88	11	53	29	20	3.19	.....	.85	.....	19	19	6	6	.....
September.....	61.5	.....	81	12	42	24	21	7.34	.....	3.18	.....	11	13	9	8	.....
October.....	49.6	.....	70	31	30	26	27	3.14	.....	1.28	.....	12	12	6	13	.....

November.....	46.5	.....	65	2	21	23	20	3.33	.....	0.87	4	13	13	6	11	.....
December.....	30.5	.....	52	8	4	28	27	1.39	.....	.49	12	7	18	8	5	.....
Means.....	48.6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40.25	.....	.....	89	139	170	72	93	.....
Extremes.....	.....	.....	88	.....	-8	.....	33	.....	.....	3.18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

## KINGSTON.

January.....	23.4	.....	43	3	-10	6	.....	2.59	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	N.
February.....	28.1	.....	50	28	-11	17	31	6.37	.....	1.81	10	11	10	9	10	W.
March.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
April.....	41.6	.....	85	16	22	4	40	1.45	.....	.61	.....	6	13	11	6	E.
May.....	58.4	.....	93	10	32	1	43	2.92	.....	1.00	.....	9	11	13	7	S. W.
June.....	63.3	.....	80	21	43	11	32	5.01	.....	2.40	.....	6	10	9	11	S. W.
July.....	70.0	.....	89	12	53	19	28	3.11	.....	.82	.....	10	6	4	9	S. W.
August.....	69.3	.....	91	10	45	30	20	3.07	.....	1.35	.....	11	13	10	8	S. W.
September.....	60.7	.....	84	11	33	21	30	7.44	.....	1.79	.....	11	9	8	13	S. W.
October.....	48.2	.....	77	31	27	26	27	4.20	.....	1.81	.....	10	10	5	16	N. E.
November.....	45.3	.....	70	17	18	23	31	4.52	.....	1.43	5	12	9	7	14	S. W.
December.....	28.2	.....	55	13	3	24	28	2.17	.....	.72	13	5	16	8	7	W.
Means.....	49.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	43.45	.....	.....	28	99	107	81	101	.....
Extremes.....	.....	.....	93	.....	-10	.....	43	.....	.....	2.40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	S. W.

*Meteorological Observations for the Whole State for 1896.*

(CONTINUED.)

MONTHS.	TEMPERATURE (IN DEGREES FAHRENHEIT).						PRECIPITATION (IN INCHES).					SKY.			WIND.		
	Mean.	Departure from the normal.	Highest.	Date.	Lowest.	Date.	(Greatest daily range.	Total.	Departure from the normal.	Greatest in 24 hours.	Total snowfall (unmelted).	Number rainy days.	Number clear days.	Number partly cloudy days.		Number cloudy days.	Prevailing direc- tion of wind.
NARRAGANSETT PIER.																	
January.....	25.3	.....	45	21	-11	6	.....	1.59	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	N. W.
February.....	28.9	.....	50	24	-12	17	32	4.55	.....	.....	2	9	17	1	11	.....	N. W.
March.....	31.6	.....	61	31	9	14	28	4.53	.....	.....	16	13	14	4	13	.....	W.
April.....	45.6	.....	79	17	21	4	31	1.38	.....	.....	.66	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	S. W.
May.....	57.8	.....	92	10	33	2	42	3.35	.....	.....	1.12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	S.
June.....	63.5	.....	85	22	46	3	28	3.36	.....	.....	1.07	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	S. W.
July.....	70.4	.....	87	30	51	18	24	2.15	.....	.....	.45	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	S.
August.....	70.0	.....	89	10	47	20	27	3.97	.....	.....	1.65	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	S.
September.....	61.4	.....	70	13	35	24	28	6.30	.....	.....	1.85	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	S. E.
October.....	49.2	.....	69	11	28	26	27	3.29	.....	.....	1.53	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	N. E.
November.....	40.7	.....	66	2	20	23	28	2.62	.....	.....	0.83	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	N. W.
December.....	29.9	.....	53	7	0	25	39	1.50	.....	.....	.55	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	N.
Means.....	47.9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	38.59	.....	.....	31	105	188	34	113	.....	.....
Extremes.....	.....	.....	92	.....	-11	.....	42	.....	.....	.....	1.85	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	S.

† On other dates also.

## PROVIDENCE.

January.....	23.9	.....	44	3	-10	6	.....	2.03	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	N. W.
February.....	29.6	+1.7	52	28	-9	17	38	6.62	+2.95	1.88	12	10	5	8	16	N. W.
March.....	33.2	.....	60	26	12	14	26	6.14	.....	1.16	16	14	.....	.....	.....	.....
April.....	50.6	+3.7	88	16	24	4	36	1.22	-2.42	.54	1	4	10	12	8	N. W.
May.....	63.0	+1	94	10	39	2	35	3.13	-.60	.74	.....	8	4	14	13	S.
June.....	.....	.....	92	20	50	15	.....	3.90	+67	.93	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....
July.....	.....	.....	92	13	57	19	.....	1.34	-1.88	.36	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	.....
August.....	73.8	.....	98	10	52	20	.....	2.56	-1.64	.90	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	.....
September.....	62.8	+0.4	82	12	40	24	24	8.53	.....	3.16	.....	11	.....	.....	.....	.....
October.....	49.8	-1.4	75	31	32	20	25	2.71	-1.07	0.85	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	.....
November.....	47.0	+6.8	70	17	21	30	25	3.37	-0.76	1.41	6	11	.....	.....	.....	.....
December.....	30.3	-0.4	54	13	3	28	27	2.87	-1.02	1.10	12	7	.....	.....	.....	N. W.
Means.....	46.4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	44.22	.....	.....	47	112	19	34	37	.....
Extremes.....	.....	.....	98	.....	-9	.....	38	.....	.....	3.16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	N. W.

## AVERAGES, ETC., FOR 1896.

Block Island.....	50.0	.....	86	.....	-3	.....	33	42.57	.....	3.38	37	120	75	.....	81	S. W.
Bristol.....	48.6	.....	88	.....	-8	.....	33	40.25	.....	3.18	39	129	170	72	93	.....
Kingston.....	49.0	.....	93	.....	-10	.....	43	43.45	.....	2.40	28	99	107	84	101	S. W.
Narragansett Pier...	47.9	.....	92	.....	-12	.....	42	38.59	.....	1.85	31	105	188	34	113	S.
Providence.....	46.4	.....	98	.....	-9	.....	38	44.42	.....	3.16	47	112	19	34	37	N. W.

## BIRTHS, DEATHS, AND MARRIAGES, 1896.

---

The value of reliable reports in their various bearings, relating to the records of births, marriages and deaths and the items of fact connected therewith, showing the vital movements of the population from year to year, has been so frequently presented in the previous reports of this Board as to need no repetition at this time. It is gratifying, however, to be able to state that, with no exception, persons eminent in social and political science everywhere recognize the indispensable information such reports furnish, and that in every civilized country they occupy places of importance in the government reports scarcely second to any other department.

The forty-third report on the registry of vital movements in Rhode Island was completed and issued by the end of the year, and will be found appended to this report.

The work of collecting the data for the forty-fourth report, the enumerating, classifying, arranging, and collecting in tables for the purpose of presenting the various facts in such detail as to facilitate examination and study, has been in progress during the time of making up this report, and affords some facts which may be presented at this time.

Below will be found some of the general results of the registry of births, marriages and deaths during 1896.

### BIRTHS.

SEX.		PARENT NATIVITY.	
Males.....	5,461	Native*.....	4,461
Females.....	5,289	Foreign.....	6,289
Whole number of births.....		10,750.	

---

\* Including all whose fathers were born in the United States, whether the fathers were of foreign parentage or native.



## MARRIAGES.

Native born Groom and Bride.....	1,587
Foreign born Groom and Bride.....	1,021
Native Groom and Foreign Bride.....	363
Foreign Groom and Native Bride.....	356
Whole number of marriages.....	3,327.
Native Grooms.....	1,950
Foreign Grooms.....	1,377

## DEATHS.

SEX.		NATIVITY.	
Males.....	3,874	Native.....	5,294
Females.....	3,630	Foreign.....	2,210
Whole number of deaths.....	7,504.		

There was one birth to every 36.6 of the population, or.....27.3 births in every 1,000  
 One person married in every 59.2 of the population, or.....17.0 persons married in every 1,000  
 And one death in every 52.5 of the population, or.....19.1 deaths in every 1,000  
 Population for 1896.....393,891

*The following summary will show the rates, per 1,000 of the population, of births, marriages and deaths, for twelve years.*

	1885	1886	1887	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896
Birth-rates .....	23.1	24.5	24.2	24.2	24.1	24.7	26.5	25.2	26.5	26.6	25.7	27.3
Death-rates.....	17.7	18.8	19.9	20.4	19.0	20.1	18.6	20.1	19.6	19.5	19.6	19.1
Excess of Birth-rates over Death-rates....	5.4	5.7	4.2	3.8	5.1	4.6	7.9	5.1	6.9	7.1	6.1	8.2
Marriage-rates, — per- sons married....	16.3	17.7	18.0	18.7	18.4	18.5	18.7	19.1	18.7	17.4	18.2	17.0
Ratio of number of marriages.....	8.2	8.8	9.0	9.3	9.2	9.3	9.3	9.6	9.4	8.7	9.1	8.5

The following table will present the number, parentage, and proportion to total mortality of deaths from several of the most prominent causes of death, in their order of precedence.

	Whole No. of Deaths.	Percentage of Deaths from all Causes.	Parentage.		Excess of Foreign over Native.
			Native.	Foreign.	
Consumption .....	846	11.27	273	573	300
Pneumonia .....	669	8.92	274	395	121
Heart Disease .....	556	7.41	266	290	24
Cholera Infantum. ....	545	7.26	165	380	215
Apoplexy.....	419	5.58	235	184	-51
Kidney Diseases.....	395	5.26	188	207	79
Brain Diseases.....	299	3.98	136	163	27
Accidents.....	296	3.94	101	195	94
Diphtheria.....	283	3.77	120	163	43
Bronchitis. ....	276	3.68	101	175	74
Enteritis .....	249	3.32	95	154	59
Cancer.....	226	3.01	117	109	-8
Old Age.....	206	2.74	112	94	-18
All causes.....	7,535	100.00	3,088	4,416	1,328

## LONGEVITY OF DECEDENTS.

	1896.	1895.	1894.	1893.	1892.	1891.
Average age in years of Male decedents.....	30.86	31.70	32.47	30.97	32.96	31.70
Female " .....	34.47	36.49	34.40	33.99	37.75	36.28
Total " .....	32.61	34.08	33.44	32.46	35.34	34.47

There has been a gradual increase during the last thirty-five years in the average length of life of decedents, taking periods of five years each, running from about twenty-nine and three-fourths years, at the beginning, to thirty-three and sixty-six one-hundredths years at the ending, in 1896.

## PERCENTAGE OF MORTALITY BY CLASSES.

	1896.	1895.	1894.	1893.	1892.	1891.
Zymotic diseases.....	32.34	34.02	22.02	22.89	24.97	23.11
Constitutional diseases.....	3.80	3.98	16.05	16.04	16.50	17.73
Local diseases.....	38.25	37.34	46.18	46.13	41.89	42.31
Developmental diseases.....	20.13	19.18	10.92	9.74	11.39	11.77
Violence, etc.....	5.48	5.48	4.82	5.20	5.25	5.08

The large increase of percentage in the class of local diseases previous to 1894 was due to the increase in number of deaths from

pneumonia, the greatest number of deaths being due to this cause in 1893, there being 121 more than in 1892 and 208 more than in 1891. There were 111 less deaths from pneumonia in 1894 than in 1893, 20 more deaths from same cause in 1895 than in 1894, and in 1896 16 less deaths than in 1895.

#### RATIOS OF MORTALITY.

As compared with the year 1895 there was little change in 1896 in the proportional mortality of several of the most important diseases occurring in larger or small numbers every year.

APOPLEXY AND PARALYSIS.—The deaths from these diseases were nearly the same in each of the years 1891 (335) and 1892 (338). In 1893 these had increased to 407; in 1894 to 415; in 1895 to 417; and in 1896 there were 419 deaths from apoplexy and paralysis.

BRONCHITIS.—The deaths from bronchitis were but two more than in the previous year. There has been a steady increase in the proportionate mortality from bronchitis during the last twenty years previous to 1896, which must be attributed to something more than increased skill in differential diagnoses.

CANCER.—The deaths from cancer were 226 in 1896, 234 in 1895, and 214 in 1894. Cancer has increased slightly in its proportion of mortality to whole number of causes of death, during the last twenty-five years, and is probably due to increased facilities in diagnosis.

CHOLERA INFANTUM.—There were 545 deaths from cholera infantum in 1896, 500 deaths in 1895 and, 496 deaths in 1894. The proportion to whole number of deaths was 7.26 per cent. For the last 31 years it has been about 7 per cent.

CONSUMPTION.—There were 846 deaths from consumption, or pulmonary tuberculosis, in 1896. This does not include 37 from general tuberculosis. Added to this there were 56 deaths from tubercular meningitis, 4 from tubercular laryngitis, and 10 from tubercular peritonitis.

There were 7 more deaths from consumption in 1896 than in 1895, and they were 11.27 per cent. of all causes.

A decided contrast will be seen in the proportion of the different diseases, by observation of the diagram shown on page 177. Here, considering the condition for 31 years, it will be seen that consumption has exceeded pneumonia nearly one hundred per cent. as a cause.

DIARRHŒA AND DYSENTERY.—The mortality from these diseases was 12 less in number than in the previous year, or 89 in 1896, 101 in 1895, and 124 in 1894. But in proportion to entire mortality in 1896 they were only about two-tenths of one per cent. less than in 1895.

DIPHTHERIA.—This disease had a mortality of 283 in 1896, which was 57 less than 1895; 239 of these were in Providence county, 140 being in Providence city. The percentage to the whole number of deaths was 377. In 1895 it was 451, but in 1892 was 120, and 1877 was 1156.

FEVERS MALARIAL.—These had a mortality of 42 in 1896, and 29 in 1895.

FEVER, TYPHOID.—There were 113 deaths from typhoid fever in 1896, and 125 in 1895. Typhoid fever, as a disease and as a cause of death, has gradually lessened in both proportions, as compared with other important diseases, during the last 15 years.

HEART DISEASES OF.—The deaths from diseases of the heart numbered 556, against 535 in 1895. Diseases of this organ have been gradually increasing during the last thirty-one years. See Table LXXVIII, page 216, Reg. Rep.

INFLUENZA.—The number of deaths reported as from this disease in 1896 was 42, 73 less than in 1895. During the year 1892 there were 336 deaths from this cause.

KIDNEYS, DISEASES OF.—The number of deaths from diseases of the kidneys in 1896 was 395, the number in 1895 was 341. Diseases of these organs have been gradually assuming large im-

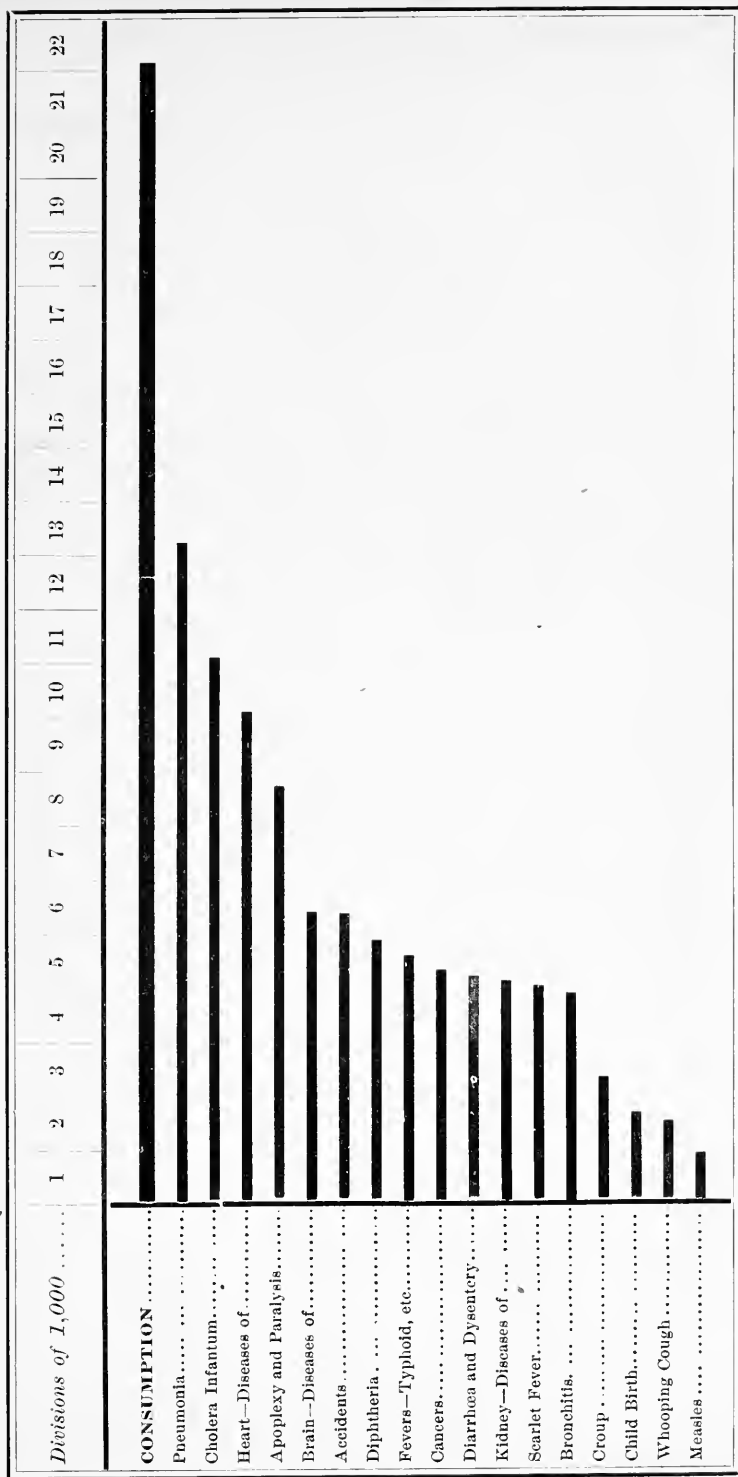
portance as causes of death during the last thirty-one years. The ratio of mortality for five years, 1885-89, was nearly five times as large as the ratio for the years 1890-95. See Table LXXXI, page 226, Reg. Rep.

PNEUMONIA.—The number of deaths caused by pneumonia in 1896 was 669, as against 685 in 1895. Pneumonia has gradually increased in importance as a cause of death for the last fifteen years. See Reg. Rep., Table LXXXVI, page 236.

SCARLATINA.—The number of deaths was 53, 54 less than in 1895. The proportion was 0.7 per cent. of the whole number of deaths. Scarlatina has largely decreased in epidemic prevalence and proportion of mortality during the last fifteen years, as compared with previous periods of fifteen years each.

SMALL-POX.—There were no deaths from small-pox in 1896, there were two in 1894, none in 1893, and four in 1892. The diminution of cases, and the decrease of mortality as a consequence, has been quite remarkable during the last fifteen years. The efficacy of vaccination has had remarkable endorsement.

DIAGRAM EXHIBITING THE COMPARATIVE MORTALITY BY ABSOLUTE NUMBER OF DEATHS FROM EIGHTEEN  
PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF DEATH IN RHODE ISLAND FOR THIRTY-ONE YEARS, 1866-1896.



*Contagious Diseases Reported in 1896.*

## DIPHTHERIA.

CITIES AND TOWNS.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
Barrington.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bristol.....	7	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Warren.....	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	.....	..
Coventry.....	.....	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	3	0	0	0
East Greenwich.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
West Greenwich.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Warwick.....	2	0	0	4	0	1	2	2	0	8	8	2
Jamestown.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Little Compton.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Middletown.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Newport.....	3	0	3	0	0	0	0	1	2	2	2	2
New Shoreham.....	.....	.....	.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Portsmouth.....	.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tiverton.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0	0	0	0	0	0
Burrillville.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Central Falls.....	14	2	1	5	11	0	2	0	3	5	9	6
Cranston.....	9	1	2	0	1	3	6	1	1	10	1	20
Cumberland.....	6	.....	1	6	7	0	4	5	20	12	2	5
East Providence.....	.....	.....	2	1	4	0	3	6	2	2	0	8
Foster.....	.....	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	.....
Glocester.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.....
Johnston.....	1	6	6	10	7	3	2	1	2	3	2	1
Lincoln.....	3	1	2	1	3	3	1	0	2	3	1	1
North Providence.....	1	0	3	4	1	1	0	0	2	0	1	2
North Smithfield.....	.....	.....	.....	0	.....	0	0	0	0	0	.....	0
Pawtucket.....	15	11	10	15	10	7	3	4	4	7	11	0
Providence.....	43	50	33	53	13	27	28	21	26	67	74	75
Scituate.....	6	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Smithfield.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Woonsocket.....	3	1	3	0	1	0	0	1	0	.....	.....	.....
Charlestown.....	2	1	6	4	2	3	2	2	2	0	2	1
Exeter.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hopkinton.....	0	0	0	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Narragansett.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.....	0
North Kingstown.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Richmond.....	0	.....	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	.....	.....
South Kingstown.....	.....	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	.....	.....
Westerly.....	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Total cases, 1896....	117	76	74	108	70	49	53	45	69	121	114	125
Total cases, 1895....	62	33	31	26	50	35	55	52	100	137	227	164
Total cases, 1894....	35	17	31	22	41	32	7	10	23	33	32	58



*Contagious Diseases Reported in 1896.*

## SCARLET FEVER.

CITIES AND TOWNS.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
Barrington.....	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bristol.....	2	6	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Warren.....	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	.....	.....
Coventry .....	.....	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	5	3	12	0
East Greenwich.....	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
West Greenwich .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Warwick.....	0	0	3	5	1	1	0	2	3	0	1	0
Jamestown.....	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Little Compton.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Middletown.....	0	1	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Newport.....	5	1	0	4	0	3	1	0	0	2	2	1
New Shoreham.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Portsmouth.....	.....	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tiverton.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0	0	0	0	0	1
Burrillville.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0
Central Falls.....	4	0	0	0	4	5	1	0	2	0	4	0
Cranston.....	8	1	3	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	8
Cumberland .....	1	.....	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0
East Providence .....	.....	.....	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	3	10
Foster.....	.....	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.....
Glocester.....	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Johnston.....	4	5	0	1	2	2	1	0	2	2	3	1
Lincoln.....	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	4
North Providence.....	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	2
North Smithfield .....	.....	.....	.....	0	.....	0	2	0	0	1	.....	0
Pawtucket.....	5	4	0	4	0	0	0	1	1	1	4	11
Providence .....	40	58	26	23	9	13	16	16	17	29	43	48
Scituate .....	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Smithfield .....	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
Woonsocket.....	2	3	6	3	3	4	1	0	1	.....	.....	.....
Charlestown .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Exeter.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hopkinton.....	1	0	2	9	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	.....
Narragansett.....	0	1	0	5	0	1	0	0	0	0	.....	0
North Kingstown .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Richmond .....	2	.....	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.....	.....
South Kingstown .....	.....	13	6	9	22	3	3	4	1	0	10	.....
Westerly .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Total cases, 1896 ....	78	97	61	72	48	30	29	28	33	46	92	87
Total cases, 1895 ....	168	132	118	123	69	78	56	47	55	63	87	91
Total cases, 1894 ....	133	95	91	70	71	53	33	33	58	77	103	122

*Contagious Diseases Reported in 1896.*

## TYPHOID FEVER.

CITIES AND TOWNS.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
Barrington.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
Bristol.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	5	1	0	0
Warren.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.....	.....
Coventry.....	.....	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
East Greenwich.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
West Greenwich.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Warwick.....	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	1	0
Jamestown.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Little Compton.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Middletown.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Newport.....	1	1	0	2	3	0	1	5	7	4	2	2
New Shoreham.....	.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Portsmouth.....	.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0
Tiverton.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	0	2	0	1	0
Burrillville.....	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Central Falls.....	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
Cranston.....	2	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	3
Cumberland.....	0	.....	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
East Providence.....	.....	.....	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	0
Foster.....	.....	0	0	1	0	1	1	2	0	0	1	.....
Glocester.....	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
Johnston.....	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0
Lincoln.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
North Providence.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
North Smithfield.....	.....	.....	.....	0	.....	0	0	0	1	1	.....	0
Pawtucket.....	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	1
Providence.....	23	12	6	6	1	9	9	17	29	12	12	15
Scituate.....	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
Smithfield.....	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	0
Woonsocket.....	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	.....	.....	.....
Charlestown.....	1	2	3	1	2	2	1	6	3	6	3	2
Exeter.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hopkinton.....	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Narragansett.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	.....	0
North Kingstown.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	.....
Richmond.....	1	.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	.....	.....
South Kingstown.....	.....	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	.....
Westerly.....	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	1	7	1	7	1
Total cases, 1896....	33	17	21	14	9	13	19	46	65	31	31	26
Total cases, 1895....	104	35	15	18	8	13	30	25	34	46	53	90
Total cases, 1894....	61	27	54	23	25	14	13	54	59	76	55	31

## LEGISLATION DURING THE YEAR.

---

The only change in the public laws asked for during the year was a more secure provision for the prosecution of those who were infringing upon the medical practice act.

In the original act, section 7 of chapter 165 reads as follows :

“It shall be the duty of the state board of health to bring the attention of the courts to any violation of the provisions of this chapter within their respective jurisdictions.”

Under this provision it was necessary that the secretary of the Board, acting for the Board, should be the complainant, but it was also necessary that he should become surety for costs in the case.

This being an act which was demanded of the Board, it became a public action, and the complainant should not be called upon to assume the expense of costs should they arise as the result of prosecution.

A change was therefore made by the legislature at its January session (May 13, 1896), whereby section 7 reads as follows :

“SEC. 7. Complaints for violation of the provisions of this chapter shall be made by the secretary of said board, and said secretary shall be exempt from giving surety for costs on any complaint made as aforesaid.”

This specifies the individual who *shall* make the complaint, and frees him from the onus of personal animus against the defendant, he having no option in the case, and it also removes the liability for costs, as is the provision in case of all other prosecuting officers of the city or State.

## THE NEW MARRIAGE LAWS.

Considerable surprise, dismay and disgust was experienced by the State registrar, as was also probably the case with the thirty-eight city and town clerks and registrars of this State, when attention was called to the change made by the revisors of the statutes in the present General Laws. Had those upon whom this work devolves been aware of these changes, a strenuous effort would have been made to have the laws remain as they were. If that had been of no avail, it would at least have given time to prepare for the changes, and carelessness in the hurry of understanding the same been avoided in the registration of marriages and licenses of clergymen.

It cannot be seen by any of those who have the work to perform that the new methods have any advantage over the old ones, nor that they offer any greater security for the parties to the act.

It was necessary, however, to comply with the law, and the secretary of the State Board has endeavored to place the new forms in the hands of the various town clerks as rapidly as the work of the printer and binder could be accomplished.

A brief consideration of the old methods and instructions in the new, as explained to the registrar by those who framed the General Laws, are herewith appended, and make food for reflection as well as for the use of language which is not to be found in the statutes.

The old method of procedure was for the party intending to marry to make application to the town clerk of the town in which he or she resided for a permit to marry. He was required to fill out a blank form of intention of marriage giving certain data concerning himself, the bride and the family histories. He or the

bride usually signed this in the presence of the town clerk. The data was copied into a book called "intentions of marriage."

The applicant was given the form just made out by himself and to which the town clerk appended a certificate stating that these intentions had been recorded.

This form was presented to the clergyman by the groom or bride, both having certified that the information given in the intention of marriage was true.

The clergyman having performed the ceremony signed the form, which had become a return or report of the proceeding.

Two witnesses of the marriage affixed their signatures below that of the clergyman.

The return form should then have been returned by the clergyman to the town clerk, according to the statutes, on or before the second Monday of the month succeeding the date of the marriage. These returns were then filed by the town clerk in his office and became the instruments of record and reference.

The method of procedure which, in compliance with the General Laws, was adopted on February 1, 1896, is as follows :

The applicant, usually the groom, presents himself before the town clerk of the town in which he resides and makes out the family history record and signs the same. This is considered as an application.

This application must be entered in a separate book provided for that purpose.

Up to this point the law has not changed. Now, however, the bride must also fill out a *separate* form giving the same family history, which must be signed by her alone. This also is entered separately as an intention of marriage, and the original intentions are filed in the office of the town clerk.

The town clerk then is to take a copy of each of these intentions upon another blank form, which we will call the returns or copies, and certifies on the back of the returns that the intention has been recorded.

Both of these returns are taken to the clergyman, who first re-

quires that the groom shall sign his return certifying that he is the same person named in the *intention* of marriage. The bride must do likewise on her return.

The clergyman is now privileged to marry the parties. Having done so, he himself signs both returns, has two witnesses sign both, and they are returned to the town clerk within the prescribed time.

And now again the town clerk must open another book and copy in the whole data included in each return.

These returns are then sent to the Secretary of State and by him placed on file for further reference. The form of intention remains with the town clerk, and he also has a copy of the intention in a book, and the copy of the return in another book. He therefore possesses the family history in three different places, and should the bride reside in the same town as the groom the town clerk will possess six copies of this family history.

It is proposed, in order to avoid the repetition of so many copies, to have prepared books which shall contain the following blank form, viz.: Intention of marriage, which shall include the family history and signature. On the same page, following this, may be placed the rest of the return, containing the certificate of the party that he is the person named therein, and also the name of the clergyman and witnesses.

The last "copies of intentions," or returns, are then forwarded to the Secretary of State for preservation.

The old method included, seemingly, everything that was required. The only advantages which can be observed in the new method is the identification certificate, which enables the clergyman to compare the signatures of the applicants, and which if forged could be forged in the second signature as well as in the first.

Another objection to the new law is that both bride and groom must each pay one dollar for the copy. The old method, which had but one blank for the whole procedure, required but a dollar fee.

## THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE MEDICAL PRACTICE LAW IN THIS STATE.

---

The statute governing the practice of medicine in this State provides that :

“It shall be the duty of the State Board of Health to bring to the attention of the courts any violation of the provisions of the law within their respective jurisdictions.”

Of the several persons who had been refused certificates to practice medicine, and who had deemed it advisable to commence or to continue practice without having registered a certificate, there were selected two of the most flagrant for the purpose of checking any tendency to disobey the law.

At the outset it was found that it was impossible for the Board, as a board, to be the complainant in any case. It was necessary that it be one individual, and that any person making a complaint must give surety for costs. Under these conditions it became the duty of the secretary of the Board to take this position. Evidence having been procured that the delinquent parties had been practicing, and had opened offices and placed signs in a conspicuous position before the public eye, showing a desire and intention to practice, complaint was made in proper form; the individuals were arrested and brought before the sixth judicial district court, found probably guilty. Both waived examination and gave bonds. Indictments were found by the grand jury, and they appeared before the court of common pleas.

The first case that was called was that of Dr. Arthur W. Forth, who claimed to have studied a certain period in a regular medical

school, but had never completed his course and could not present a diploma. He had then endeavored to obtain a certificate under the "time limit," but the evidence presented was not of a character to satisfy the Board that he had been in practice before the prescribed time.

He had then applied for an examination, but after repeated notices and appointments made to appear before the Board for examination he failed to present himself. Due notice was accorded him that it was assumed that he had withdrawn, but, as was shown in the trial, he had seen fit to continue to practice, having located an office on Westminster street, in the city of Providence, and having posted a sign offering to treat the eye, nose and throat.

The plea of the defendant was that he did not practice medicine or surgery at any time. He claimed to be merely a fitter of glasses, or a refractionist. This he claimed was merely a mechanical procedure and did not involve the practice of medicine or surgery. The evidence for the prosecution, however, claimed that the attempt to treat eyes which were diseased or abnormal in any way, or to correct the condition to a normal one, no matter what the means or methods used, whether they were medicinal or mechanical, involved the knowledge of disease and treatment, and the application of that knowledge was the practice of medicine. Incidentally the defendant had written a prescription for a patient, which, although simple in its composition, yet showed that something more than the application of glasses was carried on by this person, and as the defendant did not apply glasses nor attempt to do so in this case, and, as he demanded and accepted a fee for his services, the chain of evidence was complete to every condition of misdemeanor mentioned by the statute.

In summing up the case and presenting the charge to the jury, the judge brought out the individual points of the law, in which it was possible to disobey the law, or the methods which alone might be considered as practicing medicine, as will be seen in the following charge given to the jury :



WILBUR J. This, I think, gentlemen, is the first case that has been brought before the court under this law. The section which counsel started to read to you when the court stopped him, prevented his reading to you, was because of a rule that is established here that attorneys are not permitted to read the law in the presence of the jury, not read it to the jury, on the theory that the jury take the law from the court, and the arguments of counsel are in relation to the questions of fact and the law combined. Here is the section under which, I understand, this action was brought: 8th section of chapter 165. (Reads.)

Then, omitting the penalties, with which you have nothing to do, the concluding paragraph of that section is this: (Reads.)

Now, you have heard the testimony in relation to this man, but, of course, in the prosecution of a man in this way, it is simply for a violation of what is termed a police regulation of the city, or of the State. It is something the legislature have the power to do, but it does not make a criminal of a man who violates that law. He is not complained of in the natural acceptation of the term, in a criminal sense, simply doing something which, but for the law, he would have an unquestioned right to do. But the law unquestionably is a good, wise one, and one which the people needed, or the legislature would not have passed it; one that the profession needed, and one which this defendant needed, if in full practice, perhaps. But the State must prove beyond a reasonable doubt the violation of that law. If he opened an office, kept it open for the practice of medicine or surgery, or any of its branches, no matter how minute or how extensive, it was a violation of that law. Now, you have before you, or will have before you when you go to your room, this prescription, which was made out by the defendant, and for which the detective who went there paid, if you believe him, two dollars. Now, he did prescribe for him. Just the same as though you might be suffering from rheumatic gout, and the doctor might tell you to wrap your foot in cotton batting and oil silk. It is a very slight thing to do, but very efficacious, and it may be that almost anybody, almost any old woman could tell you how to do it, but it would be a practice of medicine, for he is administering to restore you. So you would find in this, if it was done as the detective says it was done, this was made out: it is his writing, as he tells you; and he had not a certificate which is necessary for him to have, and to have recorded in the town or city where he resides.

So you will see that the State Board of Health are attempting to enforce this law. No matter at whose instigation it was passed; it was passed, and it must be lived up to, or the parties punished who are brought before the court.

Lest you may be misled by some remarks in relation to Putney and to Paine, and to Blake, if you please, and to other opticians in the city, or refractionists, of whatever title they bear—it is no excuse for either one of those men that the

others are not prosecuted, or their cases have not been reached. With that you have not anything to do whatever. The society will reach them in good time, or they may neglect their duty and not reach them at all, but that does not excuse the person who has been reached who has violated the law, or who has neglected to do what the law requires him to do.

That is all there is to this case. It is for you to say whether he has or not violated the law. He did open that place. You have heard what he said. He had an office, had a sign, he did have a room for them to go to, I understand, in the general acceptance of the term. Whether there is some technical term some physicians have, I do not know. But whatever is done by a person who holds himself out to be a physician, or whatever he does to relieve the sufferings of man, whether for the eyes, or for the teeth, or the ear, I understand that he is, in a degree, practicing medicine or surgery. I understand that to be the meaning of this law. You may take the case without prejudice for or against the defendant. Weigh the testimony carefully; and if the State have proved beyond a reasonable doubt that he opened an office, that he advised—no matter whether he did anything or not; it may be that he performed no other act than that—he would be guilty. Just the same as Mr. A. might hire a store on the street, put in an expensive bar, put in his chairs, and all the paraphernalia of a bar-room, all there, nice glasses fixed, and he might take a chair and sit down by the door, and wait for a customer. He has done nothing except to put the things in there, but he is keeping liquor for sale illegally if he has not a license. He is to be punished just the same. I might go out there and attempt to hit your foreman. It is not necessary that I strike him. If I attempt to do it it is just the same. If I hit him with a dangerous weapon and injure him severely it is a different degree of punishment, but I would be just as guilty in one case as the other. It is just as completely a statute now as that against robbery, or against murder, just as completely. It is required to be enforced, but never at the expense of justice and right, never at the expense of the person's liberty, unless the State have proved, by good, reliable testimony, the guilt of that person beyond a reasonable doubt.

The second case was that of Dr. William H. Hacker, a graduate from Hahnemann Medical College and Hospital, of Chicago, Ill., and which, although not well known, has been in existence since eighteen hundred and fifty-nine, and was recognized by the Board as a college in good standing.

The doctor's application was considered and passed upon, but before the certificate could be executed by the penman, the appli-

cant had presented advertisements to the public in the daily papers, accompanied with a cut of his picture. These advertisements represented his ability, willingness to, and assurance that he would cure many diseases, and incidentally many which, according to the present knowledge of advanced medicine, are incurable. In addition to this the applicant also distributed about the city of Providence, where he had located, small circulars upon red paper, calling the attention of the young to the dangers and follies of youth, and framed in language which is peculiarly the property of the charlatan. At the same time, under the name of the Academy of Medicine and Surgery, the applicant had opened an office and was also advertising to cure many diseases permanently under that business title.

The attention of the Board was at once called to these flagrant misrepresentations, and the application was reconsidered and the doctor given leave to withdraw. No certificate was therefore ever made out, issued or registered, and yet the applicant presumed to continue to advertise, stating that he had made several permanent cures of hernia, giving the statement of the patient, together with a picture of the patient, in the daily papers, although the treatment had been given but a few days previously.

A bill was found against the doctor by the grand jury, and he was to appear for trial at the same time that Dr. Forth did, but, through legal advice, he appealed to the appellate division of the supreme court for a reversal of the decision of the Board in not granting him a certificate.

In the meantime he pleaded *nolo*, and, upon payment of costs and withdrawal from the State, his case was discontinued.

## THE WORKING OF THE MEDICAL PRACTICE ACT.

---

### HEARINGS GRANTED BY THE BOARD TO APPLICANTS.

A hearing was granted to Nicolo Capodistria, who presented a diploma from a school located in Italy. There being some question as to the conditions of the diploma, and the applicant being unable, by any means of evidence, to identify himself as the person named in the diploma, the Board did not feel justified in granting a certificate, and the applicant was given leave to withdraw, under this form of application, and referred for examination. Having taken the examination, and failed to acquire the necessary percentage, the applicant withdrew.

A hearing was granted to a physician who had made application upon a diploma issued in Pennsylvania. By a mistake in understanding the name of the college, a certificate had been granted. Later it was ascertained that the diploma presented was one issued by one of the schools over which the notorious Buchanan had control. The hearing was accorded for the purpose of offering an opportunity to the applicant to establish the standing of the school, if possible, and to show cause why the certificate, erroneously granted, should not be revoked, inasmuch as the Board, as with all other boards of registration, considered the so-called Buchanan schools as not being in good standing. The Board, upon consideration of the evidence presented, did not feel justified in accepting this school as in good standing, and the certificate was ordered revoked.

A hearing was granted to Werter R. McQuay, who had previously been refused a certificate under the second, or time limit,

form, on the grounds of insufficient and inconclusive evidence of having been engaged in the practice of medicine prior to January 1, 1892, the applicant being present with his attorney, Mr. Pierce.

The applicant had previously made application under the first form, claiming to be a graduate from a school in Goschen, in Hayti; but, the school being unknown to the Board, and the applicant failing to present evidence of the existence of such a school of medicine, he was given leave to withdraw.

He had thereupon made application under the third form and underwent an examination, and, failing to obtain the standard of required percentage of correct answers, a certificate could not be granted to him under this form. He was notified of the result, and his attention was called to the conditions and penalties of the law for engaging in the practice of medicine without a certificate. Notwithstanding, he continued to keep an open office, with its accompanying sign, and to practice medicine.

The secretary then entered complaint before the district court. He was arrested, found probably guilty before the district court, and an indictment was found against him by the grand jury.

Before the court of common pleas he pleaded *nolo contendere*, and sentence had been deferred to the middle of July. Several witnesses present evidence showing that the applicant had prescribed for them previous to January 1, 1892. One witness states that he called up the applicant, at his office, for advice, two or three times a week. The witness then presented a card which was given to him by the applicant at this time, and being evidence that he was considered as a physician at that time. Upon the card was printed the legend "Dr. W. R. McQuay, F. R. C. S." The witness stated that he saw no other card than this, and assumed this to be the business card of the applicant.

Dr. McQuay stated that he was not a graduate of the F. R. C. S., that he studied eight years in a Paris school, the Academy of Medicine; that he was twenty-nine years of age when he graduated, in 1888, and is now thirty-five years of age.

Many conflicting statements being made by the applicant and

the issuance of the cards representing himself as being a graduate of foreign schools from which he had received no diploma, and one of which was never attended by the applicant, upon his own statement, the Board felt that it was not justified in granting a certificate under the second form, on account of conduct of a character which was liable to deceive and defraud the public.

A hearing was granted to Mrs. Eliza Frazier, who claimed to have been practicing, as an "herb doctor," before January 1, 1892. A certificate had been refused, on account of inconclusive evidence. At the hearing she presents several witnesses whose evidence shows that she was so engaged, and certificate is issued by the Board.

A hearing was granted to a physician against whom charges had been made, said charges stating that he had been guilty of unprofessional conduct of a character likely to deceive and defraud the public. The hearing was granted that the physician charged might have opportunity to answer the charges.

The nature of the evidence presented against the physician was to show that he had, upon a certain date, presented to a life insurance company, for which he was a regular examiner, an application of a man for life insurance, the man in question claiming to have never been examined, and that he never applied for nor received insurance, and that the premium paid was paid by the wife of the insured, the alleged applicant being an uninsurable person.

It appeared in evidence that the insured man had since died, at a period of a few months after the date of the examination, and that statements made by him were available only through declarations in writing that he had not been insured, to his knowledge, at this time; that the insured was a man who was known to have lost his position as a bar tender on account of over indulgence in intoxicants; that upon the discovery by the insurance company of these facts, demand was made upon the wife of the insured for the return of the policy; that the policy was given up to the insurance company and was annulled before the second quarterly premium was paid; that the medical examiner for the company was

the attending physician of the applicant for insurance; that upon the death of the applicant the examiner performed an autopsy, and determined the cause of death to be ulcer of the stomach.

Hearings were held on eleven days, and a large amount of evidence was presented in support of the allegations, and a great deal of evidence in favor of the physician.

Upon a consideration of all the evidence, when in, the Board came to the following conclusion: That—

“In the case of ———, charged with unprofessional conduct, the Board does not feel itself called upon, in view of the evidence presented, to revoke the certificate of ———.”

Some time subsequent to the decision of the Board, the secretary and one other member of the Board were prosecuted by the physician, for twenty thousand dollar damages, the allegation being trespass and slander, the charges being that a member of the Board had stated, in the presence of the Board, at its hearing, the following:

“The charge, to be properly made, as you put it, would be that ——— is charged with unprofessional conduct, likely to deceive and defraud the public.”

This statement, however, having been made in answer to a question from the counsel of the physician, was merely a declaration of the allegation of the Board against the physician, and contained nothing libelous or actionable.

The case was taken to the appellate court, on demurrers, which were sustained, the balance of the allegations remaining before the court of common pleas; but, before the day of trial, the case was voluntarily withdrawn by the physician.

#### APPEALS FROM DECISIONS OF THE STATE BOARD OF HEALTH IN REFUSING CERTIFICATES TO PRACTICE MEDICINE IN THE STATE.

Four cases of appeal have been made by applicants to practice medicine in this State, asking for a reversal of the decision of the Board, which had refused to grant the certificates necessary for

the right to practice. The cases were brought before the appellate division of the supreme court, as provided by the medical practice act.

The first case presented was that of David Evans, a specialist upon the diseases of the nose and throat, having a special method of treatment and method of applying remedies to the nose. His appearance in the city was always preceded by an advertisement in the daily papers, stating the time and place where he might be consulted, the advertisement appearing as follows :

“Dr. David Evans, of Boston, for the past ten years consulting physician and surgeon of the Massachusetts Medical Institute, will visit Providence twice a month (1st and 3d Fridays), and may be consulted free of charge, from 10 A. M. to 8.30 P. M., at City Hotel, Weybosset street. Next visit, next Friday.”

The form of application under which the applicant in this case desired to be granted a certificate was the second, or so-called “time limit,” form, inasmuch as the applicant did not present a diploma from a recognized medical school. Under this form there was no question as to the fact that the applicant had been engaged in practice before the first of January, 1892, as the records of the daily papers for the past years testified. It was not, therefore, necessary to rely upon the signature attached to the application, testifying that the applicant had been in practice before the prescribed time, which in this instance had one signature, which was that of a physician who had favored the applicant in reciprocation for the applicant's signature to his own time limit application.

The obstacle which led the Board to refuse the certificate was the clause, section 4, under the medical practice act, and which reads as follows :

“SEC. 4. Nothing in this law shall be so construed as to authorize any itinerant doctor to register or to practice medicine in any part of the State.”

In the judgment of the Board, the applicant came under the interpretation of itinerant, and, therefore, the Board did not feel justified in issuing the certificate.



The question was raised that, inasmuch as he came regularly to this city, and reappeared from time to time to meet his obligations of omission or commission, that he had, to a certain extent, established a business residence, or office residence, in this city, although he was not domiciled here. The objection to this was, however, that he came to a hotel, where he hired a room for the period of two or three days only. He then gave up his room and went again on his journey to Boston.

In the evidence volunteered by the applicant, before the court, it was shown that he not only visited this city, but was in the habit of going to various other places, thus going on a circuit, having various and no fixed places of practicing.

The refusal of the Board was affirmed by the court, in the following rescript:

"The appellant is a domiciled resident of Boston, Mass., and a practicing physician, making a specialty of the treatment of catarrh. His main or regular office is in Boston, and for ten years past, except when absent from the country or prevented by illness, he has visited Providence, in the practice of his specialty, on stated days each month. He has had no office in Providence, except the rooms he has taken in the hotels at which he stopped. He has notified his patients of his visits to Providence by advertisements in the Providence Journal, and has met them in his rooms at the hotels at the times mentioned in the advertisements. He has also, during this ten years, for greater or less periods, been in the habit of visiting, in the practice of his specialty, Worcester, Springfield, New Bedford, and Lowell, Mass., in the same manner as he has visited Providence.

"On these facts the State Board of Health decided that he was an itinerant doctor in the meaning of section 4 chapter 1353 of the Public Laws, which provides that 'nothing in this chapter shall be so construed as to authorize any itinerant doctor to register or to practice medicine in any part of this State.' We think that this decision was correct, and affirm it accordingly."

The second case was one made under the "time limit" form by Severe Paquin, a resident of Warren. The evidence submitted to the Board, in proof of the fact that he had been in practice in this State prior to the prescribed date, consisted of one or two recommendations, from friends of the applicant, stating that he was a

reputable citizen and had been in practice before that time. No specific dates or experiences were given. The applicant was unable to show that he had signed a death certificate before that period, nor had he registered a birth. The first death certificate that he had signed was in July, 1892, the death being caused by typhus fever, as stated by the applicant. The rarity of this disease in this State led the secretary of the Board, Dr. Fisher, to investigate the case, and it was ascertained that the death was probably due to typhoid fever. Dr. Fisher remonstrated with the applicant at that time, and urged him to give up the attempt to practice medicine in the manner in which he was doing at that time, but he refused to change the cause of death, inasmuch as the symptoms, in his judgment, were similar to those described in a book which he possessed.

It was ascertained, previous to the decision of the Board, and confirmed at the hearing before the court, that the applicant had acquired what knowledge he possessed of medicine from a prescription book, and that he had read one book on medicine, and from which he had learned how to practice medicine according to the "dosimetric method." What this system consisted of the Board was unable to determine, nor was it divulged at the trial.

Several witnesses were presented by the applicant who testified that the applicant was in practice before the time limit, but when questioned more closely the fact was developed that none could remember of any specific cases, but that he had been studying a book and carrying on a shoe and dry goods business. The back of the shop constituted the office, as did also the front room of his residence. Several cases had been brought to the notice of the Board wherein the applicant had shown not only ignorance but neglect in practice subsequent to the date of time limit, and his reputation among those where he was attempting to practice was not of a nature to be considered as honorable and reputable.

The confirmation of the decision of the Board by the court is given in the following decision :

“The appellant claims to be entitled to a certificate authorizing him to practice medicine, in accordance with chapter 1353 of the Public Laws, on the ground that he was reputably and honorably engaged in the practice of medicine prior to January 1, 1892, in this State, within the meaning of the second clause of section 3. We think that this clause was intended to apply to physicians who, not possessing a diploma from a reputably and legally chartered medical college, endorsed as such by the State Board of Health, had been in practice a sufficient length of time prior to January 1, 1892, and with sufficient success, to have acquired an honorable reputation in the community of practitioners.

“The appellant has not presented satisfactory evidence that he possessed this qualification. The testimony is that for several years prior to 1889 he was engaged in the dry goods and boot and shoe business in Warren; that in 1889 he took up by himself the study of medicine, and later in the year began to practice, chiefly, if not wholly, among the French residents of the town; that from the latter part of 1889 he gave his attention exclusively to the practice of medicine, leaving the dry goods and boot and shoe business to be managed by clerks, and that he continued his practice up to January 1, 1892, some of his patients being satisfied with his services and some not. There is no evidence that on January 1, 1892, he had come to be regarded, by the community in which he practiced, as a skillful and successful practitioner, and, therefore, had acquired the honorable reputation as a physician necessary to qualify him to practice contemplated by the statute. The decision of the State Board of Health, denying a certificate to the appellant, is confirmed.”

The third case was that of Joseph G. Boucher, who had made application under the first form, presenting a diploma from the Laval University, of Montreal, Canada. According to the ruling of the Board in reference to all Canadian colleges, and in accordance with the requirements of the State Board of Illinois, and whose conditions were adopted by the Board of this State, the applicant was required to pass a supplementary examination to establish the standing of the college, and in the absence of a certificate from the College of Physicians and Surgeons of the Province, the Board had refused to issue a certificate.

The applicant refused to undergo examination, and asked for a reversal of the decision of the Board in the supreme court.

The evidence showed that the only difference between a graduate of Laval and a graduate with both certificate and diploma,

as required by the Board, was the price of the certificate, about forty dollars. It was understood by the Board, in making this ruling, that an examination of the graduate was necessary before the issuance of a certificate.

The court ruled that as the difference was a monetary consideration merely, and not a difference in knowledge possessed; and as these diplomas were recognized, when accompanied by the certificate; and as certificates in this State had been issued by the Board thereon; therefore the Board had erred, and its decision was set aside, as given in the following decision:

“The appellant is a graduate of the medical department of the Laval University, a legally chartered medical college in Montreal, Canada, but his application for a certificate to practice medicine was refused by the respondents, on the ground that Laval University had not been endorsed by them as a reputable and legally chartered medical college. It appears, however, that if he had presented with his diploma a license to practice medicine in Canada, from the College of Physicians and Surgeons, a board similar to the respondents, they would have granted him a certificate to practice. The evidence shows that the license of the College of Physicians and Surgeons is granted, as a matter of course, to those holding diplomas from the Laval University who, like the appellant, had been found by the governors of the College of Physicians qualified to pursue the study of medicine, and had been registered in the books of the college as having commenced the study, on the payment of a prescribed fee, and that it merely confers authority on the licensee to practice in Canada. We understand, also, from the testimony, that in several instances the respondents have granted certificates to practice to graduates of Laval University who, having practiced medicine in Canada prior to coming here, had the license of the College of Physicians and Surgeons. If this be so, we think that, inasmuch as the license of the College of Physicians and Surgeons is granted to holders of Laval University, of the class mentioned, without examination, merely on the payment of a prescribed fee, the granting of certificates by the respondents to other graduates of Laval University qualified as above stated, was in effect an endorsement of that university by them as a legally chartered medical college, to the extent mentioned, and that they therefore erred in refusing a certificate to the appellant merely because, not wishing to practice in Canada, he did not pay the fee and obtain the license from the College of Physicians and Surgeons.

“Decision of the State Board of Health overruled.”

## DIPHTHERIA.

---

As will be seen by reference to the accompanying table, there were 2,935 examinations made of cultures obtained from the secretions taken from the throats of persons suspected of having diphtheria. These cultures were made by the attending physicians in the cases, upon blood serum media, and submitted to the State Board of Health for examination. For this work a special appropriation of one thousand dollars was made available at the January session of the legislature, and although not sufficient in amount to meet the expenses of the work done, owing to the unusual number of cases, yet the continuance and completion of the work was made possible through the kindness and interest of the Rhode Island Laboratory, which had been doing the original work.

Of the 2,935 cases, 1,347, or 45.8 per cent., were re-examined in the last three months of the year, during an epidemic which began in November of this year and extended into January of the following year.

Of the total number of cases, 1,939 were first, or primary, examinations; the balance, or 996 cases, were made subsequently. These, of course, had previously shown the presence of diphtheria bacilli in the primary culture, and were taken to determine if the organism producing the disease had disappeared from the infected throats. It was not deemed advisable to dismiss the patient from quarantine until the source of contagion had died out, it being believed that the disease might still be communicated from the throat or mouth of the one infected to a susceptible throat in another person, so long as the organisms of the disease might be

present in the throat, although the patient might not be affected by their presence, having become immune by having had the disease recently, and although the patient might appear physically recovered.

Of the 996 secondary cultures, 536 of these showed the absence of the bacilli in the second culture, which was taken from ten to fourteen days after the first culture. In 33 the bacilli persisted until the sixth culture, and one until the fifteenth culture had been taken.

Of the 1,939 primary cultures submitted, but 636, or 32.8 per cent., showed the presence of the Klebs Löffler bacillus. Of this number, 448 had been submitted with a *clinical* diagnosis of diphtheria, but 186 had presented the clinical symptoms of tonsilitis, pharyngitis, croup, sore throat, or were precautionary.

Of the 1,303 cases which did not show the presence of the diphtheria bacilli, 469 cases presented to the attending physician a throat which was sufficiently filled with membrane to lead them to believe that clinically the cases were undoubtedly diphtheria.

The subsequent clearing of the throat, and the rapid recovery of the patient without untoward symptoms or death, served to confirm the accuracy of the bacteriological findings in a majority of the cases, and served to avoid the annoyance and trouble of accompanying quarantine with the placard on the house.

This would tend to show that, of a given number of cases of membranous sore throat, at least one-half of the cases might not have that disease.

Of 487 cases, where the clinical diagnosis was tonsilitis, only 90 showed diphtheria, 397, or 81.5 per cent., being negative. This would tend to assure our confidence in making a diagnosis of tonsilitis, especially of the follicular form in which only the fine micrococci and streptococci are found to be present.

In 30 cases of croup 18 showed no diphtheria, and 12 were positive. As has been shown by examination of cultures taken post mortem from the respiratory passages, there has been absence of diphtheria bacilli in the pharynx and absence in the bronchi, but

presence in quantity in the larynx whether the membrane was present or absent, which would lead us to believe that the organism may be inhaled into the larynx, there commence growth, and, by the formation of membrane rapidly, produce death by asphyxiation before it has had time to invade the upper air passages and begin to grow in the pharynx.

*Cultures from Cases of Diphtheria, showing the Periods of Continuance of the Disease.*

	1st examination.	2nd examination.	3rd examination.	4th examination.	5th examination.	6th examination.	7th examination.	8th examination.	9th examination.	10th examination.	11th examination.	12th examination.	13th examination.	14th examination.	15th examination.	Total.
January . . . . .	211	50	19	2	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	287
February . . . . .	175	39	16	6	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	240
March . . . . .	139	29	13	10	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	199
April . . . . .	110	22	9	5	3	2	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	154
May . . . . .	124	39	13	5	4	4	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	192
June . . . . .	73	22	9	5	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	114
July . . . . .	92	31	22	8	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	155
August . . . . .	73	30	18	11	5	5	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	145
September . . . . .	65	13	11	6	3	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	102
October . . . . .	175	34	20	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	241
November . . . . .	201	77	39	19	9	6	2	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	357
December . . . . .	501	150	40	29	14	7	2	2	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	749
Total . . . . .	1,939	536	229	107	49	33	14	10	7	3	3	2	1	1	1	2,935



*Results of Examinations of Cultures from Cases of suspected  
Diphtheria, 1896.*

CLINICAL DIAGNOSIS.	K.L.	Per cent.	No K.L.	Per cent.	Total.
Diphtheria. ....	448.	48.8	469.....	51.2	917
Tonsilitis.....	90	18.5	397. ....	81.5	487
Pharyngitis.....	6. . . . .	9.2	59.....	90.2	65
No diagnosis.....	46.....	26.1	130.....	73.8	176
Croup. ....	12.....	40.0	18.....	60.0	30
"Sore throat" .....	18.....	14.2	109. ....	85.8	127
Scarlet fever.. ..	1.....	8.3	11. . . .	91.7	12
Precautionary. ....	15. ....	12.0	110.....	88.0	125
Total. ....	636.....	32.8	1,303 .....	67.2	1,939

## TUBERCULOSIS.

*Results of Bacteriological Examinations of Sputum, for Tuberculosis, from January 1, 1896, to January 1, 1897.*

CLINICAL DIAGNOSIS.	Total.	T. B. present.	T. B. absent.	Past cases in family.	Present cases in family.
Bronchitis . . . . .	67	20	47	23	1
Bronchitis, chronic . . . . .	43	14	29	15	1
Tuberculosis, pulmonary . . . . .	317	191	126	87	.....
Tubercular laryngitis . . . . .	9	5	4	3	2
Laryngitis . . . . .	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Asthma . . . . .	4	.....	4	1	.....
Pleurisy . . . . .	7	2	5	4	.....
No diagnosis, suspected tuberculosis . . . . .	98	45	53	52	1
Total. . . . .	546	278	268	185	5

Number of examinations of sputum . . . . . 546

Number in which tubercle bacilli were found . . . . . 278

Number in which tubercle bacilli were not found . . . . . 268

During the year there were 546 specimens of sputum submitted for examination, with the supposition on the part of the attending physician that tuberculosis might be a factor in the causation of the symptoms of the patient.

Of these, in 317 the clinical symptoms present were sufficiently distinctive to lead the physicians to believe that tuberculosis of

the lungs was present. In 191 of these cases the examination of the specimen of sputum showed the presence, in greater or lesser quantity, of tubercle bacilli. This would make 58 per cent. of cases where the clinical diagnosis coincided with the bacterial findings, while in 126 cases, or in 42 per cent., the bacilli of this disease were not found. While this negative result is of value, yet it does not carry the weight of a distinct negative, as to the actual presence of the disease, for it is possible to obtain from the patient a specimen of sputum which is composed of only the saliva and secretions from the larynx, and containing none from the air passages in the lungs. The organisms may also be present at times, in the lung, either lying dormant or encapsulated, and will not be discharged into the air passages, and become a part of the sputum, until a degenerative process is set up which breaks down the tissues about the organisms and sets them free.

In nine cases of tubercular laryngitis five were positive and four negative. The application of this method of diagnosis is especially valuable in this form of the disease, inasmuch as the appearance of the larynx may indicate the presence of ulcerative processes and the formation of tubercles from other causes.

In the only case of laryngitis considered the organisms of the disease were found. It is of especial value in these cases, for the organism may not as yet have invaded the lung, but if the cases are neglected, they may readily be carried to the lung, or intestine, and there propagate the disease.

It is of interest to note that, of 110 cases of chronic and acute bronchitis, in 34 cases the diagnosis was erroneous, and the presence of tuberculosis was established in the bronchi, if not, also, in the lungs. The constitution of the patient, however, being sufficiently strong, as yet, to prevent the invasion of the organisms into large areas, the symptoms present were not sufficiently distinct, or alarming, to warn the physician of the dangerous element which was present. In 38 instances, where the diagnosis of bronchitis was made, there had been other cases of the disease in the family.

## RECORDS OF ALL CASES OF CONSUMPTION IN THE STATE.

As a part of the investigation of the subject of tuberculosis in man, a card catalogue record of all deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis has been arranged. At present this data is available from the commencement of the year 1890, and is completed to date. This division of the work affords much interesting material for study. The number of deaths for the different years was as follows:

Deaths in 1890.....	911
“ “ 1891.....	814
“ “ 1892.....	848
“ “ 1893.....	812
“ “ 1894.....	825
“ “ 1895.....	839
“ “ 1896.....	846
<hr/>	
Total.....	5,895

These 5,895 cases are recorded on cards with the following data: Name, address, age, color, married, single or widow, name before marriage, and date of death. By collecting the names in this way it is observed that certain names recur at varying periods of time, and by looking up the individual case further it will be found that this death has occurred in a family where previous deaths from consumption have taken place, the address in many cases being the same.

In 140 instances there were two cases occurring in the same family; in 15 instances, three cases; and in one instance, four cases.

Should the records go back for more years, a larger number would be discovered.

In addition to the card catalogue of the names of the decedents, a separate card catalogue of the *premises* where the death occurred has been kept, and thus it is possible to ascertain when any particular house may have, by chance, been infected with this disease. It is, further, possible to ascertain if more than one case has occurred in any one house.

Of the 5,895 premises recorded, more than one case has been reported in 203 instances in Providence city. In 23 instances there had occurred three cases in the same house, and in two instances four.

Of the instances where there were two cases in a house, in 75 they were of the same family, while in 128 cases they were of different names, presumably of different families. Of the three cases in a house, in nine instances they were of the same family; and in 14 instances seven of the 14 were of the same name. Of the four cases in a house, in one instance all were of the same family; in the other instance the persons were not of the same family.

Outside the city of Providence there were 13 instances where more than one case had occurred on the same premises, distributed as follows: Bristol, one; Newport, eight; East Providence, two; and Pawtucket, two. In one of these there were three cases in the same house. In one-half of those having two cases in the house the persons were of the same family.

State and other public institutions are not included in this list.

## ADDITIONS TO THE LIBRARY, 1896.

Annual Report, Registrar-General of England, for.....	1895
Annual Report, Registrar-General of Ireland, for.....	1895
Annual Report of Supervising Surgeon-General, U. S. M. H. S .....	1895
Annual Report of Surgeon-General of the Army.....	1895
Association of Health Officers of Ontario, for.....	1894
Board of Health Report, City of Brookline, Mass.....	1895
Board of Health Report, City of Brooklyn, N. Y.....	1895
Board of Health Report, City of Cambridge, Mass.....	1895
Board of Health Report, City of Chicago, Ill. (biennial).....	1895-6
Board of Health Report, City of Lynn, Mass .....	1896
Board of Health Report, City of Manchester, N. H.....	1895
Board of Health Report, City of New Haven, Conn.....	1895
Board of Health Report, City of Newport, R. I. ....	1895
Board of Health Report, City of Oakland, Cal.....	1895
Board of Health Report, City of Omaha, Neb.....	1895
Board of Health Report, City of Providence, R. I.....	1895
Board of Health Report, City of Reading, Penn ..	1895
Board of Health Report, City of Terre Haute, Ind.....	1895
Boston Public Library, Forty-Fourth Annual Report .....	1895
Budapest Fovaros Statisztikai Haviuzetfe 273 to 275 szam inclusive.....	
Blattern und Schatzpoceninpfung Denkscoft zur Beurtherlung dex Nutz- ensdes Impgesetzes von 8 April 1874, und zur Surdingung der dagegen gerichteten Angriffe.....	
Bureau of Animal Industry, U. S., Annual Report for.....	1893-4
Bureau of Health of Denver, Col., Report for.....	1895
Bureau of Statistics of Labor, of Massachusetts, Report for.....	1895
Health Department of Boston, Annual Report for.....	1895
Index Catalogue of the Library of the Surgeon-General of the Army, 2nd series, Vol. I.....	
Industrial Statistics of Rhode Island, Eighth Annual Report, for.....	1894
Journal of Experimental Medicine, Vol. 8, No. 1 .....	

Miscellaneous Documents of House of Representatives, 1st Session of Fifty-	
Second Congress.....	1891-92
New Jersey Sanitary Association Proceedings, for.....	1895
New Hampshire Medical Society Transactions, for.....	1895
Proceedings and Addresses at Sanitary Convention at Hanover, Mich.....	1897
Proceedings at Tenth and Eleventh Meetings, National Conference of State	
Boards of Health, at Washington, D. C.....	1894
Providence Public Library, Eighteenth Annual Report, for.....	1895
Provincial Board of Health, Report of, British Columbia.....	1895
Provincial Board of Health, Report of, New Brunswick, for.....	1895
Provincial Board of Health, Report of, Ontario, for.....	1895
Provincial Board of Health, Report of, Quebec, for the year ending June 30. 1896	
Registration Report of Ontario, for.....	1894
Report of Department of Public Safety, of City of Pittsburg, for.....	1896
Report of Health Commissioner of the City of St. Louis, Mo., for.....	1895
Report of the Health Officer of District of Columbia, for.....	1895
Report on Sanitary State, etc., of City of Montreal, for.....	1895
Report of Secretary of State Board of Health, of Pennsylvania, with ex-	
tracts from Eleventh Annual Report and Minutes of the Board, for.....	1896
Rhode Island Agricultural Experiment Station, Seventh Annual Report, for. 1895	
Rhode Island School Reports, for.....	1895
Rhode Island Society, Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, Annual Report for	
year ending March 31.....	1896
Report on Sanitary State of the City of Montreal, for the year ..	1895
Report of Water Department of the City of Woonsocket, for the year.....	1895
Society New York Hospital, Annual Report, for the year. . . . .	1895
State Auditor's Annual Report, for the year.....	1895
State Board of Health Report of California (biennial), for the years.....	1894-6
State Board of Health Report of Connecticut, for the year . . . . .	1895
State Board of Health Report of Iowa (biennial), for the year.....	1895
State Board of Health Report of Kansas, for the year.....	1895
State Board of Health Report of Louisiana (biennial), for the years.....	1894-96
State Board of Health Report of Maryland (biennial), for the year.....	1895
State Board of Health Report of Michigan, for the year.....	1894
State Board of Health Report of New Hampshire (biennial), for years . . .	1894-95
State Board of Health Report of New Jersey, for the year.....	1895
State Board of Health Report of New York, with maps, for the year.....	1895
State Board of Health Report of North Carolina (biennial).....	1895-96
State Board of Health Report of Ohio.....	1895
State Board of Health Report of Pennsylvania, for the year.....	1895
State Board of Health Report of South Carolina, for the year.....	1895

State Board of Health Report of West Virginia (biennial), for.....	1895-96
State Board of Health Report of Wisconsin (biennial), for.....	1895-96
Statistisk Arsbok de Finland, for....	1896
State Board of Registration of Dentistry of Rhode Island, Eighth Annual Report.....	1895
State Charities and Corrections of Rhode Island, Twenty-Eighth Annual Report.....	1895
Statisztikai Heti Kimutatas Budapest Szekes Fovars Statmsztikia Hivatala- 1214 to 1223 szam inclusive.....	
Statistics of Manufactures for Massachusetts, Annual Report for.....	1894
Statistisches Jahrbuch der Stadt Berlin, for....	1893
Supplement to Fifty-Fifth Annual Report of Registrar-General of England, Part 1st.....	
Treasury Department, Report, Inspectors of National, State, and Local Quarantine Stations. From Annual Report, Marine Hospital Service, for. ....	1896
Transactions of Pan-American Medical Congress, Vols. I and II.....	
Territorial Board of Health Report of Oklahoma, for....	1895-96
Weekly Abstracts of Sanitary Reports, Vol. X, for.....	1895



# GENERAL LAWS.

---

## CHAPTER 96.

### *Of the State Board of Health.*

SECTION 1. The governor, with the advice and consent of the senate, shall appoint six persons, two from the county of Providence and one from each of the other counties, who shall constitute the state board of health, one of whom shall be appointed in each year for the term of six years from the first day of July. Any appointment to fill a vacancy shall be for the remainder of the term. Of the persons so appointed, at least three shall be well-educated physicians and members of some medical society incorporated by the state. The governor may remove any member, for cause, at any time, upon the written request of two-thirds of the board.

The state board of health, appointment: vacancies, how filled; removals, how made.

SEC. 2. The board shall take cognizance of the interests of life and health among the citizens of the state; they shall make investigations into the causes of disease, and especially of epidemics and endemics among the people, the sources of mortality, and the effects of localities, employments, conditions and circumstances on the public health, and shall do all in their power to ascertain the causes and the best means for the prevention of diseases of every kind in the state. They shall publish and circulate, from time to time, such information as they may deem to be important and useful for diffusion among the people of the state, and shall investigate and give advice in relation to such subjects, relating to the public health, as may be referred to them by the general assembly, or by the governor when the general assembly is not in session.

Duties of the board, with reference to life and health among the citizens of the state.

SEC. 3. The state board of health shall also investigate the subject of diseases among cattle or other animals.

To investigate diseases among cattle, etc.

SEC. 4. The board shall meet in the city of Providence once in three months, and as much oftener as they may deem necessary. No member of the board, except the secretary, shall receive any compensation for his ser-

Meetings.

Compensation.

vices; but the actual personal expenses of any member, while engaged in the duties of the board, shall be paid by the state.

Secretary.

SEC. 5. The board shall elect a well-qualified physician as their secretary, who shall be *ex-officio* a member of the board, the commissioner of public health and state registrar; but he shall not be permitted to vote on any question in which he is personally interested.

Duties of secretary.

SEC. 6. The secretary of the board shall make inquiry, from time to time, of the clerks of town and local boards of health and practicing physicians, in relation to the prevalence of any disease, or knowledge of any known or generally believed source of disease or causes of general ill-health, and also in relation to the proceedings of the said boards of health, in respect of acts for the promotion and protection of the public health, and also in relation to diseases among domestic animals in their several towns; and the said clerks of town and local boards of health and said practicing physicians shall give information, in reply to said inquiries, of such facts and circumstances as shall have come to their knowledge.

Same subject.

SEC. 7. The secretary shall perform and superintend the work prescribed for said board by law, and such other duties as the board may require; he shall prepare and publish, in every calendar month, a general summary of all the deaths, and causes of the same, which have occurred in the state during the preceding month, the same to be made up from returns of deaths which shall be made to him on or before the tenth day of the month following the date of such deaths, by the several town clerks, the city registrar of Providence, and the city clerks of the other cities; he shall also prepare and publish for general distribution a monthly circular giving information and advice in regard to the preservation of health, suitable for each particular season, and giving also such information as he shall deem of advantage to the public, as to the prevalence and character of infectious diseases of domestic animals. He shall hold his office during the pleasure of the board, and may be removed at any regular meeting by a majority vote of the members of said board.

Office and expense of the board.

SEC. 8. The governor shall provide a suitable office for the board in the city of Providence; and the actual expenses of the board and of the members thereof, when certified by the chairman and approved by the governor, shall be paid from the state treasury.

To report annually.

SEC. 9. The board shall make a report in print to the general assembly, annually, of its proceedings during the year ending on the thirty-first day of December next preceding, with such suggestions in relation to the sanitary laws and interests of the state as they shall deem important.

## CHAPTER 165.

*Of the Practice of Medicine.*

SECTION 1. It shall be the duty of each town and city clerk to purchase a book of suitable size, to be known as the "medical register" of each city or town, and to set apart one full page for the registration of each physician; and when any physician shall die, or remove from the city or town, said clerk shall make a note of the same at the bottom of the page, and shall, on the first day of January in each year, transmit to the office of the state board of health a duly-certified list of the physicians of said city or town registered under this chapter, together with such other information as is hereinafter required, and perform such other duties as are required by this chapter; and such clerk shall receive the sum of fifty cents from each physician so registered, which shall be his full compensation for all the duties required under this chapter.

Register of physicians to be kept by city and town clerks.

Annual list to state board of health.

Compensation.

SEC. 2. It shall be unlawful for any person to practice medicine or surgery in any of its branches, within the limits of this state, who has not exhibited and registered, in the city or town clerk's office of the city or town in which he or she resides, his or her authority for so practicing medicine as herein prescribed, together with his or her age, address, place of birth, and the school or system of medicine to which he or she proposes to belong; and the person so registering shall subscribe, and verify by oath before such clerk, an affidavit containing such facts, which, if willfully false, shall subject the affiant to conviction and punishment for perjury.

Practice of medicine is unlawful without registration of certificate of authority.

SEC. 3. Authority to practice medicine under this chapter shall be a certificate from the state board of health, and said board shall, upon application, issue a certificate to any reputable physician who is practicing or who desires to begin the practice of medicine or surgery in this state, who possesses any of the following qualifications:

Certificate of authority, by and to whom issued.

*First.* A diploma from a reputable and legally chartered medical college, endorsed as such by the state board of health.

Diploma.

*Second.* Satisfactory evidence from the person claiming the same that such person was reputably and honorably engaged in the practice of medicine or surgery, in this state, prior to January first, eighteen hundred ninety-two.

Evidence of honorable practice prior to January 1, 1892.

Any person not qualified as hereinbefore provided, before practicing medicine or surgery in this state shall present himself before said state

Examination of any person not qualified as

above; fee therefor, and how applied.

board of health and submit himself to such examination as said board may require. Said board shall examine any person presenting himself, and if the examination is satisfactory shall issue its certificate as hereinbefore provided: *Provided*, any person so presenting himself shall pay to the board the sum of ten dollars for each examination; and said fee shall in no case be returned, and shall be applied to pay the expenses of the board of health.

Credentials, how presented.

Applicants may present their credentials by mail or by proxy, and the board shall issue its certificates to such applicants as are entitled thereto as though the applicant were present. All the certificates shall be signed by the president and secretary and attested by seal of the board, and not more than two dollars shall be charged for any certificate.

Certificates to be how signed; fee therefor.

Itinerant doctors are precluded.

SEC. 4. Nothing in this chapter shall be so construed as to authorize any itinerant doctor to register or to practice medicine in any part of this state.

Certificates may be refused or be revoked, when.

SEC. 5. The state board of health may refuse to issue the certificate, provided for in section three of this chapter, to any individual guilty of grossly unprofessional conduct of a character likely to deceive or defraud the public, and it may, after due notice and hearings, revoke such certificates for like cause. In all cases of refusal or revocation the applicant may appeal to the appellate division of the supreme court, which may affirm or overrule the decision of the board.

To whom this chapter does not apply.

SEC. 6. Nothing in this chapter shall be so construed as to discriminate against any particular school or system of medicine, or to prohibit women from practicing midwifery, or to prohibit gratuitous services in case of emergency; nor shall this chapter apply to commissioned surgeons of the United States army, navy, or marine-hospital service, or to legally-qualified physicians of another state called to see a particular case, but who do not open an office or appoint any place in this state where they may meet patients or receive calls.

Secretary of state board of health not required to give security for costs. Penalties.

SEC. 7. Complaints for violation of the provisions of this chapter shall be made by the secretary of said board, and said secretary shall be exempt from giving surety for costs on any complaint made as aforesaid.

SEC. 8. Any person living in this state, or any person coming into this state, who shall practice medicine or surgery or attempt to practice medicine or surgery in any of its branches, or who shall perform or attempt to perform any surgical operation for or upon any person within the limits of this state, for reward or compensation, in violation of the provisions of this chapter, shall, upon conviction thereof, be fined fifty dollars, and upon each and every subsequent conviction shall be fined one hundred dollars

and imprisoned thirty days, or either or both, in the discretion of the court ; and in no case, where any provision of this chapter has been violated, shall the person so violating be entitled to receive compensation for services rendered. To open an office for such purpose, or to announce to the public in any other way a readiness to practice medicine or surgery in this state, shall be to engage in the practice of medicine within the meaning of this chapter.



# INDEX.

---

	PAGE.
Allen, Edwin R .....	57
Analyses of sewage .....	33
Andrews, Byron A .....	28
Angell, Thomas H .....	27
Antitoxin .....	90
Apoplexy*.....	174
Appropriations.....	5
Bacillus of diphtheria .....	90
Bennett, Herbert F.....	12
Births in 1896.....	170
Birth rates, for 12 years.....	172
Blackstone river.....	3
“ “ water, analyses of.....	150-156
Board, members of.....	5
Bristol water supply.....	2
Bronchitis*.....	174
Cancer*.....	174
Carpenter, George A.....	37
Caswell, William F.....	15
Caswell, William H .....	59
Chandler, Abbott.....	75
Champlin, Edward P.....	16
Chapin, Charles V.....	38, 81
Chase, Albert L.....	15
Chase, Philip B.....	16
Cholera Infantum*.....	174
Clark, John F.....	18
Clarke, Halsey P.....	64

---

\* See Index to Forty-third Registration Report. Part II of this Report.

	PAGE.
Consumption* (see Tuberculosis).....	174
Contagious diseases.....	1, 84
“    “    funerals of cases of.....	98
“    “    hospital for.....	98
“    “    inspection of houses.....	93
“    “    management of.....	91
“    “    placards on houses.....	92
“    “    reported in 1896.....	178-180
Cook, John T.....	16
Crawford, C. Fred.....	17
Cross, George C. . . . .	56
Deaths, in 1896.....	171
“    causes of.....	173-177
“    diagram of 18 principal causes.....	177
“    percentage of.....	173
Dairy farms, inspection of.....	101
Diarrhoea*.....	175
Diphtheria*.....	5, 86, 175
“    bacilli of.....	90
“    cases reported.....	178
“    cultures of.....	4, 199
“    deaths from.....	175
Diseases, contagious.....	1, 84
Disinfection.....	99
Dysentery*.....	175
Eastman, Dr. Frank G. . . . .	74
Easton, Charles F.....	27
East Providence water supply . . . . .	2
Edwards, John H.....	57
Epidemics.....	3
Farnum, Charles W.....	20
Filter fields for sewage.....	30
Gardner, Oscar.....	134
Gavitt, William B.....	134
General Laws.....	211
Gough, Joseph.....	24
Green, John B.....	80

---

\* See Index to Forty-third Registration Report.



	PAGE.
Griffin, Stephen W.....	13
Hale, Solomon H.....	133
Hall, Dr. Nelson R .....	72
Harris, Dr. George A.....	78
Harvey, William T. ....	76
Health officers, reports of (see Towns).	
Heart disease*.....	175
Higgins, Andrew.....	77
Holland, F. ....	131
Holland, Thomas.....	56
Hospital for contagious diseases.....	98
Hunter, George F.....	19
Influenza* .....	175
Inspection of dairy farms.....	101
"    " milk.....	101
"    " provision.....	101
Jalbert, Jean.....	56
Jallent, Joseph.....	131
Kidney diseases*.....	175
King, Dr. Eugene P .....	38, 81
Kinnecom, Sanford E.....	80
Langworthy, George A. ....	132
Laval University. ....	197
Legislation .....	4
"    medical .....	181
Leonard, Dr. Charles H....	38, 81
Lewis, W. J.....	38
Library, additions to during 1896.....	208
Lockwood, James T.....	14
Longfellow, Dr. Austin II .....	79
Loomis, George A.....	13
Lyon, Emory D.....	19
Macomber, Dr. William S....	73
Malaria* .....	81, 175
Mann, Dr. Augustine A.....	77
Marriages during 1896.....	171
Marriage, laws of .....	182

---

\* See Index to Forty-third Registration Report.

	PAGE.
Marriage, rates for 12 years.....	172
Marshall, Dr. Alexander, Jr.....	78
Mason, Charles B.....	13
Mason, William C.....	56
Medical inspection of schools.....	129
"    legislation.....	4, 185
"    "    appeals from decisions of Board.....	193
"    "    "    Joseph G. Boucher.....	197
"    "    "    David Evans.....	194
"    "    "    Severe Paquin.....	195
"    "    hearings granted by the Board.....	189
"    "    "    Buchanan schools, on.....	190
"    "    "    Capodistria, Nicola.....	190
"    "    "    Frazier, Mrs. Eliza.....	192
"    "    "    McQuay, Werter R.....	190
"    "    "    revocation of certificate, for.....	192
"    "    "    unprofessional conduct, insurance case, on.....	192
"    "    itineracy.....	194
"    "    law relating to practice of medicine.....	185
"    "    "    prosecutions under.....	185
"    "    "    "    "    Dr." Forth, Arthur W.....	185
"    "    "    "    "    Dr." Hacker, William H.....	188
Metcalf, Dr. Harold.....	133
Meteorology.....	157-169
Milk, inspection of.....	101
Newport city water supply.....	2
Ordinances, new—	
Johnston.....	20
Lincoln.....	25
Narragansett.....	27
North Kingstown.....	60
South Kingstown.....	64
Paine, Dr. Ara M.....	56, 131
Paralysis*.....	174
Parks, public.....	49
Pawtucket water supply.....	2
Pawtuxet river.....	2, 137, 138

---

\* See Index to Forty-third Registration Report.

	PAGE.
Pawtuxet river, drainage area.....	138
"        "    water analyses .....	140-149
Peck, George H.....	72
Perkins, Dr. Jay.....	139
Perry, Howard B.....	65
Personnel of the Board.....	5
Peirce, Thomas J.....	63
Pneumonia* .....	176
Providence, population .....	130
Provisions, inspection of.....	101
Quarantine.....	93-98
Rain-fall.....	55
Rhode Island laboratory.....	3, 139
Sanitary legislation .....	4
Saunders, Dr. Albert A.....	132
Scarlet fever.....	85, 93, 176
"        "    cases reported.....	179
School houses.....	104
"    accommodations .....	104
"    heating and ventilation.....	107, 118
"    location and plan.....	105
"    medical inspection of.....	129
"    rooms, size of.....	107
"    temperature in.....	113
"    yards.....	106
Sewage .....	45, 49
"    filter fields for, in Pawtucket.....	30
"    "    "    "    "    analyses of.....	33
Sewers.....	28
Shaw, George C.....	75
Shedd, J. Herbert.....	38
Sibley, Alden W.....	37
Small-pox*.....	176
Smith, Dr. Harry W .....	130
Smith, Robert E.....	38
Sprague, Dr. Albert G.....	74
Sputum from tuberculosis.....	3

---

\* See Index to Forty-third Registration Report.

	PAGE.
Steere, Job S., Jr. ....	17
Stimson, Dr. Edward P. ....	76
Swarts, Dr. Gardner T. ....	139
Sweet, William N. ....	14
Swett, Charles E. ....	3, 139
Tobey, Oscar A. ....	50
Towns, reports from. ....	9
Barrington. ....	12, 72
Bristol ....	12, 72
Burrillville ....	17, 77
Central Falls. ....	17, 77
Charlestown ....	56, 132
Coventry. ....	13, 73
Cranston. ....	18, 78
Cumberland. ....	18, 78
East Greenwich. ....	13, 74
East Providence. ....	18, 78
Exeter ....	56, 132
Foster ....	19, 78
Glocester. ....	19, 78
Hopkinton. ....	57, 132
Jamestown. ....	14, 75
Johnston. ....	20, 79
Lincoln. ....	24, 79
Little Compton ....	15, 75
Middletown ....	15, 75
Narragansett District ....	57, 133
Newport ..	75
New Shoreham ....	15
North Kingstown. ....	60, 133
North Providence. ....	27, 80
North Smithfield ....	28, 80
Pawtucket ....	28, 80
Portsmouth ....	16, 76
Providence. ....	37-50, 81-130
Richmond. ....	63, 134
Scituate. ....	50, 130

---

\* See Index to Forty-third Registration Report.

	PAGE.
Towns, reports from :	
Smithfield.. .. .	50
South Kingstown .. . . .	64, 134
Tiverton .. . . .	16, 76
Warren .. . . .	12
Warwick .. . . .	14, 74
Westerly .. . . .	134
West Greenwich .. . . .	13
Woonsocket .. . . .	51, 131
Town sanitation .. . . .	7
Tuberculosis .. . . .	35
"    examination of sputum from .. . . .	204
"    record of all cases of .. . . .	206
Vaccination .. . . .	100
Ventilation of schools .. . . .	107
Walker, Dr. James W .. . . .	79
Ward, George E. .. . . .	75
Water analyses of Blackstone river .. . . .	150-156
"    "    Pawtuxet river .. . . .	140-149
Water, consumption of .. . . .	40, 55
Water supplies .. . . .	1, 2, 135-156
Water works .. . . .	29
Bristol .. . . .	2
East Providence .. . . .	2
Newport .. . . .	2
Pawtucket .. . . .	2, 36
Providence city .. . . .	2
Woonsocket .. . . .	2, 51
Waterman, Daniel D. .. . . .	18
Wilcox, Ethan .. . . .	134
Wood, Mark H .. . . .	12
Woonsocket water supply .. . . .	2

---

\* See Index to Forty-third Registration Report.



# FORTY-THIRD REPORT

RELATING TO THE

## REGISTRY AND RETURN

OF

# Births, Marriages and Deaths,

## AND OF DIVORCE,

IN THE

## STATE OF RHODE ISLAND,

FOR THE

*YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1895,*

PREPARED BY

GARDNER T. SWARTS, M. D.,

STATE REGISTRAR OF VITAL STATISTICS; SECRETARY OF THE STATE BOARD OF HEALTH;  
COMMISSIONER OF PUBLIC HEALTH.

---

PROVIDENCE, R. I.

E. L. FREEMAN & SONS, PRINTERS TO THE STATE.

1897,

## MEMBERS

OF THE

# RHODE ISLAND STATE BOARD OF HEALTH.

---

*Post Office Address.*

ALBERT G. SPRAGUE, M. D., <i>President</i> .....	RIVER POINT....	KENT COUNTY.
SAMUEL M. GRAY, C. E.....	PROVIDENCE.....	PROVIDENCE CO.
JOHN C. BUDLONG, M. D.....	PROVIDENCE.....	PROVIDENCE CO.
REV. GEORGE L. LOCKE .....	BRISTOL.....	BRISTOL COUNTY.
ALEXANDER B. BRIGGS, M. D.....	ASHAWAY .....	WASHINGTON CO.
PETER F. CURLEY, M. D.....	NEWPORT .....	NEWPORT COUNTY.
GARDNER T. SWARTS, M. D.....	PROVIDENCE.....	PROVIDENCE CO.

GARDNER T. SWARTS, *Secretary*.



## *State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations.*

---

OFFICE OF THE STATE REGISTRAR OF VITAL STATISTICS.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 1, 1897.

*To the Honorable General Assembly:*

The Forty Third Annual Report upon the Registration of Births, Marriages and Deaths in Rhode Island, and including judicial procedures in relation to divorce, during the year 1895, with compendiary Tables of the results of registration in previous years, is herewith respectfully submitted.

The plan of preceding years, in regard to the general arrangement of the Tables, summaries and comments, has been followed in this report, with some additional Tables, and a few special changes made to meet certain requirements.

In the special Tables the object has been to present the important facts of many years of registration, as well as of single years, in such manner as to make them readily apparent, and relieve the reader of the statistics of much of the labor of personal examination of each of the general Tables of the preceding reports, for the purpose of ascertaining the relation the various facts bear to each other.

New data has been obtained and incorporated in this report which has not been introduced in previous reports.

In Tables VI and VIII—Deaths by Age Periods—it has been the practice to make but four age divisions under five years. The present report subdivides the period of three to five into three to four and four to five years, thus giving the number of deaths by separate years under the age of five.

In Table VII—giving causes of death by months and sex—the data in relation to parentage has always been given, while the nativity of the deceased has not been noted. The nativity, therefore, is new to this report.

Table X has been changed, certain diseases being taken from one group and placed in another to better agree with the present nosological arrangement.

A new Table in Births is given showing the ages of the fathers as well as of the mothers.

The old form of nomenclature used in classifying the causes of death, while always more or less satisfactory, has now become obsolete owing to the rapid changes in our knowledge of the etiology of disease. Changes have therefore been

made which may seem arbitrary, but are surely more satisfactory as a classification than that previously used. Under the class of Zymotic Diseases we have previously had Miasmatic Diseases as Order, or Group One, and Enthetic Diseases as Order, or Group Two. As the word Miasmatic is inappropriate at the present day to such diseases as diphtheria, measles and scarlet fever, and as these diseases are, with many others, dependent upon the introduction into the system of a morbid material, they are therefore contagious or infectious. As some controversy is liable to arise as to the preference in use of either of these terms, it has been thought desirable to use the word Communicable, which will include both. In this group have been gathered all diseases acknowledged to be dependent upon the presence of some morbid entity which in some instances has been demonstrated to be due to a micro-organism, while with others it is assumed by analogy to these conditions that they may be due to the same cause.

A more extended explanation of the re-classification of these diseases will be found under Names of Causes of Death in Appendix A, page 263, of this report.

Respectfully,

GARDNER T. SWARTS,

*State Registrar.*

# CONTENTS.

*See INDEX, page 289.*

---

## GENERAL TABLES.

TABLE I. General summary of the births, marriages and deaths, in 1895, in each town and each county in the State, showing the number of births, the sex and parentage of those born; the number of marriages, with the nativity of those married; the number of deaths, with the sex and nativity of those who died; the aggregate and average age of the decedents of each sex, and of the whole number of decedents whose age was given.. . . .	2-5
TABLE II. Births; showing the number of each sex born in each month of the year, in the several divisions of the State.....	6-7
TABLE III. Plurality births; arranged by months, sexes and divisions of the State, and showing the nativity of the parents.....	8
TABLE IV. Marriages; the number in each month, and in each quarter of the year, in the several divisions of the State.....	9
TABLE V. Deaths; showing the number of decedents of each sex in each month, in the several divisions of the State.....	10-11
TABLE VI. Deaths; showing the number of each sex that died at certain stated periods of life, in each town and division of the State; also the population of every town and division, with the percentage of deaths to population.....	12-17
TABLE VII. Causes of death and season, in 1895, arranged alphabetically, showing the number of decedents of each sex from each cause, in each month and in the whole year, the number of native born and foreign born, and also the number of native and of foreign parentage for the whole year.....	18-31
TABLE VIII. Causes of death and age; arranged alphabetically, and showing the number of decedents of each sex from each cause, in each period of life....	32-45
TABLE IX. Classification and percentage; showing the number and percentage of deaths from each cause and in each class of causes, in the whole State, and in each division of the State.....	46-55
TABLE X. Nosological classification of causes of death in Rhode Island, in each of the forty-three years, 1853-1895.....	56-71

TABLE XI. Occupations and ages at death ; showing the number and the aggregate and average age at death of the decedents, in each occupation and class of occupations, in the whole State, for 1895, and for 43 years and 7 months, ages under 20 omitted .....	72-82
TABLE XII. Occupations and causes of death ; showing the number in each occupation and class of occupations, who died by each specified cause, during 1895, omitting ages under 20. ....	83-96
TABLE XII. Supplementary.....	97-98

SPECIAL TABLES, RESULTS AND COMMENTS.

Births, Marriages and Deaths. Tables XIII-XVI.....	101-110
Diagram I. Birth Rates.....	112-113
BIRTHS. Special Results. Tables XVII-XXX.....	116-132
MARRIAGES. Special Results. Tables XXXI-XLIII .....	133-147
DIVORCES. Tables XLIV-XLV .....	148-152
“ Ratio of, to Marriage, different States. Table XLVI.....	153
DEATHS. Special Results. Tables XLVII-XCV .....	154-254
Diagram II. Death Rates .....	170-171
“ III. “ “ .....	256
Returns of the Medical Examiners.....	257-260
Nomenclature of Diseases. Appendix.....	261-272
Suggestions Concerning Physicians' Certificates of Death. ...	263-266
Laws in Relation to Vital Statistics.....	273
Synopsis of the Law of Marriage .....	278
Laws in Relation to Divorce .....	280-282
“ “ “ “ Medical Examiners and Coroners.....	282-287
Index.....	289





REPORT UPON THE REGISTRATION

OF

# Births, Marriages and Deaths

IN

RHODE ISLAND,

FOR THE

YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1895,

AND

FOR VARIOUS YEARS FROM 1853 TO 1895, INCLUSIVE.

TABLE I.

*General Summary of Births and Marriages in the State of Rhode Island during the year 1895.*

TOWNS AND DIVISIONS OF THE STATE.	BIRTHS.							MARRIAGES.					
	Whole Number.	SEX.		PARENTAGE.				Whole Number.	NATIVITY.				
		Males.	Females.	Native.	Foreign.	Native Father. Foreign Mother.	Foreign Father. Native Mother.		Native.	Foreign.	Native Groom. Foreign Bride.	Foreign Groom. Native Bride.	
Barrington.....	38	20	18	17	14	3	4	7	7	.....	.....	.....	
Bristol.....	166	85	81	74	62	13	17	47	25	12	4	6	
Warren.....	104	62	42	29	61	7	7	33	13	13	2	5	
BRISTOL COUNTY.....	308	167	141	120	137	23	28	87	45	25	6	11	
Coventry.....	110	61	49	36	53	8	13	23	21	.....	1	1	
East Greenwich.....	55	32	23	26	18	8	3	33	21	4	6	2	
West Greenwich.....	11	4	7	11	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	
Warwick.....	581	310	271	132	328	59	62	111	47	43	7	14	
KENT COUNTY.....	757	407	350	205	399	75	78	168	90	47	14	17	
Jamestown.....	8	6	2	5	1	2	.....	4	4	.....	.....	.....	
Little Compton.....	10	6	4	8	1	.....	1	4	3	1	.....	.....	
Middletown.....	32	17	15	8	23	1	.....	7	6	.....	1	.....	
NEWPORT CITY.....	580	285	295	212	262	59	47	184	94	42	22	26	
New Shoreham.....	27	16	11	25	1	1	.....	13	12	.....	1	.....	
Portsmouth.....	40	21	19	27	9	2	2	15	12	2	1	.....	
Tiverton.....	70	34	36	21	38	7	4	8	8	.....	.....	.....	
NEWPORT COUNTY.....	767	385	382	306	335	72	54	235	139	45	25	26	
Burrillville.....	121	55	66	43	48	19	11	41	24	4	4	9	
CENTRAL FALLS.....	287	141	146	52	185	26	24	131	40	55	18	18	
Cranston.....	220	109	111	106	86	17	11	52	28	16	6	2	
Cumberland.....	248	138	110	62	138	25	23	68	16	37	8	7	
East Providence.....	208	88	120	105	72	14	17	75	51	10	8	6	
Foster.....	19	8	11	17	.....	1	1	10	10	.....	.....	.....	
Glocester.....	30	19	11	23	2	3	2	9	8	.....	1	.....	
Johnston.....	301	143	158	97	151	26	27	46	29	7	4	6	
Lincoln.....	223	119	104	31	141	23	28	86	17	49	12	8	
North Providence.....	69	33	36	12	38	10	9	3	3	.....	.....	.....	
North Smithfield.....	62	32	30	15	32	7	8	18	6	5	2	5	
PAWTUCKET.....	925	474	451	289	401	110	125	345	147	113	40	45	
PROVIDENCE CITY.....	3,998	2,091	1,907	1,310	2,000	360	328	1,617	723	734	180	180	
Scituate.....	63	32	31	46	9	6	2	26	21	2	1	2	
Smithfield.....	41	24	17	19	14	4	4	17	12	1	3	1	
WOONSOCKET.....	793	434	359	156	485	60	92	250	83	110	42	15	
PROVIDENCE COUNTY ...	7,608	3,940	3,668	2,383	3,802	711	712	2,794	1,218	943	329	304	
Charlestown.....	13	8	5	9	2	1	1	9	9	.....	.....	.....	
Exeter.....	10	3	7	10	.....	.....	.....	9	8	.....	.....	.....	
Hopkinton.....	44	22	22	35	5	2	2	33	30	2	.....	1	
Narragansett.....	23	9	14	12	6	3	2	6	4	1	.....	1	
North Kingstown.....	74	45	29	45	7	12	10	25	19	2	3	1	
South Kingstown.....	104	60	44	82	7	8	7	37	26	5	3	3	
Richmond.....	25	17	8	20	1	3	1	5	4	.....	1	.....	
Westerly.....	149	73	76	65	59	14	11	89	57	18	9	5	
WASHINGTON COUNTY...	442	237	205	278	87	43	34	213	157	28	16	12	

\* State Institutions not included.



TABLE I.—Continued.

*General Summary of Deaths in the State of Rhode Island during the year 1895.*

DEATHS.												
Whole Number.	SEX.		NATIVITY.		Ages Given.		Aggregate Age in Years.		Average Age in Years.		Aggregate Ages.	Average Age.
	Males.	Females.	Native.	Foreign.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		
35	22	13	28	7	22	13	907	543	41.23	41.77	1,450	41.43
135	62	73	93	42	62	73	2,828	3,389	45.61	46.42	6,217	46.05
86	37	49	65	21	37	49	1,275	2,307	34.46	47.08	3,582	41.65
256	121	135	186	70	121	135	5,010	6,239	41.40	46.21	11,249	43.94
100	58	42	84	16	58	42	2,517	1,355	43.40	32.26	3,872	38.72
67	34	33	58	9	34	33	1,254	1,636	36.88	49.58	2,890	43.13
13	6	7	11	2	6	7	389	467	64.83	66.71	856	65.85
342	170	172	259	83	170	172	4,396	5,297	2,586	30.80	9,693	28.34
522	268	254	412	410	268	254	8,556	8,755	31.93	34.47	17,311	33.15
12	8	4	11	1	8	4	185	176	23.13	44.00	361	30.08
17	6	11	16	1	6	11	336	577	56.00	52.45	913	53.71
16	6	10	15	1	6	10	367	277	61.17	27.70	644	46.25
356	181	175	250	106	181	175	6,287	7,091	34.73	40.00	13,288	37.33
22	13	9	22	.....	13	9	662	326	50.92	36.22	988	44.91
20	8	12	19	1	8	12	293	772	36.63	64.33	1,065	53.25
48	26	22	45	3	26	22	1,209	790	46.50	35.91	1,999	41.65
491	248	243	378	113	248	243	9,339	9,919	37.66	40.82	19,258	39.22
107	57	50	86	21	57	50	1,978	1,771	34.70	35.42	3,749	35.04
311	150	161	233	78	149	161	2,461	3,228	16.58	20.05	5,689	18.35
148	78	70	126	22	78	70	2,731	3,246	35.01	46.37	5,977	40.38
196	98	98	111	85	98	98	2,923	3,383	29.83	34.52	6,306	32.17
160	76	84	122	38	76	84	3,152	2,855	4,147	33.99	6,007	37.54
24	16	8	22	2	16	8	1,056	4,970	66.00	62.15	6,026	25.11
33	17	16	30	3	17	16	950	731	55.88	45.69	1,681	50.94
210	103	107	162	48	103	107	2,591	2,926	25.16	27.34	5,517	26.27
183	101	82	106	77	101	82	2,498	1,924	24.73	23.46	4,422	24.16
35	25	10	24	11	25	9	863	367	34.76	40.78	1,236	36.35
49	27	22	38	11	27	22	1,141	805	42.26	36.59	1,946	39.71
655	321	334	424	231	320	334	9,138	11,216	28.56	33.58	20,354	31.12
3,089	1,541	1,548	2,233	866	1,541	1,548	45,218	52,890	29.34	34.17	98,108	31.76
71	44	27	67	4	44	27	2,339	1,619	53.16	59.96	3,958	55.75
24	11	13	20	4	11	13	471	518	42.82	39.85	989	41.21
447	220	227	300	147	220	227	4,520	6,395	20.59	29.05	11,124	24.88
5,742	2,885	2,857	4,094	1,648	2,883	2,856	84,045	99,044	29.15	34.68	183,089	31.90
23	12	11	21	2	12	11	814	636	67.83	57.82	1,450	63.04
19	12	7	19	.....	12	7	474	314	39.50	44.86	788	41.47
31	14	17	26	5	14	17	681	1,032	48.64	60.71	1,713	53.53
23	12	11	20	3	12	11	672	631	56.00	57.36	1,303	56.65
76	35	41	71	5	35	41	1,927	2,428	55.06	59.22	4,355	57.30
71	31	40	64	7	31	40	1,274	2,018	41.10	50.45	3,292	46.37
21	14	7	20	1	14	7	777	226	55.50	32.29	1,003	47.76
107	55	52	85	22	55	52	2,117	1,915	38.49	36.83	4,032	37.68
371	185	186	326	45	185	186	8,736	9,200	47.22	49.46	17,936	48.35

TABLE I.—Continued.—(RECAPITULATION.)

*General Summary of Births and Marriages in the State of Rhode Island during the year 1895.*

COUNTIES.	BIRTHS.							MARRIAGES.				
	Whole Number.	SEX.		PARENTAGE.				Whole Number.	NATIVITY.			
		Males.	Females.	Native.	Foreign.	Native Father. Foreign Mother.	Native Mother.		Native.	Foreign.	Native Groom. Foreign Bride.	Foreign Groom. Native Bride.
BRISTOL.....	308	167	141	120	137	23	28	87	45	25	6	11
KENT.....	757	407	350	205	399	75	78	168	90	47	14	17
NEWPORT.....	767	385	382	306	335	72	54	235	139	45	25	26
PROVIDENCE.....	7,608	3,940	3,668	2,383	3,802	711	712	2,794	1,218	943	329	304
WASHINGTON.....	442	237	205	278	87	43	34	213	157	28	16	12
STATE INSTITUTIONS.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
WHOLE STATE.....	9,882	5,136	4,746	3,292	4,760	924	906	3,497	1,649	1,088	390	370

TABLE I.—Continued.—(RECAPITULATION.)

*General Summary of Deaths in the State of Rhode Island, by Counties, during the year 1895.*

DEATHS.												
Whole Number.	SEX.		NATIVITY.		Ages Given.		Aggregate Age in Years.		Average Age in Years.		Aggregate Ages.	Average Age.
	Males.	Females.	Native.	Foreign.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		
256	121	135	186	70	121	135	5,010	6,239	41.40	46.21	11,249	43.94
522	268	254	412	110	268	254	8,556	8,755	31.93	34.47	17,311	33.16
491	248	243	378	113	248	243	9,339	9,919	37.66	40.82	19,258	39.22
5,742	2,885	2,857	4,094	1,648	2,883	2,856	84,045	99,044	29.15	34.68	183,089	31.90
371	185	186	326	45	185	186	8,736	9,200	47.22	49.46	17,936	48.35
153	92	61	78	75	92	61	4,733	3,184	51.45	52.20	7,917	51.75
7,535	3,799	3,736	5,474	2,061	3,797	3,735	120,419	136,341	31.70	36.49	256,760	34.08

TABLE II.—BIRTHS, 1895.

*Arranged by Months, Sexes, and Divisions of the State.*

MONTHS.	SEX.	DIVISIONS OF THE STATE.										
		Whole State.	Bristol County.	Kent County.	Newport County Towns.	Newport City.	Providence County Towns.	Providence City.	Central Falls.	Pawtucket.	Woonsocket.	Washington County.
January. . .	Males..	377	13	29	8	39	54	159	4	27	32	12
	Females	415	14	36	9	30	71	171	7	32	35	10
	Total..	792	27	65	17	69	125	330	11	59	67	22
February . .	Males..	383	13	32	7	23	59	165	2	28	36	18
	Females	336	5	20	6	21	47	165	2	31	28	11
	Total..	719	18	52	13	44	106	330	4	59	64	29
March. . . . .	Males..	348	10	13	10	22	55	148	4	34	32	20
	Females	401	10	35	8	25	82	157	1	32	36	15
	Total..	749	20	48	18	47	137	305	5	66	68	35
April. . . . .	Males..	391	10	20	5	17	58	190	1	36	38	16
	Females	330	3	16	5	12	64	158	5	22	28	17
	Total..	721	13	36	10	29	122	348	6	58	66	33
May . . . . .	Males..	425	16	30	10	23	64	163	19	45	38	17
	Females	371	17	19	5	29	65	143	13	37	27	16
	Total..	796	33	49	15	52	129	306	32	82	65	33
June . . . . .	Males..	451	11	38	3	21	59	197	24	46	32	20
	Females	377	11	42	3	13	70	136	22	40	23	17
	Total..	828	22	80	6	34	129	333	46	86	55	37
July. . . . .	Males..	495	10	40	8	23	70	209	15	50	47	23
	Females	444	15	50	12	20	65	157	15	59	36	15
	Total..	939	25	90	20	43	135	366	30	109	83	38

TABLE II.—BIRTHS, 1895.—Continued.

MONTHS.	SEX.	Whole State.	DIVISIONS OF THE STATE.									
			Bristol County.	Kent County.	Newport County Towns.	Newport City.	Providence County Towns.	Providence City.	Central Falls.	Pawtucket.	Woonsocket.	Washington County.
August . . . .	Males . .	467	16	40	15	27	71	164	20	48	44	22
	Females	422	15	31	6	30	67	164	16	39	30	24
	Total . .	889	31	71	21	57	138	328	36	87	74	46
September .	Males . .	452	18	30	6	22	87	175	11	48	40	15
	Females	424	20	28	13	23	66	158	15	50	29	22
	Total . .	876	38	58	19	45	153	333	26	98	69	37
October . . . .	Males .	448	17	49	4	19	75	173	11	39	31	30
	Females	391	11	23	2	30	68	171	9	37	26	14
	Total . .	839	28	72	6	49	143	344	20	76	57	44
November . .	Males . .	443	11	46	11	30	77	174	13	34	33	14
	Females	401	7	27	13	30	62	175	14	28	25	20
	Total . .	844	18	73	24	60	139	349	27	62	58	34
December . .	Males . .	456	22	40	13	19	71	174	17	39	31	30
	Females	434	13	23	5	32	78	152	27	44	36	24
	Total . .	890	35	63	18	51	149	336	44	83	67	54
Whole Year	Males . .	5,136	167	407	100	285	800	2,091	141	474	434	237
	Females	4,746	141	350	87	295	805	1,907	146	451	359	205
	Total . .	9,882	308	757	187	580	1,605	3,998	287	925	793	442

TABLE III.—PLURALITY BIRTHS, 1895.  
ARRANGED BY MONTHS, SEXES, AND DIVISIONS OF THE STATE; AND SHOWING THE NATIVITY OF THE PARENTS.

MONTHS.	Number of Cases.	SEX.	DIVISIONS OF THE STATE.							NATIVITY OF THE PARENTS.																										
			Number of Children.	Kent County.	Newport County*.	Newport City.	Providence Co.†.	Providence City.	Washington Co.	American.	Bohemian.	British American.	Canadian.	English.	Irish.	Italian.	Portuguese.	Russian.	Scotch.	Swedish.	American Father.	Canadian Mother.	English Mother.	American Father.	Finish Mother.	American Father.	Nova Scotia Mo.	Canadian Father.	American Mother.	Irish Father.	English Mother.	Russian Mother.	Scotch Father.	American Mother.	Irish Mother.	
January.	8	{ Males ... Females ..	11 5	1 1	1 1	2 2	1 1	2 2	4 4	1 1	2 2	1 1	2 2	1 1	2 2	1 1	2 2	1 1	2 2	1 1	2 2	1 1	2 2	1 1	2 2	1 1	2 2	1 1	2 2	1 1	2 2	1 1	2 2	1 1	2 2	1 1
February.	11	{ Males ... Females ..	12 10	.. ..	.. ..	4 7	.. ..	5 5	2 2	1 1	2 2	1 1	2 2	1 1	2 2	1 1	2 2	1 1	2 2	1 1	2 2	1 1	2 2	1 1	2 2	1 1	2 2	1 1	2 2	1 1	2 2	1 1	2 2	1 1	2 2	1 1
March.	4	{ Males ... Females ..	2 6	.. ..	.. ..	2 2	.. ..	3 3	1 1	1 1	2 2	1 1	2 2	1 1	2 2	1 1	2 2	1 1	2 2	1 1	2 2	1 1	2 2	1 1	2 2	1 1	2 2	1 1	2 2	1 1	2 2	1 1	2 2	1 1	2 2	1 1
April.	9	{ Males ... Females ..	9 9	1 1	1 1	2 4	.. ..	2 2	1 1	1 1	2 2	1 1	2 2	1 1	2 2	1 1	2 2	1 1	2 2	1 1	2 2	1 1	2 2	1 1	2 2	1 1	2 2	1 1	2 2	1 1	2 2	1 1	2 2	1 1	2 2	1 1
May.	11	{ Males ... Females ..	11 11	2 2	1 4	4 4	.. ..	5 5	1 1	1 1	2 2	1 1	2 2	1 1	2 2	1 1	2 2	1 1	2 2	1 1	2 2	1 1	2 2	1 1	2 2	1 1	2 2	1 1	2 2	1 1	2 2	1 1	2 2	1 1	2 2	1 1
June.	3	{ Males ... Females ..	2 4	1 1	.. ..	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1
July.	11	{ Males ... Females ..	13 9	1 1	.. ..	5 4	1 4	4 4	1 1	1 1	2 2	1 1	2 2	1 1	2 2	1 1	2 2	1 1	2 2	1 1	2 2	1 1	2 2	1 1	2 2	1 1	2 2	1 1	2 2	1 1	2 2	1 1	2 2	1 1	2 2	1 1
August.	9	{ Males ... Females ..	13 5	1 1	1 3	4 4	3 3	3 3	1 1	1 1	2 2	1 1	2 2	1 1	2 2	1 1	2 2	1 1	2 2	1 1	2 2	1 1	2 2	1 1	2 2	1 1	2 2	1 1	2 2	1 1	2 2	1 1	2 2	1 1	2 2	1 1
September.	9	{ Males ... Females ..	8 10	1 1	2 1	4 1	4 4	2 2	1 1	1 1	2 2	1 1	2 2	1 1	2 2	1 1	2 2	1 1	2 2	1 1	2 2	1 1	2 2	1 1	2 2	1 1	2 2	1 1	2 2	1 1	2 2	1 1	2 2	1 1	2 2	1 1
October.	8	{ Males ... Females ..	8 8	.. ..	.. ..	3 2	3 4	4 4	1 1	1 1	2 2	1 1	2 2	1 1	2 2	1 1	2 2	1 1	2 2	1 1	2 2	1 1	2 2	1 1	2 2	1 1	2 2	1 1	2 2	1 1	2 2	1 1	2 2	1 1	2 2	1 1
November.	8	{ Males ... Females ..	13 3	1 1	1 3	3 3	1 1	3 3	1 1	1 1	2 2	1 1	2 2	1 1	2 2	1 1	2 2	1 1	2 2	1 1	2 2	1 1	2 2	1 1	2 2	1 1	2 2	1 1	2 2	1 1	2 2	1 1	2 2	1 1	2 2	1 1
December.	9	{ Males ... Females ..	9 9	1 2	1 1	4 1	1 1	1 1	3 3	1 1	2 2	1 1	2 2	1 1	2 2	1 1	2 2	1 1	2 2	1 1	2 2	1 1	2 2	1 1	2 2	1 1	2 2	1 1	2 2	1 1	2 2	1 1	2 2	1 1	2 2	1 1
Whole Year.	100	{ Males ... Females ..	111 89	3 10	2 2	8 28	41 37	8 37	1 1	3 16	5 10	4 1	5 1	1 1	2 1	1 2	4 1	1 1	2 1	1 2	2 4	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1

† Not including Providence city.

\* Not including Newport city.

TABLE IV.—MARRIAGES, 1895.

*Arranged by Months and Divisions of the State.*

MONTHS.	Whole State, 1894.	DIVISIONS OF THE STATE.										Whole State, 1895.
		Bristol County.	Kent County.	Newport County Towns.	Newport City.	Providence County Towns.	Central Falls.	Pawtucket.	Providence City.	Woonsocket.	Washington County.	
January.....	288	9	14	3	13	44	4	20	107	20	19	253
February.....	165	3	19	3	14	40	2	28	138	22	15	284
March.....	154	2	11	6	4	10	4	11	56	9	11	124
First Quarter...	607	14	44	12	31	94	10	59	301	51	45	661
April.....	345	5	18	5	19	43	13	36	138	17	16	310
May.....	215	6	13	...	8	37	9	20	95	17	8	213
June.....	387	6	19	7	21	36	17	48	195	25	30	404
Second Quarter..	947	17	50	12	48	116	39	104	428	59	54	927
July.....	223	6	15	1	8	24	16	25	95	28	11	229
August.....	229	8	10	2	13	33	13	16	109	16	14	234
September....	331	14	12	3	22	47	16	31	168	21	22	356
Third Quarter...	783	28	37	6	43	104	45	72	372	65	47	819
October.....	346	13	9	7	27	60	10	54	195	33	27	435
November.....	375	11	20	9	24	47	20	38	217	31	25	442
December.....	213	4	8	5	11	30	7	18	104	11	15	213
Fourth Quarter..	934	28	37	21	62	137	37	110	516	75	67	1,090
Whole Year....	3,271	87	168	51	184	451	131	345	1,617	250	213	3,497

TABLE V.—DEATHS, 1895.

*Arranged by Months, Sexes, and Divisions of the State.*

MONTHS.	SEX.	Whole State.	DIVISIONS OF THE STATE.										
			Bristol County.	Kent County.	Newport County Towns.	Newport City.	Providence County Towns.	Central Falls.	Pawtucket.	Providence City.	Woonsocket.	Washington County.	State Institutions.
January.....	Males ..	311	17	18	6	11	54	5	27	126	16	22	9
	Females	266	9	14	8	16	47	2	26	105	15	19	5
	Total ..	577	26	32	14	27	101	7	53	231	31	41	14
February.....	Males ..	311	11	17	7	8	54	4	35	129	15	24	7
	Females	295	6	18	6	12	65	6	32	121	14	12	3
	Total ..	606	17	35	13	20	119	10	67	250	29	36	10
March .....	Males ..	359	9	34	5	15	78	9	27	143	16	20	3
	Females	420	17	25	12	24	57	14	27	180	23	34	7
	Total ..	779	26	59	17	39	135	23	54	323	39	54	10
April.....	Males ..	305	6	15	3	10	64	12	20	138	22	8	7
	Females	325	11	24	9	15	43	13	22	151	17	15	5
	Total ..	630	17	39	12	25	107	25	42	289	39	23	12
May .....	Males ..	282	5	22	9	14	41	15	19	114	21	13	9
	Females	280	11	31	4	10	37	9	24	122	17	6	9
	Total ..	562	16	53	13	24	78	24	43	236	38	19	18
June.....	Males ..	257	5	20	2	15	47	7	20	108	17	11	5
	Females	224	6	16	1	11	38	7	22	95	12	11	5
	Total ..	481	11	36	3	26	85	14	42	203	29	22	10
July .....	Males ..	367	12	19	4	15	62	16	30	145	35	19	10
	Females	376	17	24	3	15	53	20	36	152	33	18	5
	Total ..	743	29	43	7	30	115	36	66	297	68	37	15



TABLE V.—DEATHS, 1895.—Continued.

MONTHS.	SEX.	Whole State.	DIVISIONS OF THE STATE.										State Institutions.
			Bristol County.	Kent County.	Newport County Towns.	Newport City.	Providence County Towns.	Central Falls.	Pawtucket.	Providence City.	Woonsocket.	Washington County.	
August . . . . .	Males ..	362	20	25	8	16	60	24	28	147	22	7	5
	Females	376	15	31	9	25	62	22	28	141	20	18	5
	Total ..	738	35	56	17	41	122	46	56	288	42	25	10
September . . .	Males ..	322	11	29	8	25	49	19	20	121	17	15	8
	Females	288	15	21	5	17	38	14	19	115	21	19	4
	Total ..	610	26	50	13	42	87	33	39	236	38	34	12
October . . . . .	Males ..	325	9	24	5	22	51	10	30	137	13	12	12
	Females	304	11	16	2	12	50	21	31	128	18	12	3
	Total ..	629	20	40	7	34	101	31	61	265	31	24	15
November . . .	Males ..	287	7	22	4	18	48	15	30	110	13	11	9
	Females	283	10	19	2	5	53	15	33	114	22	7	3
	Total ..	570	17	41	6	23	101	30	63	224	35	18	12
December . . . .	Males ..	311	9	23	6	12	45	14	35	123	13	23	8
	Females	299	7	15	7	13	44	18	34	124	15	15	7
	Total ..	610	16	38	13	25	89	32	69	247	28	38	15
Whole Year . . .	Males ..	3,799	121	268	67	181	653	150	321	1,541	220	185	92
	Females	3,736	135	254	68	175	587	161	334	1,548	227	186	61
	Total ..	7,535	256	522	135	356	1,240	311	655	3,089	447	371	153

TABLE VI.—DEATHS, 1895.

*Exhibiting the Whole Number, the Proportion to Population, the Number of each Sex, and the Number in each Period of Life, in every Town and Division of the State.*

TOWNS AND DIVISIONS OF THE STATE.	Total Deaths.	Population, 1895.	Deaths per 1,000 of population.	DEATHS.		Under 1 year.	1 to 2.	2 to 3.
				SEX.	Number of each Sex.			
Barrington.....	35	1,668	21.0	Males....	22	4	...	1
				Females...	13	1	1	...
Bristol.....	135	6,730	20.1	Males....	62	7	2	1
				Females...	73	10	1	3
Warren.....	86	3,826	22.5	Males....	37	14	1	...
				Females...	49	8	2	...
BRISTOL COUNTY...	256	12,224	20.9	Males....	121	25	3	2
				Females...	135	19	4	3
Coventry.....	100	5,065	19.7	Males....	58	11	3	2
				Females...	42	12	3	...
East Greenwich...	67	3,096	21.6	Males....	34	10	1	1
				Females...	33	2	2	1
West Greenwich...	13	721	18.0	Males....	6	...	...	...
				Females...	7	...	...	...
Warwick.....	342	21,168	16.2	Males....	170	59	17	3
				Females...	172	44	14	1
KENT COUNTY....	522	30,050	17.4	Males....	268	80	21	6
				Females...	254	58	19	2
Jamestown.....	12	813	14.8	Males....	8	3	...	...
				Females...	4	...	...	...
Little Compton...	17	1,112	15.3	Males....	6	...	...	...
				Females...	11	...	1	1
Middletown.....	16	1,413	11.3	Males....	6	1	...	...
				Females...	10	3	...	1
NEWPORT CITY....	356	21,537	16.5	Males....	181	45	5	2
				Females...	175	28	4	3
New Shoreham...	22	1,300	16.9	Males....	13	2	...	...
				Females...	9	4	...	1
Portsmouth.....	20	1,833	10.9	Males....	8	2	...	...
				Females...	12	1	...	...
Tiverton.....	48	2,964	16.2	Males....	26	4	1	...
				Females...	22	6	2	...
NEWPORT COUNTY..	491	30,972	15.9	Males....	248	57	6	2
				Females...	243	42	7	6
Burrillville.....	107	5,674	18.8	Males....	57	15	2	...
				Females...	50	16	2	...
CENTRAL FALLS....	311	15,828	19.6	Males....	150	62	16	10
				Females...	161	43	9	15
Cranston*.....	148	8,809	16.8	Males....	78	20	6	...
				Females...	70	10	1	2

\* State Institutions not included.

TABLE VI.—DEATHS, 1895.—Continued.

3 to 4.	4 to 5.	5 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 30.	30 to 40.	40 to 50.	50 to 60.	60 to 70.	70 to 80.	80 to 90.	90 and over.	Age not stated.
1	...	...	1	1	1	1	2	...	4	4	2	...	...
1	1	...	...	...	1	2	1	...	1	2	2	...	...
1	1	2	...	...	3	5	4	13	9	10	4	...	...
1	1	2	1	2	3	3	6	5	10	16	9	...	...
1	...	...	...	1	3	...	3	1	2	7	4	...	...
...	...	...	1	3	6	1	2	3	6	7	5	5	...
3	1	2	1	2	7	6	9	14	15	21	10	...	...
2	2	2	2	5	10	6	9	8	17	25	16	5	...
...	2	...	1	1	1	3	3	5	7	8	10	1	...
1	1	1	1	2	3	...	1	2	9	3	2	1	...
...	1	...	1	...	2	1	1	2	3	7	4	...	...
...	...	1	...	1	4	1	4	2	5	5	3	2	...
...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	1	1	1	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	1	1	1	...
5	...	3	3	4	9	8	15	14	8	17	4	1	...
3	...	7	4	4	13	12	19	13	13	16	8	1	...
5	3	3	5	5	13	12	19	22	19	33	19	3	...
4	1	9	5	7	20	13	26	17	29	25	14	5	...
1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...
...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	1	1	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	2	...	2	1	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	3	...	...
...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...
2	1	7	...	6	16	17	17	14	17	23	9	...	...
4	3	7	2	4	13	11	13	28	24	20	8	3	...
...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	2	4	...	...	2	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	...
...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	3	3	2	1	...
...	...	...	...	1	4	3	...	1	2	7	3	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	4	2	...	1	1	3	2	1	...
3	1	7	1	7	23	23	22	18	27	34	15	2	...
4	5	7	2	5	19	16	15	30	33	28	18	6	...
4	1	...	1	1	7	1	1	4	10	8	2	...	...
...	...	1	...	...	5	3	3	1	10	7	2	...	...
4	3	6	...	3	8	2	11	10	10	2	2	...	1
10	4	15	2	3	15	7	12	10	6	4	6	...	...
...	3	1	1	2	6	4	4	10	4	9	7	1	...
1	...	3	...	2	4	5	6	4	8	16	7	1	...

TABLE VI.—DEATHS, 1895.—Continued.

TOWNS AND DIVISIONS OF THE STATE.	Total Deaths.	Population, 1895.	Deaths per 1,000 of population.	DEATHS.		Under 1 year.	1 to 2.	2 to 3.
				SEX.	Number of each Sex.			
Cumberland.....	196	8,507	23.0	Males. ...	98	25	7	4
				Females...	98	12	8	3
East Providence ...	160	10,170	16.7	Males.....	76	9	3	...
				Females...	84	12	...	2
Foster .....	24	1,190	20.2	Males.....	16	1	...	...
				Females...	8	...	...	...
Glocester .....	33	1,633	20.2	Males. ...	17	3	...	...
				Females...	16	2	1	1
Johnston .....	210	11,203	18.7	Males. ...	103	25	8	7
				Females...	107	20	7	5
Lincoln .....	183	8,350	21.9	Males. ...	101	31	7	6
				Females...	82	16	15	3
North Providence..	35	2,437	14.4	Males.....	25	6	...	2
				Females...	10	1	1	...
North Smithfield...	49	2,826	17.3	Males. ...	27	3	1	...
				Females...	22	6	1	...
PAWTUCKET .....	655	32,577	20.1	Males.....	321	80	17	12
				Females...	334	58	16	15
PROVIDENCE CITY ..	3,089	145,472	21.2	Males.....	1,541	372	87	49
				Females...	1,548	284	85	43
Scituate.....	71	3,529	20.1	Males.....	44	7	...	...
				Females...	27	1	...	...
Smithfield ....	24	2,337	10.3	Males.....	11	2	1	...
				Females...	13	...	1	...
WOONSOCKET.....	447	24,468	18.3	Males.....	220	89	18	7
				Females...	227	72	8	6
PROVIDENCE COUNTY	5,742	285,010	20.1	Males.....	2,885	750	173	97
				Females...	2,857	553	155	95
Charlestown ..	23	984	23.4	Males.....	12	...	...	...
				Females...	11	2	1	...
Exeter .....	19	917	20.7	Males.....	12	2	...	1
				Females...	7	1	...	...
Hopkinton.....	31	2,713	11.4	Males.....	14	1	...	...
				Females...	17	...	...	1
Narragansett.....	23	1,250	18.4	Males.....	12	1	...	...
				Females...	11	...	1	...
North Kingstown ..	76	4,417	17.2	Males.....	35	6	...	...
				Females...	41	2	1	1
South Kingstown ..	71	5,163	13.8	Males.....	31	9	...	1
				Females...	40	6	1	...
Richmond .....	21	1,656	12.7	Males.....	14	1	1	...
				Females ..	7	...	...	...
Westerly.....	107	7,636	14.0	Males.....	55	8	2	2
				Females...	52	10	5	1
WASHINGTON Co...	371	24,736	15.0	Males.....	185	28	3	4
				Females...	186	21	9	3
State Institutions..	153	1,766	86.6	Males.....	92	...	...	...
				Females...	61	1	...	...

TABLE VI.—DEATHS, 1895.—Continued.

3 to 4.	4 to 5.	5 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 30.	30 to 40.	40 to 50.	50 to 60.	60 to 70.	70 to 80.	80 to 90.	90 and over.	Age not stated.
1	1	4	3	5	3	6	11	5	8	10	5	...	...
...	5	8	2	1	8	9	6	12	9	7	7	1	...
1	1	6	...	1	4	8	8	9	9	15	1	1	...
1	1	4	3	3	13	10	11	6	6	6	2	4	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	4	5	4	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	2	5	3	...	...
...	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	...	2	2	4	...	...
1	1	11	7	...	6	4	6	8	6	6	7	...	...
4	...	14	...	3	15	5	8	5	8	9	4	...	...
4	...	7	...	3	9	3	3	9	8	10	1	...	...
4	5	6	2	3	5	1	4	6	5	6	1	...	...
...	...	1	1	1	1	1	2	3	2	3	1	1	...
...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	1	...	1
...	...	4	...	...	2	...	3	5	4	2	3	...	...
...	...	1	...	2	1	1	1	1	3	2	3	...	...
7	6	15	6	10	29	25	16	25	41	22	9	...	1
7	6	20	8	11	24	27	23	25	45	30	17	2	...
23	19	50	32	41	155	148	137	138	133	105	48	4	...
35	24	38	22	42	162	144	148	137	155	140	77	12	...
...	1	...	...	...	2	2	4	2	8	15	3	...	...
...	...	...	...	2	2	3	...	3	2	5	7	2	...
...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	2	4	...	...	...
1	...	1	...	1	...	1	3	1	3	...	2	...	...
7	3	5	2	3	12	18	12	14	16	10	4	...	...
5	2	5	7	7	21	14	6	22	18	17	13	4	...
52	39	110	53	71	246	223	220	244	267	231	100	7	2
68	47	116	48	81	275	233	232	237	283	255	152	26	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	4	...	5	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	1	2	...
...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	3	1	...	...
...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	4	...	...	...	...
1	...	1	...	...	...	1	2	2	2	3	1	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	4	6	1	1	...
...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	2	...	3	3	...	...
...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	4	1	1	...
...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	5	6	9	5	1	...
...	...	...	1	1	1	1	3	5	8	7	8	2	...
...	...	2	...	...	...	...	4	2	5	3	4	1	...
...	...	2	...	...	2	3	1	5	6	6	5	3	...
...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	4	2	3	...	...
...	1	...	...	...	3	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
1	1	4	...	2	5	1	6	4	5	9	5	...	...
...	1	1	...	1	3	3	4	9	6	3	4	1	...
2	1	8	...	6	7	6	14	17	28	32	27	2	...
...	2	4	1	4	10	9	12	20	31	30	20	10	...
...	...	...	2	...	14	13	15	14	16	12	5	1	...
...	...	...	...	2	5	9	10	10	10	9	4	1	...

TABLE VI Continued.—DEATHS, 1895.—RECAPITULATION.

DIVISIONS OF THE STATE.	Total Deaths.	Population, 1895.	Deaths per 1,000 of Popu- lation.	DEATHS.		Under 1 year.	1 to 2.	2 to 3.
				SEX.	Number of each Sex.			
BRISTOL COUNTY. . .	256	12,224	20.9	Males.....	121	25	3	2
				Females...	135	19	4	3
KENT COUNTY. ....	522	30,050	17.4	Males.....	268	80	21	6
				Females...	254	58	19	2
NEWPORT COUNTY..	491	30,972	15.9	Males.....	248	57	6	2
				Females...	243	42	7	6
PROVIDENCE COUNTY	5,742	285,010	20.1	Males.....	2,885	750	173	97
				Females...	2,857	553	155	95
WASHINGTON Co...	371	24,736	15.0	Males.....	185	28	3	4
				Females...	186	21	9	3
STATE INSTITUTIONS.	153	1,766	86.6	Males.....	92	...	...	...
				Females...	61	1	...	...
WHOLE STATE.....	7,535	384,758	19.6	Males.....	3,799	940	206	111
				Females...	3,736	694	194	109

TABLE VI Continued.—DEATHS, 1895.—RECAPITULATION.

3 to 4.	4 to 5.	5 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 30.	30 to 40.	40 to 50.	50 to 60.	60 to 70.	70 to 80.	80 to 90.	90 and over.	Age not stated.
3	1	2	1	2	7	6	9	14	15	21	10	....	
2	2	2	2	5	10	6	9	8	17	25	16	5	....
5	3	3	5	5	13	12	19	22	19	33	19	3	....
4	1	9	5	7	20	13	26	17	29	25	14	5	....
3	1	7	1	7	23	23	22	18	27	34	15	2	...
4	5	7	2	5	19	16	15	30	33	28	18	6	....
52	39	110	53	71	246	223	220	244	267	231	100	7	2
68	47	116	48	81	275	233	232	237	283	255	152	26	1
2	1	8	...	6	7	6	14	17	28	32	27	2	...
....	2	4	1	4	10	9	12	20	31	30	20	10	....
....	....	....	2	...	14	13	15	14	16	12	5	9	...
...	...	....	....	2	5	9	10	10	10	9	4	1	...
65	45	130	62	91	310	283	299	329	372	363	176	15	2
78	57	138	58	104	339	286	304	322	403	372	224	53	1

TABLE VII.—CAUSES OF DEATH, 1895.

*Arranged Alphabetically; showing the Number of each Sex, who died from each cause, in each month and in the whole year 1895, also the Number of Native born and Foreign born, and also the Number of Native and of Foreign Percentage, from each cause, for the year.*

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Jan.		Feb.		Mar.		April.		May.		June.		July.		Aug.		Sept.		Oct.		Nov.		Dec.		NATIVITY		PARENT-AGE.		SEX.		TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.
Abscess of Brain.	1	1			1	1			1								1	1	2		2				6	4	4	6	7	3	10		
Groin.					1																				1			1	1	1	1		
Kidney.																									1		1		1	1	1		
Leg.																									1		1		1	1	1		
Liver.	1																		1					1	1	2	3		3		3		
Parotid Gland.																		1							1		1			1	1		
Pelvis	1																									1		1		1	1		
Perineum.					1																				1		1			1	1		
Pharynx							1																		1		1			1	1		
Psoas																			1						1		1			1	1		
Scrotum								1																	1		1			1	1		
Spine	1																									1		1		1	1		
Thigh.															1											1		1		1	1		
Unspecified.		1																								1		1		1	1		
Accidents, Asphyxia.	3	1			3		1	1	1		1		1		1		5	1	1	3					15	7	8	14	19	3	22		
Blasting Rock.								1																	1					1	1		
Boiler Explosion.		5																								5		5			5		
Burns and Scalds.	3		2	1	2	1	2	1			1		1	2	2	3		1			1	1	1	2	20	8	9	19	15	13	28		
Drowning	6	2					2	5	6		13	2	12	2	2	1	4							4	37	24	15	46	54	7	61		
Electric Car.											1		1								1	1	1	1	3	1	1	3	4		4		
Elevator	1						2												1						2	2	1	3	4		4		



## CAUSES OF DEATH.

	Jan.		Feb.		Mar.		April.		May.		June.		July.		Aug.		Sept.		Oct.		Nov.		Dec.		NATIVITY.		PARENT-AGE.		SEX.		TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Am.	For.	Am.	For.	M.	F.			
Accidents, Exposure . . . . .	1											1												1		2	1			3	2	1	3
Falls . . . . .	2	3			6	3	2	2	2	1	2	5	1	5		6	2	3		2	1	3	2	27	30	19	38	40	17	57	57		
Firearms . . . . .														1										2	1			3	2	1	3		
For. Body in Oesophagus . . . . .									1															1				1			1	1	
Fracture of Femur . . . . .														1										1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	
Insolation . . . . .											1	1	1	1											1	3		4	2	2	4	4	
Machinery . . . . .	1				2				1			1		3		1									4	6	1	9	9	1	10	10	
Overdose of Medicine . . . . .								1																2	1	1	2	2	1	1	3	3	
Over Exertion . . . . .											1						1								1	1			2	1	1	2	2
Poison . . . . .					1	2					1								2		1				7	1	3	5	4	4	8	8	
Railroad . . . . .	4	1	2		4		1	1	1		1	4	1	1		2		7		5		2		23	13	14	22	34	2	36	36		
Strangulation . . . . .	1																								2	2	1	3	4		4	4	
Surgical Operation . . . . .																									2	2	2	2	1	3		4	4
Unspecified . . . . .																									1	1	1	1	2			2	2
Various . . . . .	3				3		1	3	1	3	2	3	2		3		4		3		1	1	1		18	11	11	18	27	2	29	29	
Albuminuria . . . . .	1	1						1	1																5	2	3	4	1	6	7	7	
Alcoholism . . . . .													3		1										8	16	5	19	19	5	24	24	
Anæmia . . . . .					1	2		1	2	1	1	3		1	3		2		2	2	1	1	1	1	14	9	11	12	7	16	23	23	
Pernicious . . . . .																	1	1	1						1	4	1	4	1	4	5	5	
Aneurism of Abdominal Aorta . . . . .																									1	6	1	6	1		7	7	
Angina Pectoris . . . . .	2	1			4		1	1	1				2		1										18	6	14	10	14	10	24	24	
Apoplexy and Paralysis . . . . .	16	14	11	13	12	12	23	12	14	11	6	20	8	8	13	10	15	11	15	18	12	17	204	114	188	130	147	171	318	318	318		
Appendicitis . . . . .					1	2		1	2		1	2		1	2	1	1	1	1	1				4	2	16	8	13	11	17	7	24	24
Arthritis, Rheumatic . . . . .																															1	1	1
Asthma . . . . .	1	1	2	1	1	3	2	2	1																11	11	6	16	13	9	22	22	
Atelectasis Pulmonum . . . . .	1	1																								6	6	7	5	12	12	12	12

TABLE VII.—CAUSES OF DEATH, 1895.—Continued.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Jan.		Feb.		Mar.		April.		May.		June.		July.		Aug.		Sept.		Oct.		Nov.		Dec.		NATIVITY		PARENT-AGE.		SEX.		TOTAL.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Am.	For.	Am.	For.	M.	F.		
*Bladder Diseases																															1	
Calculus		1													2				1							1	3	3	5	1	6	
Inflammation		1																								1		1			1	
*Bowel Diseases																															1	
Obstruction																	1									1		1			1	
Ulceration																															1	
*Brain Diseases	1																									1					1	
Atrophy	2						2		1							1	1	2	3	1						1	4	10	8	6	14	
Cerebritis	1						1	2		2					1	1	3									1					1	
Congestion.	3	1		2	1	3	1	2	1	1							2	1	1	1	1	2				11	2	5	8	5	13	
Embolism.	1			1							1		1													9	5	3	6	4	5	9
Sclerosis.																	1									2	1	2	2	1	3	
Softening.																															2	
Bronchitis, Acute	10	7	15	21	20	19	13	19	10	13	10	3	5	2	4	4	3	2	9	10	9	6	15	10		35	82	157	123	116	239	
Chronic.	1	2	3		3	1	4	3		3		3	1			2	1	1	1	1	1	5	2			11	24	10	25	10	25	35
Cancer of Abdomen	1		1	1			2				1	1														7	5	6	6	6	12	
Bladder																											3	2	3	2	5	
Bowels																															2	
Breast.	6	2		4	1		2		4							5		5		5	3	4				23	18		41	41	1	
Cervix.																															1	
Ear.																															1	
Eye.																															1	
Face.	2						1				1	1			1	1	1	1	2							7	4	6	5	7	4	11

\* Not otherwise placed.

## CAUSES OF DEATH.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Jan.		Feb.		Mar.		April		May.		June.		July.		Aug.		Sept.		Oct.		Nov.		Dec.		NATIVITY.		PARENT-AGE.		SEX.		TOTAL.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
Cancer of Foot.....																									1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Jaw.....													1												1	2	1	1	2	3	3	
Kidney.....																									1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Knee.....																									1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Larynx.....																									1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2
Lip.....																									1	2	1	2	3	3	3	3
Liver.....	2		4	2	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	3						14	10	13	11	11	13	24	
Lung.....	1	1	1																						3	1	2	2	1	3	4	4
Mouth.....																									1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
Neck.....																									3	2	3	2	3	2	1	2
Nose.....																									1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
Omentum.....																									1	2	1	2	1	2	1	3
Pancreas.....																									1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Penis.....																									1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Peritoneum.....																									1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Pylorus.....																									1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
Rectum.....																									5	4	5	4	1	8	9	9
Sigmoid Flexure.....																									1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Spleen.....																									1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Stomach.....	2	2			3	1	2		2	3	1	3	2	3	2	3	2	3	2	3	1	2	2	3	23	16	19	20	22	17	39	39
Tongue.....																									1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Throat.....																									1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Uterus.....	4	5	1		4	2	6		6	6	4	4	4	1	5	1	5	3	6	12	32	16	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	48	48
Vulva.....																									1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Unspecified.....	2																								2	2	1	3	2	2	2	4
Cancerum Oris.....																									2	2	1	1	1	1	1	2

TABLE VII.—CAUSES OF DEATH, 1895.—Continued.

CAUSES OF DEATH.		Jan.		Feb.		Mar.		April.		May.		June.		July.		Aug.		Sept.		Oct.		Nov.		Dec.		NATIVITY.		PARENT-AGE.		SEX.		TOTAL.	
		M. F.		M. F.		M. F.		M. F.		M. F.		M. F.		M. F.		M. F.		M. F.		M. F.		M. F.		M. F.		M. F.		M. F.		M. F.			
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
Carbuncle						1											1								1	1	2	1	2	1	2	3	
Caries of Bone																										1		1			1	1	
Cellulitis of Face																																1	1
Neck.		1																									1		1			1	1
Pelvic														1												1		1				1	1
Cephalitis.															1											2		2				2	2
*Childbirth						2			1		2														1		2		1	1	1	1	2
Difficult Labor.																		1		1							3		3			3	3
Eclampsia.		2				3			1		1		2					1							2	8	4	6		6		12	12
Hemorrhage, Post Partum			1			1																		1	1	2	1	2				3	3
Placenta Prævia.								1		1														1	2	1		3				3	3
Mania											1							1							2		2					2	2
Metro Salpingitis.																								1		1		1				1	1
Miscariage.																										1		1				1	1
Peritonitis.		1				2		2		2				1												3	5	1	7			8	8
Septicæmia.		2	3			3														1	1	1		1	2	9	6	4	11		15	15	
Cholera Infantum		3	1	1		1	3	1	6	4	14	14	96	73	85	81	38	39	14	14	5	4		3	479	21	155	345	268	232	500	500	
Morbus.			1	1		1				1					2	4	2	1	1							9	10	8	11	7	12	19	19
Chlorosis															2											1	1	1	1			2	2
Chorea		1																									1		1			1	1
Colitis.																				1							1		1			1	1
Enteritis.				1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	3	5	1	2	1	5	2	1						29	3	13	19	22	10	32	32
Convulsions, Infantile.		8	3	11	5	4	7	8	4	5	3	5	2	8	2	6	3	4	6	7	3	5	3	4	4	119	1	45	75	75	45	120	120

\* Not otherwise placed.

CAUSES OF DEATH.		Jan.		Feb.		Mar.		April.		May.		June.		July.		Aug.		Sept.		Oct.		Nov.		Dec.		NATIVITY.		PARENT-AGE.		SEX.		TOTAL.
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Am.	For.	Am.	For.	M.	F.	
Croup.....	1	3	4	1	1	1	4	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	1	1	2	26	4	9	21	14	16	30
Cyanosis.....	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	6	9	...	...	11	4	15
Cystitis.....	3	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	1	...	1	2	...	...	2	...	...	9	7	9	7	15	1	16	
Debility, General.....	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	4	5	9
Infantile.....	10	4	8	4	5	7	7	11	7	6	10	5	10	7	7	2	9	6	8	5	5	3	9	2	154	3	67	90	95	62	157	
Premature Birth.....	5	4	6	4	4	9	8	5	5	7	2	5	2	7	7	2	4	3	1	4	3	2	8	2	108	2	57	53	65	45	110	
Senile.....	1	3	4	3	4	2	4	5	3	3	2	2	2	5	4	3	2	7	2	1	5	4	...	...	53	22	52	23	32	43	75	
Dementia.....	2	2	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	5	9	5	6	8	14	
Senile.....	...	...	...	1	...	3	1	2	...	3	1	2	1	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	2	14	9	13	10	12	11	23	
Dentition.....	2	1	2	...	1	3	2	...	1	3	2	3	1	4	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27	1	16	12	21	7	28	
Diabetes.....	...	...	...	1	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	4	9	9	7	11	18	
Mellitus.....	...	...	2	...	2	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	2	1	2	2	3	...	...	18	4	17	5	7	15	22	
Diarrhoea, Acute.....	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	3	1	1	4	2	4	6	2	6	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	33	3	14	22	15	21	36	
Chronic.....	...	2	1	3	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	3	1	4	2	1	...	...	1	1	2	17	7	11	13	10	14	24	
Diphtheria.....	10	7	6	5	7	6	8	10	4	8	4	8	12	7	10	15	19	15	25	31	34	40	27	22	316	24	145	195	166	174	340	
Dropsy.....	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	1	3	1	3	4	
Dysentery.....	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	1	...	1	2	5	1	6	4	6	2	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	23	18	15	26	13	28	41	
Eczema.....	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	3	...	2	1	1	2	3	
Empysema.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	
Empyema.....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	1	4	4	5	3	8	
Encephalocoele.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	1
Enteritis.....	2	2	3	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	2	1	2	1	5	6	11	5	4	2	3	2	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Gastro.....	...	...	...	...	5	1	1	2	4	3	2	4	12	14	6	7	2	6	3	12	3	2	4	1	72	22	35	59	42	52	94	
Epilepsy.....	2	1	1	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	3	1	3	1	...	1	...	1	18	2	11	9	15	5	20
Erysipelas.....	...	2	2	2	3	1	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	13	7	5	15	10	10	20

TABLE VII.—CAUSES OF DEATH, 1895.—Continued.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Jan.		Feb.		Mar.		April.		May.		June.		July.		Aug.		Sept.		Oct.		Nov.		Dec.		NATIVITY.		PARENT-AGE.		SEX.		TOTAL.	
	M. F.		M. F.		M. F.		M. F.		M. F.		M. F.		M. F.		M. F.		M. F.		M. F.		M. F.		M. F.		M. F.		M. F.		M. F.			
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
Extravasation of Urine.....																										1	...			1	1	1
Fever, Malarial.....	3				1	1	2	3			2	2	2	1	4		2	1	2	2	1				16	13	12	17	18	11	29	
Typhoid.....	10	10	8	5	2	2	2	1	3	2	3	3	2	1	6	7	5	5	9	7	8	6	14	3	84	41	55	70	73	52	125	
Filarioid of Uterus.....							2																		4		4		4	4	4	
Fistula in Ano.....															1										1	1	1	1	1	1	2	
Furuncles of Head.....																									1	...			...	1	1	
Gall Stones.....					1						2														3	1	2	2	2	2	4	
Gangrene of Foot.....							1																		...	3	...	3	...	3	3	
Senile .....	1	1			1				1								1								7	...	7	...	4	3	7	
Gastritis, Acute.....	2						1			1		1	1												4	3	2	5	3	4	7	
Chronic.....	3	2	1	2	3	1	1		6	2	7	4	2	3	2	1	4	2	2	2	3	2	7	28	27	28	21	34	17	38	55	
Goitre, Exophthalmic .....					2																				2	1	1	2	...	3	3	
Gout.....															1										...	1	...	1	...	1	1	
Hæmatemesis.....	1																								...	1	...	1	...	1	1	
Hæmaturia.....											1		1												2	1	2	1	3	...	3	
Hæmoptysis .....	1				1	1																			1	4	3	3	5	2	7	
*Heart Diseases.....	15	10	13	13	14	15	7	11	10	8	7	6	11	13	10	6	5	12	8	14	7	9	8	7	140	99	126	113	115	124	239	
Dilatation.....			1	1																						6	1	6	1	4	3	7
Endocarditis.....					3	2	5	2	4	5	4		1	2	1	1										21	22	16	27	23	20	43
Fatty Degeneration.....	1		2	1	3		2					1	1	1		1									3	16	6	13	9	5	17	
Hypertrophy.....			1			2																				6	1	5	2	4	3	7
Myocarditis.....					1																					5	2	5	2	4	3	7
Pericarditis.....	1				1						1		1												5	3	5	5	4	4	8	

\* Not otherwise placed.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Jan.		Feb.		Mar.		April		May		June		July		Aug.		Sept.		Oct.		Nov.		Dec.		NATIVITY		PARENT-AGE.		SEX.		TOTAL.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Am.	For.	Am.	For.	M.	F.		
*Heart Diseases, Valvular Dis	5	6	10	11	4	7	7	9	4	7	7	3	7	11	6	4	5	3	6	5	11	15	5	7	93	72	77	88	77	88	165	
Hemiplegia	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	3	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	7	4	7	4	4	7	11	
Hemorrhage, Cerebral.....	3	5	1	3	8	1	3	4	5	2	1	3	3	2	4	5	5	2	1	1	2	6	6	5	45	36	40	41	42	39	81	
following extraction of teeth	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	
Unbilical .....	1	2	2	1	1	1	..	1	..	1	1	1	1	1	..	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	3	1	17	1	6	12	9	9	18	
from Uterus .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	2	2	2	
Hepatitis.....	1	1	..	..	1	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	8	2	4	6	2	8	10	10	
Hernia .....	2	..	..	1	1	1	2	3	1	2	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	2	2	10	9	9	10	12	7	19	19	
Hip-joint Disease .....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	2	1	1	2	
Hodgkin's Disease .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	
Homicide .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	2	4	1	5	5	1	6	6	
Hydatid Mole.....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	
Hydrocephalus .....	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	1	1	2	..	1	2	1	14	2	8	8	8	8	16	
Icterus Neonatorum .....	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	5	..	3	2	4	1	5	
Inanition .....	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	1	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	6	1	2	5	4	3	7	
Indigestion, Acute.....	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	2	3	2	3	2	3	4	
Infantile .....	1	1	2	1	3	1	2*	1	2	3	..	1	2	3	..	3	..	..	1	1	1	1	..	21	2	16	7	12	11	23	23	
Influenza .....	6	6	9	14	29	8	8	1	6	5	1	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	3	1	85	30	63	52	48	67	115	115	115	
Innutrition.....	1	1	3	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	4	1	1	..	2	..	2	1	3	31	..	12	19	21	10	31	31	
Insanity .....	1	1	..	1	1	..	1	..	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	11	6	12	5	9	8	17	17	
Intussusception .....	1	1	1	1	1	..	..	1	1	1	1	1	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	1	6	1	6	1	7	7	
Jaundice .....	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	2	2	1	3	2	2	4	4	
*Kidney Diseases .....	4	1	2	..	..	..	1	1	1	3	..	1	1	3	..	2	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	13	5	7	11	9	9	18	18	
Bright's Disease .....	12	6	9	7	6	13	5	6	8	5	6	4	5	13	10	3	7	6	5	5	6	7	7	5	109	57	85	81	86	80	166	166
Laryngitis.....	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	1	3	4	4	3	7	7	

\* Not otherwise placed.

TABLE VII.—CAUSES OF DEATH, 1895.—Continued.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Jan.		Feb.		Mar.		April.		May.		June.		July.		Aug.		Sept.		Oct.		Nov.		Dec.		NATIVITY		PARENT-AGE.		SEX.		TOTAL.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
Laryngitis, Tubercular .....	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	3	2	5	5	2	7	
Leucocythæmia .....	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
*Liver Diseases .....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	8	6	7	7	8	6	14	
Amyloid Degeneration .....	3	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	1	3	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	
Cirrhosis .....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	18	20	14	24	22	16	38	
Congestion .....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	3	3	1	4	
Enlargement .....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	3	1	2	3	3	
Sclerosis .....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Locomotor Ataxia .....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	5	3	4	4	5	3	8	
*Lung Diseases .....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Lupus of Epidermis .....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Malignant Pustule .....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Malformation of Anus .....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	2	2	2	2	4	
Cleft Palate .....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Hare Lip .....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	
Heart (Foramen Ovale) .....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	14	6	8	8	6	14	14	
Intestine .....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	
Liver .....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	
Occlusion of Urethra .....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Spina Bifida .....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	5	3	3	2	3	5	5	
Unspecified .....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Mania, Acute .....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	5	2	5	2	3	4	7	
Chronic .....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	4	4	2	2	4	4	

\* Not otherwise placed.



CAUSES OF DEATH.	Jan.		Feb.		Mar.		April.		May.		June.		July.		Aug.		Sept.		Oct.		Nov.		Dec.		NATIVITY.		PARENT-AGE.		SEX.		Total.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Am.	For.	Am.	For.	M.	F.	
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Marasmus, Infantile .....	2	1	1	3	2	5	1	3	2	5	5	2	3	6	4	7	3	6	4	2	1	1	2	65	2	33	34	36	31	67	
Mastoiditis .....	1	2	1	4	4	3	2	6	2	2	2	2	3	3	2	1	1	3	2	4	4	2	50	3	11	42	24	29	53		
Measles .....	1	2	1	4	4	3	2	6	2	2	2	2	3	3	2	2	1	1	3	2	4	4	2	6	1	5	2	4	3	7	
Melancholia .....	4	3	4	8	2	12	8	3	7	10	3	7	6	10	3	6	8	10	3	3	3	4	121	15	64	72	59	77	136		
Meningitis .....	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	11	11	6	5	8	3	11		
Cerebro Spinal .....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	7	2	2	9	6	3	9		
Spinal .....	2	1	1	1	4	3	1	3	5	2	1	2	2	1	2	2	3	2	4	1	4	2	39	3	21	21	23	19	42		
Tubercular .....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	5	4	5	4	5	9		
Myelitis .....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Necrosis of Ankle Joint .....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
of Knee .....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
of Lumbar Vertebrae .....	1	3	3	5	3	3	4	1	1	2	3	1	2	1	2	5	4	2	2	5	2	1	2	35	21	23	33	24	32	56	
Nephritis .....	1	2	4	1	1	3	3	3	4	3	2	1	5	5	5	2	8	1	6	2	4	2	4	56	21	47	30	47	30	77	
Chronic .....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Nervous Prostration .....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Neuritis, Multiple .....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Obstruction of Bile Duct .....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Occlusion of Veins .....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Old Age .....	8	10	8	4	13	7	7	4	10	5	9	8	7	6	11	10	11	8	10	5	6	9	13	109	88	105	92	82	115	197	
Orchitis, Acute .....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Osteoma .....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Otitis Media .....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
*Ovarian Disease .....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Tumor .....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Parametritis .....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	

\* Not otherwise placed.

TABLE VII.—CAUSES OF DEATH, 1895.—Continued.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Jan.		Feb.		Mar.		April.		May.		June.		July.		Aug.		Sept.		Oct.		Nov.		Dec.		NATIVITY		PARENT-AGE.		SEX.		TOTAL.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	For.	Am.	For.	Am.	M.	F.		
Paraplegia.....	1																								1	1	1	1	1	1	2	
Paresis.....	1										1	1	1	1	2										6	2	5	3	4	4	8	
Parotitis.....										1																					2	
Peritonitis.....	1				4	2	1	1	3	3						1	1	1	1	4					10	13	7	16	15	8	23	
Tubercular.....			2								1	2	1				1				1				6	2	2	6	4	4	8	
Pertussis.....	1	2		1	2	1	2	2	1	1	3	4	4	2	1	7	2	2	1	2	1	1	1	4	1	13	32	19	26	45		
Pharyngitis.....																								1		1				1	1	
Phlebitis.....					1											1									1	1	1	1	2		2	
Pleurisy.....	2	2	1	2	1	1	1	2	2		2	2	1	3	1		2	1	1	1	1	1	1	12	18	7	23	15	15	30		
Pneumonia.....	30	35	49	47	69	87	45	43	24	21	12	7	12	10	10	4	19	22	19	22	41	35	46	9	216	289	396	310	345	685		
Prostate Disease.....			1		3		1		1		2					3	1		1		2			14	1	14	1	15		15		
Purpura Hemorrhagica.....																					1					1		1	1		1	
Pyelitis.....									1												1					2		2			2	
Pyo Salpinx.....	1				2																			2	1	1	2			3	3	
Rachitis.....													1				2							6		2	4	1	5	6	6	
Retention of Urine.....	1					1									1									2	1	2	1	2	1	3	3	
Rheumatism, Acute.....	1				1				5		2		1			1		2					3	10	6	4	12	9	7	16	16	
Chronic.....	1	1	1		2	1		3	2		1	1	1	1		1	1	2					8	11	9	10	10	9	19	19	19	
Rubeola.....									1															1			1	1			1	1
Salpingitis.....			1						1		1		1			1								3	2	2	3		5	5	5	5
Sarcoma of Chest.....									1																	1		1			1	1
of Penis.....																											1		1			1
Multiple of Skin.....																	1									1		1			2	2
Multiple of Shoulder.....																	1							1			1				1	1

CAUSES OF DEATH.		Jan.		Feb.		Mar.		April.		May.		June.		July.		Aug.		Sept.		Oct.		Nov.		Dec.		NATIVITY.		PARENT-AGE.		SEX.		TOTAL.		
		M. F.		M. F.		M. F.		M. F.		M. F.		M. F.		M. F.		M. F.		M. F.		M. F.		M. F.		M. F.		Am. For.		Am. For.		M. F.				
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.			
Sarcoma, Osteo of Pelvis.....															1											1					1	1		
Scarlatina. ....		6	8	9	3	13	8	7	13	5	2	3	8	4	3	2	4	1	1	1	2	1	3	102	5	42	65	52	55			107		
Scrofula.....			1							1					1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		8	1	2	7	5	4			9		
Septicæmia.....				1						1														2	1	1	2		3			3		
*Spinal Diseases. ....																1								2		1	1	1	1	1	1	2		
Sclerosis.....						1										1										2		2	2	2	2	2		
Spleen Diseases.....							2											1						3		2	1		3			3		
Stenosis, Aortic.....							1								1											2		2	1	1	1	1	2	
Pyloric.....		1																1						1		1			1			1		
*Stomach Diseases.....		1								1	1	1								1				4	1	3	2	3	2	3	2	5	5	
Ulceration of.....		1					1			1		1					1	1	1	1	2		1	7	4	3	8	5	6			11		
Stricture of Esophagus.....							1								1							2		2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	4	
of Urethra.....											1													1		1			1	1	1	1	1	
Suicide by Chloroform.....										1														1		1			1	1	1	1	1	
by Cutting Artery in Arm.....																								1		1			1	1	1	1	1	
by Cutting Throat.....							1																			3	1	2	3	3	3	3	3	5
by Drowning.....							1										1	1				1			2	3	1	4	2	3	3	3	3	
by Hanging.....												1														3		2	1	3			1	1
by Illuminating Gas.....											1													1		1		1	1	1	1	1	1	
by Morphine.....		1																									1		1		1	1	1	1
by Paris Green.....																	1												3		3	3	3	3
by Pistol Shot (in head).....							1						2		1		4				3			5	6	3	8	11	2	2	2	2	11	
by "Rough on Rats".....										1									1					2		2				2	2	2	2	2
Synovitis, Purulent.....										1																			1		1	1	1	1
Syphilis.....		1	1				2					1			2	1	1	1	1		3		1	13	1	8	6	8	6			14		

\* Not otherwise placed.

TABLE VII.—CAUSES OF DEATH, 1895.—Continued.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Jan.		Feb.		Mar.		April.		May.		June.		July.		Aug.		Sept.		Oct.		Nov.		Dec.		NATIVITY.				PARENT-AGE.				SEX.		Total.		
	M. F.		M. F.		M. F.		M. F.		M. F.		M. F.		M. F.		M. F.		M. F.		M. F.		M. F.		M. F.		Am.		For.		Am.		For.		M.			F.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.			
Tabes Dorsalis.....																									1	...			1	...			1	...	1		
Tabes Mesenterica.....	2								2																5	...			2	3			5	...	5		
Tetanus.....											2	1			1	1						1			7	...		4	3			3	4		7		
Thrombosis, Cerebral.....																	1								2	...		2	...			1	1	4	1		
Tonsillitis.....										1							1					1			7	...		2	5			4	3		3		
Trismus Nascentium.....										1														1	...			...		1	...		1	...	1		
Trismus Neonatorum.....											1									2				4	...		3	1	4	...		4	...	4			
Tuberculosis, General.....	1	2	3			1	1	1					4	5	2	5	3			4	2	1	3	1	...			6	22	18		19	21	40			
Pulmonary.....	49	26	31	33	42	42	24	42	35	40	25	30	26	31	29	37	33	40	29	35	25	32	25	38	503	296	262	537	373	426			373	426	799		
Tuberculosis of Intestines.....	1	...	1								1						1							4	...			3	1	1	1	3		4			
of Knee Joint.....																								1	...			1	...		1	...	1	...	1		
of Spine.....																								1	...			1	...		1	...	1	...	1		
Tumor of Abdomen.....	1	1							1					1								1		2	3			2	3			5	...	5			
Back.....																								1	...			...	1	...		1	...	1	...	1	
Bladder.....																								1	...			...	1	...		1	...	1	...	1	
Brain.....																								1	...			...	1	...		1	...	1	...	1	
Kidneys.....	1																					1		4	1	1	...		1	...	4	3	2		5		
Larynx.....	1																							1	...			1	...		1	...	1	...	1		
Liver.....																								1	...			1	...		1	...	1	...	1		
Neck.....										1														1	...			1	...		1	...	1	...	1		
Orbit.....	1																							1	...			...	1	...		1	...	1	...	1	
Rectum.....											1													1	...			...	1	...		1	...	1	...	1	
Throat.....	1																							1	...			1	...		1	...	1	...	1		
Uterus.....		2																						4	2	3	3	...	6	...		6	...	6			

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Jan.		Feb.		Mar.		April.		May.		June.		July.		Aug.		Sept.		Oct.		Nov.		Dec.		NATIVITY.		PARENT-AGE.		SEX.		TOTAL.		
																									Am.		For.		M.			F.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.			
Ulcer of Leg.....	1																								1						1		
Uremia.....	1	2	1			1	1											1	2					1	2	11	4	4	11	8	7	15	
*Uterine Diseases.....		1																						1	2	1	2	1			3	3	
Varicella.....																															1	1	
Unknown.....	3	1	2	1	2	2	3	2		3	4	3	1	3	4		2	3	4		2	2	2	3	34	18	17	35	29	23	52		

\* Not otherwise placed.





TABLE VIII.—CAUSES OF DEATH, 1895.—Continued.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Under 1.		1 and under 2.		2 to 3.		3 to 4.		4 to 5.		5 to 10.		10 to 15.		15 to 20.		20 to 30.		30 to 40.		40 to 50.		50 to 60.		60 to 70.		70 to 80.		80 to 90.		90 and over.		Age not stated.		SEX.		Total.			
	M. F.		M. F.		M. F.		M. F.		M. F.		M. F.		M. F.		M. F.		M. F.		M. F.		M. F.		M. F.		M. F.		M. F.		M. F.		M. F.		M. F.							
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.						
*Bladder Diseases. ....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1			
Calculus. ....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	1	6			
Inflammation. ....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1			
*Bowel Diseases. ....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1			
Obstruction. ....	3	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	3	1	2	..	..	1	3	1	1	3	1	1	3	1	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	16	35				
Ulceration. ....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2		
*Brain Diseases. ....	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	6	14				
Atrophy. ....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1			
Cerebritis. ....	4	1	3	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	5	13					
Congestion. ....	1	1	3	4	3	1	..	..	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	13	25					
Embolism. ....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	5	9					
Sclerosis. ....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	3					
Softening. ....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	14	26				
Bronchitis, Acute. ....	68	38	14	21	10	7	4	8	1	3	..	1	1	..	1	3	2	1	3	2	4	3	4	10	7	13	4	1	..	..	..	123	116	239						
Chronic. ....	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	3	1	8	1	3	8	1	..	..	..	10	25	35							
Cancer of Abdomen. ....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	4	2	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	6	6	12	5	12					
Bladder. ....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	2	5	2	2				
Bowels. ....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
Breast. ....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	4	..	..	5	..	8	..	12	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
Cervix. ....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
Ear. ....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
Eye. ....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
Face. ....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	4	11				

\* Not otherwise placed.



[illegible]

TABLE VIII.—CAUSES OF DEATH, 1895.—Continued.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Under 1.		1 and under 2.		2 to 3.		3 to 4.		4 to 5.		5 to 10.		10 to 15.		15 to 20.		20 to 30.		30 to 40.		40 to 50.		50 to 60.		60 to 70.		70 to 80.		80 to 90.		90 and over.		Age not stated.		SEX.		Total.			
	M. F.		M. F.		M. F.		M. F.		M. F.		M. F.		M. F.		M. F.		M. F.		M. F.		M. F.		M. F.		M. F.		M. F.		M. F.		M. F.		M. F.		M. F.					
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.				
Carbuncle.....																																					1	2	3	
Caries of Bone.....																																						1	...	1
Cellulitis of Face.....																																						...	...	1
Neck.....																																						1	1	1
Pelvic.....																																					...	...	2	
Cephalitis.....																																					1	1	2	
*Childbirth.....																																					...	...	7	
Difficult Labor.....																																					...	...	3	
Eclampsia.....																																					...	...	12	
Hemorrh'e, Post Partum.....																																					...	...	3	
Placenta Prævia.....																																					...	...	3	
Mania.....																																					...	...	2	
Metro Salpingitis.....																																					...	...	1	
Miscariage.....																																					...	...	1	
Peritonitis.....																																					...	...	1	
Septicæmia.....																																					...	...	8	
Cholera Infantum.....																																					...	...	15	
Morbus.....																																					...	...	268	
Chlorosis.....																																					...	...	232	
Chorea.....																																					...	...	2	
Colitis.....																																					...	...	1	
Enteritis.....																																					...	...	1	
Convulsions, Infantile..																																					...	...	22	
																																					...	...	10	
																																					...	...	75	
																																					...	...	45	
																																					...	...	120	

\* Not otherwise placed.



TABLE VIII.—CAUSES OF DEATH, 1895.—Continued.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Under 1.		2 to 3.		3 to 4.		4 to 5.		5 to 10.		10 to 15.		15 to 20.		20 to 30.		30 to 40.		40 to 50.		50 to 60.		60 to 70.		70 to 80.		80 to 90.		90 and over.		Age not stated.		SEX.		TOTAL.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
	1 and under 2.	2 to 3.	3 to 4.	4 to 5.	5 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 30.	30 to 40.	40 to 50.	50 to 60.	60 to 70.	70 to 80.	80 to 90.	90 and over.	Age not stated.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
Extravasation of Urine.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	
Fever, Malarial.	2	1	—	1	2	—	—	1	2	1	1	2	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	29	
Typhoid.	1	2	—	—	3	3	7	33	23	9	6	4	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	125	
Fibroid of Uterus.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	
Fistula in Ano.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	
Furuncles of Head.	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	
Gall Stones.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	
Gangrene of Foot.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	
Senile	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	
Gastritis, Acute.	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	
Chronic.	2	1	—	1	2	1	2	1	4	2	4	10	4	6	4	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	55	
Goitre, Exophthalmic.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	
Gout.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	
Hæmatemesis.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	
Hæmaturia.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	
Hæmoptysis.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	
*Heart Diseases.	3	3	1	—	1	1	2	5	4	3	12	9	12	11	24	32	29	33	27	11	10	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	115
Dilatation.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	124	
Endocarditis.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	
Fatty Degeneration.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	
Hypertrophy.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	23	
Myocarditis.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20	
Pericarditis.	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17	
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	

\* Not otherwise placed.

## CAUSES OF DEATH.

	Under 1.		1 and under 2.		2 to 3.		3 to 4.		4 to 5.		5 to 10.		10 to 15.		15 to 20.		20 to 30.		30 to 40.		40 to 50.		50 to 60.		60 to 70.		70 to 80.		80 to 90.		90 and over.		Age not stated.		sex.		TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.			
Heart Dis., Valvular Dis																																						165	
Hemiplegia									1	1	1	1	2	3	4	4	2	9	9	11	12	18	23	22	16	13	7	6										77	88
Hemorrhage, Cerebral																																						4	7
following ext. of teeth																																						42	39
Umbilical	9	9																																				1	1
from Uterus																																						9	9
Hepatitis	1	1																																				2	2
Hernia																																						2	8
Hip-joint Disease																																						12	7
Hodgkin's Disease																																						1	1
Homicide																																						1	1
Hydatid Mole																																						5	1
Hydrocephalus	6	5	1	3																																		8	16
Icterus Neonatorum	4	1																																				4	1
Inanition	1	2	1																																			4	3
Indigestion, Acute.																																						1	4
Infantile	12	10	1																																			12	11
Influenza	8	6	1	2	3																																	48	67
Innuit	21	8	2																																			21	10
Insanity																																						9	8
Intussusception	4																																					6	1
Jaundice																																						2	2
*Kidney Diseases	1																																					9	9
Bright's Disease																																						86	80
Laryngitis	2																																					4	3

\* Not otherwise placed.



CAUSES OF DEATH.		Under 1.		1 and under 2.		2 to 3.		3 to 4.		4 to 5.		5 to 10.		10 to 15.		15 to 20.		20 to 30.		30 to 40.		40 to 50.		50 to 60.		60 to 70.		70 to 80.		80 to 90.		90 and over.		Age not stated.		SEX.		TOTAL.			
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
34	27	2	3							1																															67
																																									53
6	6	9	13	5	3	1	3			2	3	1																													7
																																									136
22	28	4	10	8	5	3	1	4	5	3	4	4	1	3	1	1	2																							11	
3	1	1	1					1	1																															9	
1	1	2		2	1			1																																42	
9	7	4	5	3		3		2	3	3		1																												9	
																																									1
																																									1
																																									1
																																									56
																																									77
																																									3
																																									1
																																									1
																																									197
																																									1
																																									1
																																									1
																																									11
																																									1
																																									1

\* Not otherwise placed.





CAUSES OF DEATH.	Under 1.		1 and under 2.		2 to 3.		3 to 4.		4 to 5.		5 to 10.		10 to 15.		15 to 20.		20 to 30.		30 to 40.		40 to 50.		50 to 60.		60 to 70.		70 to 80.		80 to 90.		90 and over.		SEX.		Total.	
	M. F.		M. F.		M. F.		M. F.		M. F.		M. F.		M. F.		M. F.		M. F.		M. F.		M. F.		M. F.		M. F.		M. F.		M. F.		M. F.		M.	F.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.				
Sarcoma, Osteo of Pelvis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	
Scarlatina . . . . .	4	1	12	2	6	10	7	11	4	9	14	17	5	2	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	52	55	107	
Scrofula.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	4	9		
Septicæmia.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	6	
*Spinal Diseases	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	
Sclerosis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	...	2	
Spleen Diseases	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	3	3	
Stenosis, Aortic	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	
Pyloric	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	...	1	
*Stomach Diseases.....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	2	5	
Ulceration of. . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	1	2	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	6	11	
Stricture of Oesophagus	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	4	
of Urethra.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	...	1	
Snicide by Chloroform..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	...	1	
by Cutting art'y in arm	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	...	1	
by Cutting Throat	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	...	3	
by Drowning	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	3	5	
by Hanging	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	...	3	
by Illuminating Gas.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	...	1
by Morphine.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	...	1
by Paris Green.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	...	3
by Pistol Shot(in head)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	2	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	2	13	
by "Rough on Rats"	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	
Synovitis, Purulent	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	...	1	
Syphilis.....	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	8	6	14		

\* Not otherwise placed.



CAUSES OF DEATH.	Under 1.		1 and under 2.		2 to 3.		3 to 4.		4 to 5.		5 to 10.		10 to 15.		15 to 20.		20 to 30.		30 to 40.		40 to 50.		50 to 60.		60 to 70.		70 to 80.		80 to 90.		90 and over.		Age not stated.		SEX.		Total.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
Ulcer of Leg.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	
Uremia.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	2	1	2	2	1	..	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	7	15
*Uterine Diseases.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	..
Varicella.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
Unknown.....	8	7	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	..	5	3	4	5	4	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	29	23	52	..		

\* Not otherwise placed.

TABLE IX.—CLASSIFICATION AND PERCENTAGE, 1895.  
*Mortality in the State and in each Division ascribed to each cause and class of causes.*

NUMBER OF DEATHS IN EACH DIVISION OF THE STATE.										PERCENTAGE OF DEATHS IN EACH DIVISION.									
CAUSES OF DEATH.										Percentage in the Whole State.	CLASSES.								
Bristol County.	Kent County.	Newport Co. Towns.	Newport City.	Providence County Towns.	Central Falls.	Pawtucket.	Providence City.	Woonsocket.	Washington County.		Washington County.	Woonsocket.	Providence City.	Pawtucket.	Central Falls.	Providence County Towns.	Newport City.	Newport County Towns.	Kent County.
256 522	135 356	1 3	356	1 393	311 655	3 089	447 371	7 535	All Causes.....	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
256 521	134 353	1 3	353	1 386	310 653	3 055	447 368	7 483	Causes Specified.....	99.31	99.19	99.19	99.69	99.68	99.50	99.16	99.26	99.81	100.00
.....	1	.....	34	.....	1	34	.....	52	Causes Unspecified.....	.69	.81	.....	1.10	.31	.32	.50	.84	.74	.19







TABLE IX.—CLASSIFICATION AND PERCENTAGE, 1895.—Continued.

NUMBER OF DEATHS IN EACH DIVISION OF THE STATE.										PERCENTAGE OF DEATHS IN EACH DIVISION.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																	
CAUSES OF DEATH.										Percentage in the Whole State.	PERCENTAGE OF DEATHS IN EACH DIVISION.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																
Bristol County.	Kent County.	Newport Co. Towns.	Newport City.	Providence County Towns.	Central Falls.	Pawtucket.	Providence City.	Woonsocket.	Washington County.		Providence City.	Pawtucket.	Central Falls.	Providence County Towns.	Newport City.	Newport County Towns.	Kent County.	Bristol County.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																									
<i>Group Two.—Diseases of the Circulatory System.</i>																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																											
7	1	1	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	.09	.27	.....	.13	.....	.....	.07	.28	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....







<i>Group Nine.—Organs of Special Sense.</i>											
1	1	2	1	1	.05	.27	.03	.....	.....	.14	.....
2	2	.....	.....	.....	.02	.....	.06	.....	.....	.....	.....
4	4	.....	.....	.....	.07	.22	.13	.....	.....	.....	.....
5	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<b>CLASS IV.—DEVELOPMENTAL.</b>											
<i>Group One.—Developmental Diseases of Children.</i>											
12	3	2	1	.....	.16	.27	.10	.....	.32	.14	.....
500	150	76	19	.....	6.64	5.12	4.86	7.33	16.40	4.74	.74
120	46	10	.....	.....	1.59	.....	1.49	1.68	3.54	1.01	2.22
15	4	1	3	.....	.20	.81	.22	.13	.96	.21	3.70
229	78	35	5	.....	3.04	1.35	2.52	3.06	1.61	3.45	.19
110	46	5	5	.....	1.46	1.35	1.49	1.83	2.25	1.22	2.87
28	11	2	.....	.....	.37	.....	.36	.76	.32	.21	3.12
18	8	.....	.....	.....	.24	.....	.26	.15	.....	.14	.78
5	3	.....	.....	.....	.07	.....	.10	.....	.....	.11	.....
23	16	1	.....	.....	.30	.27	.52	.31	.32	.21	.....
31	18	1	.....	.....	.41	.27	.58	.46	.32	.36	.19
5	1	.....	.....	.....	.07	.....	.03	.15	.....	.07	.74
27	14	1	1	.....	.36	.27	.45	.46	.....	.21	.19
27	14	1	1	.....	.....	.27	.....	.....	.....	.12	.....
<i>Group Two.—Developmental Diseases of Women.</i>											
7	4	1	.....	.....	.09	.27	.13	.....	.32	.07	.....
3	3	.....	.....	.....	.04	.....	.10	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	1	.....	.....	.....	.01	.....	.03	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	1	.....	.....	.....	.01	.....	.03	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	3	.....	.....	.....	.04	.....	.10	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	1	.....	.....	.....	.04	.....	.....	.....	.....	.07	.....
12	5	3	1	.....	.16	.27	.16	.....	.....	.14	.19

TABLE IX.—CLASSIFICATION AND PERCENTAGE, 1895.—Continued.

NUMBER OF DEATHS IN EACH DIVISION OF THE STATE.										PERCENTAGE OF DEATHS IN EACH DIVISION.											
										Percentage in the Whole State.											
CAUSES OF DEATH.										Percentage in the Whole State.											
Whole State.										Percentage in the Whole State.											
Washington County.										Washington County.											
Woonsocket.										Woonsocket.											
Providence City.										Providence City.											
Pawtucket.										Pawtucket.											
Central Falls.										Central Falls.											
Providence County Towns.										Providence County Towns.											
Newport City.										Newport City.											
Newport Co. Towns.										Newport Co. Towns.											
Kent County.										Kent County.											
Bristol County.										Bristol County.											
17	17	6	10	34	4	37	51	11	9	2.61	2.43	2.46	1.65	5.65	1.29	2.44	2.81	4.44	3.26	6.64	
5	1	2	14	98	...	3	11	3	8	1.00	2.16	.67	.36	.46	...	2.01	3.33	1.48	.19	1.95	
...	2	...	2	2	1	...	1	2	1	.13	.27	.45	.03	...	.32	.14	.56	...	.38	...	
Group Three.—Developmental Diseases of Old People.																					
CLASS V—VIOLENT DEATHS																					
Group One.—Accident or Negligence.																					
Asphyxia.																					
...	1	...	...	3	...	2	13	3	...	.29	...	.67	.42	.31	...	.21	...	...	.19	...	
...	4	...	2	6	...	1	12	1	2	.37	.54	.22	.39	.15	...	.43	.56	...	.77	...	
3	10	1	4	13	...	3	14	2	11	.81	2.96	.45	.45	.46	...	.93	1.12	.74	1.92	1.17	
...	...	...	...	1	1	...	2	...	...	.05	...	...	.06	...	.32	.07	...	...	...	...	
2	1	...	1	11	...	2	34	2	4	.76	1.08	.45	1.10	.31	...	.79	.38	...	.19	.78	
...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	.13	...	...	...	.15	...	.07	.74	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	1	.04	.27	...	.29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	.04	...	...	...	.15	...	.07	...	...	.19	...	



TABLE X.—*Causes of Deaths Registered in Rhode Island,*

Class.	CAUSES OF DEATH. <sup>1</sup>	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.
	ALL CAUSES.....	1,291	1,806	1,970	2,225	2,510	2,793	2,447	2,853
	SPECIFIED CAUSES.....	1,176	1,655	1,782	1,919	2,222	2,483	2,184	2,628
	[CLASSES.]								
I.	ZYMOTIC DISEASES.....	504	604	682	820	924	1,124	915	1,073
II.	CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES.....	67	58	68	88	106	112	96	131
III.	LOCAL DISEASES.....	334	580	476	440	549	564	552	632
IV.	DEVELOPMENTAL DISEASES.....	208	357	482	510	561	596	534	657
V.	VIOLENT DEATHS.....	63	56	74	61	82	87	89	135
	[GROUPS.]								
I.	1. COMMUNICABLE DISEASES.....	489	588	668	804	891	1,088	887	1,038
	2. DIETIC DISEASES.....	14	11	8	15	29	26	23	29
	3. PARASITIC DISEASES.....	1	5	6	1	4	10	5	6
II.	1. DIATHETIC DISEASES.....	67	58	68	88	106	112	96	131
	DISEASES OF—								
III.	1. NERVOUS SYSTEM.....	101	90	126	117	158	165	164	170
	2. ORGANS OF CIRCULATION.....	29	40	65	43	67	67	64	73
	3. RESPIRATORY ORGANS.....	46	62	72	93	93	101	94	110
	4. DIGESTIVE ORGANS.....	142	376	186	158	188	198	196	233
	5. URINARY ORGANS.....	6	4	13	10	26	17	23	29
	6. ORGANS OF GENERATION.....	5	4	3	5	2	7	.....	1
	7. ORGANS OF LOCOMOTION.....	3	1	2	7	6	6	9	5
	8. INTEGUMENTARY SYSTEM.....	2	3	9	7	9	3	2	11
	9. ORG. OF SPEC. SENSE. EYE AND EAR.....								
	DEVELOPMENTAL DISEASES OF—								
IV.	1. CHILDREN.....	122	255	342	362	376	403	358	476
	2. WOMEN.....	10	7	9	14	13	24	14	13
	3. OLD PEOPLE.....	58	67	84	76	119	114	117	116
	4. DISEASES OF NUTRITION.....	18	28	47	58	53	55	43	52
V.	1. ACCIDENT OR NEGLIGENCE.....	57	53	57	56	73	73	79	119
	2. BATTLE.....								
	3. HOMICIDE.....	3	.....	9	1	1	1	1	4
	4. SUICIDE.....	3	3	8	4	8	13	9	12
	CAUSES ILL-DEFINED.....	15	20	19	14	30	14	22	37
	CAUSES NOT STATED.....	100	131	169	292	258	296	241	188

for each of the Forty-three years, 1853 to 1895.

1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.
3,073	2,714	3,318	3,498	3,582	3,142	3,052	3,124	3,602	3,472	3,567	4,449	4,631	4,506	4,563
2,853	2,505	2,081	3,255	3,335	2,938	2,827	2,788	3,251	3,276	3,275	3,986	4,314	4,297	4,300
1,198	1,032	1,278	1,477	1,543	1,172	1,063	1,093	1,413	1,268	1,265	1,377	1,689	1,690	1,657
126	122	141	123	139	132	123	130	144	167	151	187	198	155	193
768	660	925	855	835	804	809	666	753	767	844	1,081	1,090	1,103	1,104
653	584	612	684	715	698	710	784	879	935	890	1,195	1,211	1,199	1,175
108	107	125	116	103	132	122	115	122	139	125	146	156	150	171
1,156	1,002	1,235	1,437	1,525	1,160	1,043	1,076	1,390	1,242	1,235	1,353	1,670	1,662	1,632
34	24	36	31	10	7	11	11	20	20	19	23	14	25	18
8	6	7	9	8	5	9	6	3	6	11	1	5	3	7
126	122	141	123	139	132	123	130	144	167	151	187	198	155	193
212	170	203	217	202	207	245	208	238	249	277	299	351	312	336
108	113	99	124	99	117	115	116	128	120	146	190	193	217	191
119	104	140	140	127	99	92	74	90	106	123	150	156	164	191
261	230	427	326	364	333	285	194	232	217	220	337	267	283	268
27	25	35	28	26	29	43	46	46	48	57	77	85	85	85
9	1	3	1	4	1	1	2	.....	1	...	5	3	3	1
15	8	9	7	5	5	6	12	11	15	5	11	18	15	16
17	9	9	12	8	13	22	14	8	11	16	12	17	24	16
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
440	371	390	426	498	454	455	515	523	647	566	857	844	853	834
19	23	21	23	18	24	26	22	27	28	34	36	29	44	35
132	143	161	193	152	178	188	206	217	204	232	233	254	223	216
62	47	40	42	47	42	41	41	52	56	58	69	84	79	90
93	91	104	106	90	119	102	97	105	107	106	126	145	128	142
.....	7	3	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	1	5	2	.....	1	5	.....	2	5	.....	2	3	4	3
12	8	13	6	12	11	15	18	15	27	19	18	8	18	26
18	21	20	34	40	33	30	48	51	59	43	87	70	57	56
202	188	217	209	207	171	195	288	300	137	249	376	217	152	207

TABLE X.—*Causes of Deaths Registered in Rhode Island,*

Class.	CAUSES OF DEATH.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.
	ALL CAUSES.....	4,340	4,692	4,689	4,688	5,021	5,280	5,327	5,535
	SPECIFIED CAUSES.....	4,195	4,444	4,430	4,586	4,742	4,878	5,011	5,327
	[CLASSES.]								
I.	ZYMOTIC DISEASES.....	1,613	1,819	2,000	1,867	1,970	1,877	1,776	1,839
II.	CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES.....	199	231	185	221	205	239	213	260
III.	LOCAL DISEASES.....	1,110	1,217	1,126	1,245	1,288	1,461	1,553	1,770
IV.	DEVELOPMENTAL DISEASES.....	1,020	1,015	960	926	1,122	1,119	1,254	1,273
V.	VIOLENT DEATHS.....	153	162	159	127	157	182	215	185
	[GROUPS.]								
I.	1. COMMUNICABLE DISEASES ..	1,581	1,794	1,978	1,849	1,949	1,846	1,742	1,795
	2. DIETIC DISEASES.....	27	17	16	16	21	29	32	42
	3. PARASITIC DISEASES.....	5	8	6	2	...	2	2	2
II.	1. DIATHETIC DISEASES. ....	199	231	185	221	205	239	213	260
	DISEASES OF—								
III.	1. NERVOUS SYSTEM.....	346	375	361	414	415	481	484	500
	2. ORGANS OF CIRCULATION. ....	168	187	172	208	237	271	252	333
	3. RESPIRATORY ORGANS.....	191	191	206	205	210	238	214	248
	4. DIGESTIVE ORGANS.....	284	335	264	270	278	324	437	445
	5. URINARY ORGANS.....	69	98	62	113	119	110	118	173
	6. ORGANS OF GENERATION.....	2	4	1	...	7	3	6	26
	7. ORGANS OF LOCOMOTION ..	27	15	10	20	15	11	25	26
	8. INTEGUMENTARY SYSTEM.....	23	12	20	17	7	23	17	19
	9. ORG. OF SPEC. SENSE. EYE AND EAR .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	DEVELOPMENTAL DISEASES OF—								
IV.	1. CHILDREN.....	671	684	648	591	706	752	843	824
	2. WOMEN.....	30	29	26	36	36	38	22	44
	3. OLD PEOPLE .....	241	213	222	220	273	247	283	275
	4. DISEASES OF NUTRITION.....	78	89	64	79	107	82	106	130
V.	1. ACCIDENT OR NEGLIGENCE.....	131	137	135	113	116	155	178	157
	2. BATTLE.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	3. HOMICIDE.....	4	3	3	1	1	4	6	3
	4. SUICIDE.....	18	22	21	13	10	23	31	25
	CAUSES ILL-DEFINED.....	32	56	49	48	46	55	45	22
	CAUSES NOT STATED.....	213	192	210	254	233	347	271	186

<sup>1</sup> Stillborn included in this table.



for each of the Forty-three years, 1853 to 1895.—Continued.

1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	Total and Percentage for 40 years, 1853-1892.	
5,413	5,660	6,142	6,616	6,889	6,588	7,230	6,892	7,739	7,852	7,552	7,902	170,929	100.00
5,352	5,544	6,052	6,562	6,815	6,500	7,142	6,823	7,677	7,753	7,495	7,819	162,140	94.86
1,803	1,924	2,121	2,394	2,335	2,025	2,427	2,201	2,464	2,548	2,425	2,563	61,316	35.87
253	296	262	264	307	312	290	283	305	325	291	300	7,291	4.27
1,705	1,863	2,013	2,174	2,258	2,274	2,356	2,331	2,596	2,701	2,672	2,814	47,531	27.81
1,370	1,260	1,443	1,506	1,699	1,646	1,789	1,734	1,980	1,891	1,819	1,812	39,883	23.33
221	201	213	224	216	243	271	274	332	288	288	330	6,119	3.58
1,763	1,877	2,084	2,347	2,294	1,949	2,365	2,130	2,405	2,465	2,366	2,525	60,019	35.11
38	47	35	46	40	74	61	69	59	82	58	38	1,127	.66
2	...	2	1	1	2	1	2	.....	1	1	.....	170	.10
253	296	262	264	307	312	290	283	305	325	291	300	7,291	4.27
506	527	598	613	642	554	612	607	660	682	748	790	13,512	7.90
293	358	333	411	442	467	413	485	509	535	476	535	8,063	4.72
234	299	305	346	363	402	423	378	465	438	363	383	7,462	4.37
421	393	495	527	516	541	553	513	595	628	600	581	13,113	7.68
178	215	222	220	244	272	300	300	324	377	397	431	4,038	2.36
14	14	12	14	10	10	8	15	15	20	32	43	223	.12
32	34	26	23	15	18	25	20	17	14	19	23	556	.32
27	23	22	20	26	10	22	13	10	5	27	17	565	.33
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	10	11	.....	...
912	843	1,090	1,053	1,217	1,161	1,325	1,309	1,436	1,467	1,497	1,490	27,342	15.99
39	28	31	29	33	27	26	23	47	50	62	40	1,057	.62
293	267	276	278	290	227	198	185	256	183	187	282	7,927	4.64
126	122	136	146	159	231	240	217	241	191	73	.....	3,557	2.08
197	178	194	206	190	216	250	233	309	264	234	293	5,353	3.13
2	3	2	2	5	3	2	1	4	3	9	6	14	.01
22	20	17	16	21	24	19	40	19	21	45	31	105	.06
												647	.38
19	57	39	35	46	49	45	35	34	31	2	31	1,550	.90
42	59	51	19	28	39	43	34	28	68	55	52	7,239	4.24

TABLE X.—Continued.

Class.	CAUSES OF DEATH.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.
I.	GROUP 1.								
	1. Varicella.....								
	2. Fever, Typhus.....								
	3. Measles.....		15	3	2	6	75	3	8
	4. Scarlet Fever.....	108	46	71	208	147	234	71	64
	5. Small Pox <sup>1</sup> .....	14	11	5	9		1	5	9
	6. Diphtheria.....						6	20	67
	7. Quinsy <sup>2</sup> .....								3
	8. Tonsillitis.....								
	9. Carbuncle.....				1		1	1	
	10. Erysipelas.....	3	8	15	12	14	20	15	26
	11. Fever, Puerperal.....	2	2	6	10	8	7	11	9
	12. Septicæmia.....								
	13. Glanders.....								
	14. Hydrophobia.....	1			1				1
	15. Malignant Pustule.....			1			1	6	
	16. Meningitis, Cerebro Spinal.....								
	17. Tetanus.....		3	3	4	6	1	3	5
	18. Cholera.....								
	19. Fever, Malarial.....				1				
	20. Fever, Remittent <sup>3</sup> .....			2	3	2	4	1	1
	21. Fever, Typhoid <sup>4</sup> .....	25	39	63	53	76	42	70	67
	22. Influenza.....	2	1	4		15	6	2	2
	23. Parotitis.....								
	24. Pertussis.....	2	14	4	16	9	13	46	46
	25. Pneumonia.....	48	54	79	120	141	166	125	162
	26. Gonorrhœa.....								
	27. Syphilis.....	1		1	2		3	5	2
	28. Hydrocephalus (Tub. Meningitis)...	33	40	58	47	52	65	56	52
	29. Scrofula.....	6	5	8	7	11	11	8	9
	30. Tabes Mesenterica.....					4	6	2	1
	31. Tubercular, Meningitis.....								
	32. Tubercular, Peritonitis.....								
	33. Tuberculosis, General.....		1						
	34. Tuberculosis, Pulmonary.....	243	349	345	305	400	426	436	505
	GROUP 2.								
	1. Alcoholism, { Delirium Tremens. } { Intemperance. . . }	14	10	7	13	25	21	22	26
	2. Inanition.....		1		1				
	3. Purpura and Scurvy.....			1	1	4	5	1	3
	GROUP 3.								
	1. Thrush.....	1	4	5	1	3	9	3	3
	2. Worms.....		1	1		1	1	2	3
II.	GROUP 1.								
	1. Gout.....								
	2. Dropsy.....	45	31	32	50	48	44	41	56
	3. Anæmia.....	2	6	4	4	6	12	2	5
	4. Cancer.....	13	18	27	26	37	44	43	44
	5. Noma (Canker).....	1					1		
	6. Mortification (Gangrene).....	4	2	3	4	8	7	3	10
III.	7. Rheumatism.....	2	1	2	4	7	4	7	16
	GROUP 1.								
	1. Cephalitis.....	28	19	26	19	25	42	20	41
	2. Apoplexy and Paralysis, { .....	22	25	33	39	42	43	51	51
	{ .....	12	6	20	9	21	21	28	32
	3. Insanity.....	4	6	8	14	16	14	16	11
	4. Chorea.....					1		2	
	5. Epilepsy.....	4		8	6	8	9	6	4
	6. Brain Diseases, etc.....	31	34	31	30	45	36	41	31
	7. Nerve Diseases.....								
	GROUP 2.								
	1. Pericarditis.....		2	1	1	2		1	3
	2. Aneurism.....	1		1	1		1	1	1
	3. Heart Diseases, etc.....	28	38	63	41	65	66	62	69

<sup>1</sup> Includes 8 cases of Chicken Pox. <sup>2</sup> Includes Mumps. <sup>3</sup> Includes Yellow Fever. <sup>4</sup> Includes

*Causes of Deaths Registered in Rhode Island.*

1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.
11	12	36	26	16	15	12	20	19	26	6	24	63	7	2
57	47	91	266	255	28	14	93	286	75	66	54	287	462	185
5	7	7	12	22	2	1	2	3	6	12	25	28	8	4
140	81	155	160	82	64	31	20	33	33	57	48	45	59	38
1	1		2	1				1	3			1		
1				1	2		1	2	1	2		1		1
14	11	14	28	21	16	25	25	14	21	18	23	39	26	21
7	4	14	13	13	7	8	12	10	16	18	9	17	16	18
													3	1
		1												1
		3			1			2	1		1	1	1	
			2	5	1	4	3	1	3	14	23	62	16	13
	5	6	8	4	6	3	3	2	5	5	8	2	8	5
					47	3								
			1		2			2						
3				1			1	1	2	1	1	1		
94	84	128	116	233	152	126	86	106	157	130	190	172	121	150
3	3	6	5	1	1	1	2				1	1	2	6
45	15	24	31	56	28	12	26	48	39	25	27	32	45	31
163	147	174	201	175	193	172	191	190	182	218	229	234	250	400
	1													1
5	3	2	5	2	5	5	3		5	6	9	3	7	8
63	50	47	49	63	56	41	57	76	51	71	44	52	51	57
14	14	13	14	12	5	9	3	11	19	22	9	20	20	21
3	3		3	7	2	2	2	10	4	5	5	7	3	4
				6		10		18	16	24	23	18	21	8
523	513	512	498	547	526	563	517	555	577	535	600	584	535	637
30	22	32	27	10	7	10	10	18	17	17	23	14	22	17
4	2	4	4			1	1	2	3	2			3	1
4	4	3	8	5	2	8	4	3	4	11		5	2	5
4	2	4	1	3	3	1	2		2		1		1	2
48	46	52	45	61	49	49	49	53	61	56	55	60	39	56
3	4	12	4	3	3	2	4	4	2	6	4	3	2	4
58	61	62	61	55	64	58	60	66	80	66	95	106	87	95
1			1		2					1	5	1		2
10	7	8	5	12	4	7	6	4	7	9	7	11	5	10
6	4	7	7	8	10	7	11	17	17	13	21	17	22	26
43	36	54	49	39	46	52	40	54	42	44	57	109	60	66
57	43	62	54	55	56	72	57	69	64	77	58	67	70	67
40	36	31	42	45	36	52	54	48	66	79	87	67	86	99
13	7	10	15	20	13	14	13	14	18	16	26	19	12	32
							1							
11	6	6	3	7	4	12	5	5	4	10	13	15	16	20
48	42	40	54	36	52	43	38	48	55	51	78	74	67	52
2				1										
1	2		1		1	1				3	2	1	2	4
105	111	99	123	98	116	114	116	128	117	144	189	191	216	187

Bilious, Typhus and Continued Fevers.

TABLE X.—Continued.

Class.	CAUSES OF DEATH.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.
I.	GROUP 1.								
	1. Varicella.....								
	2. Fever, Typhus.....								
	3. Measles.....	4	11	81		9	37	6	14
	4. Scarlet Fever.....	80	62	86	311	468	138	45	34
	5. Small Pox <sup>1</sup> .....	1	5	1	1		3	2	2
	6. Diphtheria.....	159	492	435	259	152	216	101	95
	7. Quinsy <sup>2</sup> .....		4	3		1	2		3
	8. Tonsillitis.....								
	9. Carbuncle.....	1	3		1		2	1	3
	10. Erysipelas.....	18	21	17	25	17	37	30	28
	11. Fever, Puerperal.....	18	17	17	9	15	22	28	16
	12. Septicæmia.....			3	2		1		3
	13. Glanders.....		1						
	14. Hydrophobia.....	2	2	3					
	15. Malignant Pustule.....		2				1	1	
	16. Meningitis, Cerebro Spinal.....	7	8	11	10	20	18	28	26
	17. Tetanus.....	2	5	8	6	3	8	8	8
	18. Cholera.....								
	19. Fever, Malarial.....		1		1		1	8	21
	20. Fever, Remittent <sup>3</sup> .....			1	2	4	9		
	21. Fever, Typhoid <sup>4</sup> .....	123	123	136	101	141	117	214	239
	22. Influenza.....		1		4		3	1	
	23. Parotitis.....								
	24. Pertussis.....	48	32	54	43	20	68	71	9
	25. Pneumonia.....	339	226	317	311	364	327	344	400
	26. Gonorrhœa.....	2	2				2		
	27. Syphilis.....	8	10	4	10	10	4	16	18
	28. Hydrocephalus (Tub. Meningitis).....	68	55	70	57	46	56	49	54
	29. Scrophula.....	18	11	13	13	12	15	14	22
	30. Tabes Mesenterica.....	5	10	6	3	3	8	4	5
	31. Tubercular Laryngitis.....								
	32. Tubercular Meningitis.....								
	33. Tuberculosis, General.....	18	25	27	36	12	39	27	29
	34. Tuberculosis, Pulmonary.....	660	665	685	645	652	712	744	766
	GROUP 2.								
	1. Alcoholism, { Delirium Tremens, {	21	12	15	15	15	24	27	29
	2. Inanition..... { Intemperance..... }	1					2	1	10
	3. Purpura and Scurvy.....	5	5	1	1	6	3	4	3
	GROUP 3.								
	1. Thrush.....	4	8	4	1		1	2	2
	2. Worms.....	1		2	1		1		
II.	GROUP 1.								
	1. Gout.....								
	2. Dropsy.....	66	63	38	50	37	47	50	47
	3. Anæmia.....	2	1	2	8	8	4	4	7
	4. Cancer.....	106	135	119	125	125	145	132	169
	5. Noma (Canker).....			1	1	2			1
	6. Mortification (Gangrene).....	11	8	9	13	9	14	6	9
	7. Rheumatism.....	14	24	16	24	24	29	21	27
III.	GROUP 1.								
	1. Cephalitis.....	80	81	81	79	88	107	95	91
	2. Apoplexy and Paralysis, {	95	109	102	137	119	146	154	157
	3. Insanity.....	70	72	86	85	96	101	111	118
	4. Chorea.....	19	12	22	17	19	32	23	29
	5. Epilepsy.....		1			3			1
	6. Brain Diseases, etc.....	12	19	8	13	14	13	14	18
	7. Nerve Diseases.....	70	81	62	85	76	82	87	86
	GROUP 2.								
	1. Pericarditis.....								17
	2. Aneurism.....	2	4	6	1	2	2	2	8
	3. Heart Diseases, etc.....	166	183	166	207	235	269	250	308

<sup>1</sup> Includes 8 cases of Chicken Pox. <sup>2</sup> Includes Mumps. <sup>3</sup> Includes Yellow Fever. <sup>4</sup> Includes

*Causes of Deaths Registered in Rhode Island.*

1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	Total and Percentage for 40 years, 1853-1892.	
											1		
18	45	18	132	11	29	92	12	28	100	9	54	954	.56
97	91	88	266	207	51	16	33	67	193	123	167	5,355	3.13
						1	1	4		2		219	.12
119	99	228	287	191	184	211	102	89	157	133	340	4,558	2.66
1	1		8	4	7	10	6	6	6	5		69	.04
											7		
4	1	2	3			2	2	4	3	3	3	44	.02
25	36	31	32	31	28	22	26	25	31	27	20	878	.52
12	19	10	25	18	17	19	12	30	7	10	15	542	.31
13	10	10	18	24	8	14	12	13	11	7		135	.08
										1		1	
				1	2	4	1			2		20	.01
3	1		1	2	1			1	1		1	31	.02
21	16	10	24	22	9	17	16	18	49	13	11	428	.25
5	4	8	7	9	7	4	3	6	8	6	12	199	.11
												50	.03
29	34	43	83	69	38	41	29	34	6	30	29	437	.26
			2	2	2	1	2	2	4			52	.03
128	105	121	116	224	135	107	149	133	129	160	125	4,892	2.87
2	2	7		7	4	168	177	336	85	166	115	776	.46
											3		
43	42	49	21	44	77	70	77	25	23	129	45	1,430	.84
363	465	481	488	508	483	569	568	655	776	665	685	11,222	6.57
	1	1		2	1		3		1		1	18	.01
14	7	12	13	11	13	15	8	14	16	16	15	269	.15
56	47	54	54	59	58	72	66	62	53	51	58	2,205	1.30
20	18	23	21	12	17	11	21	18	13	12	13	550	.32
15	7	19	6	13	11	11	12	26	8	11	5	237	.13
											7		
											8		
31	43	41	29	32	40	36	52	50	72	80	46	730	.43
739	783	827	710	800	727	852	740	759	722	705	799	23,718	13.87
30	22	12	16	16	37	25	29	36	47	39	24	795	.46
7	22	20	28	19	30	31	37	22	30	14	11	232	.14
1	3	3	2	5	7	5	3	1	5	5	3	100	.06
2		2	1		2		2			1		128	.08
				1		1			1			42	.02
1		1	1		2				1	2		5	
40	44	47	39	47	44	46	35	39	39	7		1,905	1.12
7	6	15	16	13	21	19	20	16	23	20	29	270	.15
156	193	159	159	193	189	165	177	181	205	214	234	3,954	2.31
5					3	4	1					33	.02
10	19	6	15	19	23	20	15	21	17	13		380	.22
34	34	34	34	35	30	45	35	48	40	35	37	744	.43
78	94	104	112	133	109	172	178	167	137	145	2	2,860	1.66
182	185	230	206	211	210	242	219	238	276	289	430	4,176	2.43
116	104	107	122	156	113	99	116	124	131	156		2,791	1.63
36	35	49	64	43	22	39	21	27	39	49	72	832	.50
		2	1	2	1		1		4	1	1	16	.01
11	23	14	17	16	19	23	27	25	12	19	20	468	.27
83	86	92	91	81	80	46	45	79	75	76	252	2,369	1.38
									8	13	13		
	10	21	29	23	29	27	33	19	17	4	8	221	.13
3	4	2	5	6	7	8	5	3	4	37	7	95	.06
290	344	310	377	413	431	378	447	487	514	435	520	7,747	4.58

Bilious, Typhus and Continued Fevers.

TABLE X.—Continued.

Class.	CAUSES OF DEATH.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.
III.	GROUP 3.								
	1. Epistaxis.....								
	2. Laryngitis.....	2	1	1	5	2	5	4	8
	3. Bronchitis.....	2	3	4	5	7	13	9	18
	4. Pleurisy.....	7	10	12	13	10	12	18	20
	5. Croup.....	27	43	48	62	70	69	58	57
	6. Asthma.....	1	2	2	3	2	2	2	3
	7. Lung Diseases, etc.....	7	3	5	5	2		3	4
	GROUP 4.								
	1. Gastritis.....		3	3	8	9	1	4	11
	2. Enteritis.....	11	11	13	14	13	23	21	23
	3. Peritonitis.....	4	2	13	17	5	10	13	14
	4. Ascites.....		3						
	5. Ulceration of Intestines.....								
	6. Hernia.....	1	2	2			5	1	2
	7. Ileus (Appendicitis).....	2	3	10	10	9	6	6	16
	8. Intussusception.....							1	1
	9. Stricture of Intestines.....			1		2			1
	10. Fistula.....						1		
	11. Stomach Diseases.....	5	5	4	11	7	8	8	9
	12. Pueruus Diseases.....								
	13. Hepatitis.....							6	9
	14. Jaundice.....	3	2	2		3	4	3	7
	15. Liver Diseases, etc.....	4	6	6	7	18	31	20	31
	16. Spleen Diseases, etc.....		2						
	17. Bowel Diseases, etc.....	4	4	3		2	4	5	12
	18. Diarrhœa (Cholera Morbus).....	20	215	58	40	55	44	55	48
	19. Dysentery.....	88	118	71	51	65	61	53	49
	GROUP 5.								
	1. Nephritis (Bright's Disease, etc.).....	1						3	1
	2. Ischuria.....			2		2			1
	3. Diabetes.....	1		3	3	3	3	3	8
	4. Calculus (Gravel, etc.).....		1				2	1	1
	5. Cystitis.....	1	1	1	2			4	2
	6. Prostate Disease.....		1			5	2		1
	7. Kidney Diseases, etc.....	1	1	5	5	13	8	12	15
	8. Bladder Diseases, etc.....	2		2		3	2		
	GROUP 6.								
	1. Dis. of Male Organs of Generation..			2	3		4		
	2. Ovarian Diseases.....								
	3. Uterine Diseases, etc.....	5	4	1	2	2	3		1
	GROUP 7.								
	1. Arthritis.....								
	2. Joint Diseases, etc.....	3	1	2	7	6	6	9	5
	GROUP 8.								
	1. Phlegmon.....	2		7	4	3	2	1	7
	2. Ulcer.....		2		1	2			3
	3. Skin Diseases, etc.....		1	2	2	4	1	1	1
	GROUP 9.								
	1. Eye and Ear.....								
IV.	GROUP 1.								
	1. Stillborn.....	41	78	124	183	155	177	177	167
	2. Cholera Infantum.....	39	68	91	77	70	93	61	151
	3. Convulsions.....	29	68	53	64	57	57	50	70
	4. Cyanosis.....		1	1	1				
	5. Debility (Infantile), Prem. Birth, etc	2	13	34	17	17	33	25	42
	6. Teething.....	8	20	28	15	35	29	31	31
	7. Hemorrhage, Umbilical.....								
	8. Icterus Neonatorum.....								
	9. Indigestion.....								
	10. Innutrition.....								
	11. Spina Bifida.....	2					2		
	12. Other Malformations.....	1	7	11	5	12	12	14	15

*Causes of Deaths Registered in Rhode Island.*

1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.
2	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	4	2	2	2	4	3	4
18	7	17	7	10	17	19	22	20	28	24	26	29	40	58
21	17	14	16	16	20	16	13	19	12	18	12	14	10	10
58	76	97	105	94	53	50	30	41	53	72	66	68	65	96
8	3	8	7	3	4	4	5	3	8	4	4	7	10	10
12		3	4	3	4	2	2	3	3	3	40	34	36	13
.....	4	8	11	6	2	9	7	9	10	.....	16	10	8	28
24	30	27	27	20	30	34	19	25	29	36	15	24	37	29
7	14	5	19	13	13	11	9	6	8	11	24	17	20	28
5	4	7	2	5	1	6	5	4	6	7	2	4	6	1
9	7	5	5	7	9	11	6	8	5	13	3	5	1	.....
.....			1	1	1	2	1	1	1	.....	1	2	.....	1
17	8	12	4	2	4	8	7	2	8	14	13	15	33	13
.....	6	.....	4	4	7	5	4	6	6	.....	2	.....	4	.....
4	5	2	3	3	6	3	4	3	2	.....	2	.....	4	4
31	32	34	37	20	37	30	23	28	37	35	31	43	36	43
.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	2	.....	.....	2	.....	1	1
4	2	2	1	4	1	.....	2	3	1	.....	27	29	26	11
64	66	61	102	90	74	47	55	61	46	60	118	77	73	73
96	52	262	110	188	148	118	52	74	55	43	83	56	38	36
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	17	16	18	15	24	37	39	42	40
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	6	1	11	6	8	5	7	.....	5	11
8	2	4	6	6	6	1	3	3	1	4	5	2	4	2
.....	1	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	3	1	2	2	2	4	.....	3
15	17	22	16	13	8	15	8	14	16	19	18	27	24	25
3	1	4	2	5	7	5	5	4	6	3	8	5	10	4
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
7	1	3	1	4	1	1	2	.....	1	.....	5	3	3	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
15	8	9	7	5	5	6	12	11	15	5	11	18	15	16
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
11	4	7	9	8	8	15	10	4	9	11	10	10	18	9
.....	3	.....	1	0	2	3	2	4	2	2	1	5	3	3
6	2	2	2	1	3	4	2	.....	.....	3	1	2	3	4
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
146	123	111	138	177	172	163	212	220	234	223	202	228	277	246
126	106	114	133	145	110	117	154	151	223	172	391	285	265	318
70	55	71	73	73	83	68	63	79	85	83	116	97	98	100
.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
45	35	47	46	62	54	60	47	34	57	53	100	169	154	135
40	39	34	28	31	23	30	23	24	34	20	31	50	42	20
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10	11	13	8	10	12	17	16	15	14	15	17	15	17	15

TABLE X.—Continued.

Class.	CAUSES OF DEATH.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.
III.	GROUP 3.								
	1. Epistaxis.....	2	2	2	2	8	6	7	5
	2. Laryngitis.....	57	75	80	67	94	86	101	111
	3. Bronchitis.....	9	5	8	13	17	9	8	13
	4. Pleurisy.....	102	95	93	96	66	101	77	71
	5. Croup.....	7	8	8	13	11	16	9	14
	6. Asthma.....	14	8	15	12	14	20	12	34
	7. Lung Diseases, etc.....								
	GROUP 4.								
	1. Gastritis.....	13	22	14	17	18	27	30	35
	2. Enteritis.....	36	39	40	34	33	44	75	47
	3. Peritonitis.....	24	17	22	24	24	27	30	40
	4. Ascites.....								1
	5. Ulceration of Intestines.....								4
	6. Hernia.....	7	5	7	12	8	10	11	7
	7. Ileus (Appendicitis).....	8	8	12	9	9	10	8	11
	8. Intussusception.....			3	2		5	5	3
	9. Stricture of Intestines.....								1
	10. Fistula.....								
	11. Stomach Diseases.....	10	7	13	13	10	12	14	16
	12. Pancreas Diseases.....								
	13. Hepatitis.....	5	6	5	5	6	8	8	7
	14. Jaundice.....	1	7	4	3	3	3	8	6
	15. Liver Diseases, etc.....	39	39	40	44	49	35	50	38
	16. Spleen Diseases, etc.....		2	1					
	17. Bowel Diseases, etc.....	5	1	4	2	9	6	6	20
	18. Diarrhœa (Cholera Morbus).....	86	130	59	61	81	95	124	155
	19. Dysentery.....	50	52	49	44	28	42	68	54
	GROUP 5.								
	1. Nephritis (Bright's Disease, etc.).....	38	46	54	61	56	54	44	93
	2. Ischuria.....								2
	3. Diabetes.....	5	9	4	15	15	16	13	15
	4. Calculus (Gravel, etc.).....	1	9	1	1		1		1
	5. Cystitis.....								8
	6. Prostate Disease.....	4		4	4	4	1	3	7
	7. Kidney Diseases, etc.....	12	21	27	26	35	25	44	36
	8. Bladder Diseases, etc.....	9	11	2	12	9	13	14	11
	GROUP 6.								
	1. Dis. of Male Organs of Generation.....								6
	2. Ovarian Diseases.....								
	3. Uterine Diseases, etc.....	2	4	1		7	3	6	20
	GROUP 7.								
	1. Arthritis.....								
	2. Joint Diseases, etc.....	27	15	10	20	15	11	25	26
	GROUP 8.								
	1. Phlegmon.....	18	7	13	14	5	17	14	18
	2. Ulcer.....	3	2	2			3	2	1
	3. Skin Diseases, etc.....	2	3	5	3	2	3	1	
	GROUP 9.								
	1. Eye and Ear.....								
IV.	GROUP 1.								
	1. Stillborn.....	224	242	248	216	192	264	253	253
	2. Cholera Infantum.....	250	239	168	161	247	240	325	242
	3. Convulsions.....	89	83	112	104	133	102	110	126
	4. Cyanosis.....					3			17
	5. Debility (Infantile), Prem. Birth, etc.....	75	67	72	69	93	92	101	137
	6. Teething.....	22	27	16	22	25	28	33	30
	7. Hemorrhage, Umbilical.....								
	8. Icterus Neonatorum.....								
	9. Indigestion.....								
	10. Innutrition.....								
	11. Spina Bifida.....								
	12. Other Malformations.....	11	26	32	19	13	26	21	19



*Causes of Deaths Registered in Rhode Island.*

1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	Total and Percentage for 40 years, 1853-1892.
.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
11	9	9	8	7	6	5	3	12	7	12	9	163
118	168	174	176	228	260	275	247	308	315	254	274	3,026
5	7	12	15	18	23	18	26	34	22	24	38	570
80	94	90	113	79	80	83	67	89	50	32	30	2,934
10	21	15	20	18	16	23	28	12	17	21	24	354
10	.....	5	13	11	17	18	6	10	35	20	8	410
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
27	29	30	34	37	42	38	25	53	47	43	62	658
76	64	85	43	88	78	63	71	73	68	175	194	1,524
40	35	59	66	60	63	63	68	62	74	31	.....	1,007
2	.....	2	.....	1	7	2	3	3	5	.....	.....	24
1	.....	1	5	3	1	.....	7	4	.....	8	1	26
11	10	15	13	11	10	16	16	22	15	15	19	269
8	17	13	15	22	30	20	18	21	16	17	24	395
5	4	1	.....	3	2	2	6	2	11	4	7	56
.....	2	1	2	.....	1	1	.....	3	3	.....	4	18
.....	.....	1	1	1	1	1	.....	1	1	1	2	6
16	22	29	34	24	33	35	32	14	17	19	23	551
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
10	6	9	9	5	7	9	7	15	14	9	10	184
5	9	2	12	12	11	15	19	13	10	11	5	204
40	47	60	65	53	63	56	55	61	72	75	70	1,454
2	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3	19
7	8	10	10	10	7	14	15	17	71	46	37	302
131	104	110	151	110	114	131	112	160	162	105	79	3,516
40	36	66	66	77	71	87	59	71	42	41	41	2,898
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
90	143	140	130	192	176	213	220	220	258	266	314	2,240
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	2	.....	.....	3	13
25	21	24	22	13	32	27	26	37	40	38	40	437
.....	1	.....	1	1	5	2	2	.....	4	5	6	69
7	12	23	17	10	18	36	15	18	22	21	16	183
4	4	8	7	4	1	2	8	5	3	10	15	101
39	25	24	39	21	34	16	16	38	44	47	31	789
13	9	3	4	3	6	3	2	4	6	10	6	205
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
12	8	8	5	5	4	4	8	6	9	14	17	77
2	6	4	4	5	6	4	7	8	11	18	24	145
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
32	34	26	22	15	17	23	19	15	9	18	23	549
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
18	21	13	15	19	7	13	6	5	.....	1	7	391
4	.....	6	1	.....	.....	2	4	1	.....	.....	.....	70
5	2	3	4	7	3	7	3	4	5	26	10	104
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	10	11	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
272	271	293	276	295	329	296	272	343	412	392	367	8,543
325	279	377	355	467	427	582	546	633	603	496	500	9,323
139	111	121	159	151	136	156	137	162	151	147	120	3,796
5	6	11	10	16	11	14	23	19	21	27	27	140
128	132	157	211	230	195	225	251	245	224	371	339	3,761
21	29	26	24	35	44	27	52	15	27	34	28	1,145
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	5	18	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	31	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	4	4	6	8	1	5	8	5	30
22	15	15	18	16	15	19	20	15	19	15	27	604

TABLE X.—Continued.

Class.	CAUSES OF DEATH.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.
IV.	GROUP 2.								
	1. Paramenia.....								
	2. Childbirth.....	10	7	9	14	13	24	14	13
	GROUP 3.								
	1. Old Age.....	58	67	84	76	119	114	117	116
	GROUP 4.								
	1. Atrophy and Debility.....	18	28	47	58	53	55	43	52
V.	GROUP 1.								
	(ACCIDENTS OR NEGLIGENCE.)								
	1. Fractures and Contusions <sup>1</sup> .....	1	1		4				
	2. Burns and Scalds.....	9	9	14	12	7	6	13	24
	3. Drowning.....	13	15	18	13	20	24	24	32
	4. Falls.....								
	5. Poison.....	1	3	6	4	3	5	4	7
	6. Suffocation and Strangulation.....	2	2		7	3		1	1
	7. Otherwise.....	31	23	19	16	40	38	37	55
	GROUP 2.								
	1. Battle.....								
	GROUP 3.								
	1. Homicide.....	3		9	1	1	1	1	4
	GROUP 4.								
	1. Suicide.....	3	3	8	4	8	13	9	12
	Causes ill-defined.....	15	20	19	14	30	14	22	37
	Causes not stated.....	100	131	163	292	258	296	241	188

<sup>1</sup> Includes railroad accidents.

*Causes of Deaths Registered in Rhode Island.*

1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.
.. ..	1 .....	2 .....	2 .....	18 .....	24 .....	26 .....	22 .....	27 .....	28 .....	34 .....	36 .....	29 .....	44 .....	35 .....
19	22	21	21	18	24	26	22	27	28	34	36	29	44	35
132	143	161	193	152	178	188	206	217	204	232	223	254	223	216
62	47	40	42	47	42	41	41	52	56	58	69	84	79	90
21	14	10	12	16	12	8	8	6	9	12	15	16	16	12
29	29	21	26	20	18	16	16	15	12	12	12	14	23	17
9	2	1	3	2	27	23	20	24	30	24	29	36	39	35
3	3	1	1	1	17	14	18	21	19	25	18	15	12	20
31	43	71	64	51	6	2	.....	4	4	2	1	5	5	6
.....	7	3	2	1	39	39	35	35	33	31	51	55	27	47
3	1	5	2	.....	1	5	.....	2	5	.....	2	3	4	3
12	8	13	6	12	11	15	18	15	27	19	18	8	18	26
18	21	20	34	40	33	30	48	51	59	43	87	70	57	56
202	188	217	209	207	171	195	288	300	137	249	376	217	152	207

TABLE X.—Continued.

Class.	CAUSES OF DEATH.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.
IV.	GROUP 2.								
	1. Paramenia.....				1				2
	2. Childbirth.....	30	29	26	35	36	38	22	42
	GROUP 3.								
	1. Old Age.....	241	213	222	220	273	247	283	275
	GROUP 4.								
	1. Atrophy and Debility.....	78	89	64	79	107	82	106	130
V.	GROUP 1. (ACCIDENTS OR NEGLIGENCE.)								
	1. Fractures and Contusions <sup>1</sup> .....	10	13	7	10	18	20	16	16
	2. Burns and Scalds.....	12	18	11	13	21	16	17	18
	3. Drowning.....	37	30	44	22	33	29	40	27
	4. Falls.....	12	14	13	16	14	19	31	24
	5. Poison.....	4	9	6	7	5	9	7	10
	6. Suffocation and Strangulation.....	9	5				19	8	12
	7. Otherwise.....	47	48	54	45	55	43	59	53
	GROUP 2.								
	1. Battle.....								
	GROUP 3.								
	1. Homicide.....	4	3	3	1	1	4	6	3
	GROUP 4.								
	1. Suicide.....	18	22	21	13	10	23	31	25
	Causes ill-defined.....	32	56	49	48	46	55	45	22
	Causes not stated.....	213	192	210	254	233	347	271	186

<sup>1</sup> Includes railroad accidents.

*Causes of Deaths Registered in Rhode Island.*

1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	Total and Percentage for 40 years, 1853-1892.	
4	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	16	.01
35	26	31	28	33	27	26	22	45	50	62	40	1,041	.61
293	267	276	278	290	227	198	185	256	183	187	197	7,927	4.64
126	122	136	146	159	231	240	217	241	181	73	85	3,557	2.08
16	15	20	47	33	48	57	59	89	25	19	36	614	.36
20	19	23	17	27	20	20	18	21	26	28	28	633	.37
41	42	58	39	46	52	71	52	48	47	52	61	1,282	.75
31	25	19	17	18	31	32	21	33	25	28	57	548	.32
8	9	6	7	12	7	11	16	23	14	6	8	241	.14
11	10	10	14	8	9	12	17	26	14	21	22	210	.11
70	58	58	65	46	49	47	50	69	173	80	81	1,857	1.06
												14	.01
2	3	2	2	5	3	2	1	4	3	9	6	105	.06
22	20	17	16	21	24	19	40	19	21	45	31	647	.38
19	57	39	35	46	49	45	35	34	31	2	31	1,550	.90
42	59	51	19	28	39	43	34	28	68	55	52	7,239	4.24

## TABLE XI.—OCCUPATIONS AND AGES OF DECEDENTS.

*Showing the number and occupation of decedents for the year 1895, and for a period of forty-three years and seven months, 1852 to 1895 inclusive. Ages under Twenty excluded.*

OCCUPATIONS.	STATE OF RHODE ISLAND.					
	1895.			43 Years and 7 Months, June 1, 1852, to Dec. 31, 1895.		
	Total Mortality.	Aggregate Ages.	Average Age.	Total Mortality.	Aggregate Ages.	Average Age.
<b>I.</b>						
TILLERS OF THE SOIL.						
Farmers . . . . .	170	12,173	71.61	6,354	424,617	66.83
Florists . . . . .	13	720	55.38	48	2,618	54.54
Gardeners . . . . .	4	226	56.50	257	15,082	58.68
Total . . . . .	187	13,119	70.15	6,659	442,317	66.42
<b>II.</b>						
PROFESSIONAL AND PERSONAL.						
Actors . . . . .				12	413	34.42
Architects . . . . .	2	90	45.00	13	775	59.61
Artists . . . . .	4	225	56.25	35	1,755	50.14
Assayers and Analytical						
Chemists . . . . .				4	239	59.75
Athletes . . . . .				1	25	25.00
Authors . . . . .				7	477	68.14
Ball Players . . . . .				2	65	32.50
Chiropodists . . . . .				1	58	58.00
Civil Engineers . . . . .	6	272	45.33	45	2,249	49.97
Clergymen . . . . .	9	625	69.44	224	14,264	63.68
Dancing Masters . . . . .				1	38	38.00
Dentists . . . . .	1	38	38.00	37	1,973	53.32
Designers . . . . .	3	156	52.00	17	859	50.53
Draughtsmen . . . . .				9	301	33.44
Electricians . . . . .	1	31	31.00	6	157	26.17
Gentlemen . . . . .				42	2,792	66.48
Inspectors . . . . .	4	166	41.50	8	355	44.38
Inventors . . . . .	1	70	70.00	14	906	64.71
Journalists (Editors and						
Reporters) . . . . .				33	1,510	45.76
Judges and Justices . . . . .				15	981	65.40
Lawyers . . . . .	3	204	68.00	159	8,892	55.92

TABLE XI.—OCCUPATIONS AND AGES.—Continued.

OCCUPATIONS.	STATE OF RHODE ISLAND.					
	1895.			43 Years and 7 Months, June 1, 1852, to Dec. 31, 1895.		
	Total Mortality.	Aggregate Ages.	Average Age.	Total Mortality.	Aggregate Ages.	Average Age.
Lecturers.....				1	46	46.00
Musicians.....	4	121	30.25	65	3,046	45.32
Nurses.....				14	743	53 07
Photographers and Litho- graphers.....				24	1,098	45.75
Physicians.....	7	539	77.00	296	17,812	60.18
Professors and Teachers..	4	152	38.00	136	6,588	48.44
Public Officers.....	2	151	75.50	82	4,960	60.49
Publishers.....				3	152	50.67
Sheriffs, Constables and Policemen.....	4	215	53.75	112	6,208	55.42
Sculptors.....				2	80	40.40
Stenographers.....				2	52	26.00
Students.....	4	81	20.25	76	1,724	22.68
Telephone and Telegraph Operators.....	1	24	24.00	21	629	29.95
Veterinary Surgeons.....	1	64	64.00	5	222	44.40
Weighers and Gangers....				5	345	69 00
Total.....	61	3,224	52.84	1,529	82,789	54.15
III.						
OPTIONAL ACTIVITY.						
Agents and Canvassers ..	5	253	50.60	208	10,788	51.87
Insurance.....	3	143	47.67	7	423	60.43
Real Estate.....	2	160	80.00	5	325	65.00
Auctioneers.....				6	274	45.67
Bankers and Brokers ....	6	405	67.50	132	7,836	59 36
Bank Officers.....				63	4,047	64 24
Bar Tenders.....	3	98	32.67	32	1,197	37.41
Bill Posters.....				2	118	59.00
Booksellers.....				3	213	71 00
Bottlers.....	1	35	35.00	7	246	35.14
Butchers and Marketmen..	5	200	40.00	263	13,477	51.24
Carriage Dealers.....				1	55	55 00
Coal and Wood.....	3	180	60.00	9	493	54 77
Dry Goods.....				2	68	34.00
Fish and Oyster.....				18	1,087	60.39

TABLE XI.—OCCUPATIONS AND AGES.—Continued.

OCCUPATIONS.	STATE OF RHODE ISLAND.					
	1895.			43 Years and 7 Months, June 1, 1852, to Dec. 31, 1895.		
	Total Mortality.	Aggregate Ages.	Average Age.	Total Mortality.	Aggregate Ages.	Average Age.
Furniture Dealers . . . . .				2	132	66.00
Grain . . . . .				4	239	59.75
Hardware . . . . .	1	53	53.00	3	161	53.67
Ice . . . . .	1	55	55.00	2	87	43.50
Junk . . . . .	1	58	58.00	12	685	57.08
Leather . . . . .	1	46	46.00	2	81	40.50
Liquor . . . . .	13	631	48.54	109	4,918	45.12
Lumber . . . . .				10	518	51.80
News . . . . .	1	73	73.00	1	73	73.00
Paper . . . . .				1	64	64.00
Provision . . . . .				15	844	56.26
Rubber . . . . .				1	48	48.00
Shoe . . . . .				9	492	54.66
Stove . . . . .				2	152	76.00
Wool Waste . . . . .				1	56	56.50
Clothiers . . . . .				12	695	57.92
Collectors . . . . .	2	109	54.50	19	1,136	59.79
Commercial Travelers . . . . .	3	128	42.67	3	128	42.67
Contractors and Builders . . . . .	9	578	64.22	87	5,078	58.37
Druggists and Apothecaries . . . . .	8	407	50.88	94	4,272	45.45
Fruiters . . . . .				5	206	41.20
Grocers . . . . .	14	692	49.43	413	22,259	53.90
Hotel and Inn Keepers . . . . .	8	378	47.25	158	8,587	54.35
Saloon and Restaurant . . . . .	5	299	59.80	179	8,212	45.88
Stable . . . . .	4	206	51.50	77	6,873	89.26
Store . . . . .	4	205	51.25	11	585	53.18
Ice-cream Makers . . . . .				3	151	50.33
Mail Carriers . . . . .	1	24	24.00	12	530	44.17
Manufacturers . . . . .	20	1,253	62.65	577	34,905	60.49
Merchants . . . . .	39	2,294	58.82	1,185	70,056	59.12
Opticians . . . . .	1	52	52.00	6	338	56.33
Organ and Piano Tuners . . . . .				6	402	67.00
Policy Brokers . . . . .				1	24	24.00
Pork and Meat Cutters and Pork Packers . . . . .	2	92	46.00	11	461	41.91
Railroad Officials . . . . .	4	196	49.00	87	3,983	45.78
Ship Chandlers . . . . .				5	318	63.60
Stock Breeders . . . . .				1	68	68.00
Tobaccoonists . . . . .	1	52	52.00	12	699	58.25



TABLE XI.—OCCUPATIONS AND AGES.—Continued.

OCCUPATIONS.	STATE OF RHODE ISLAND.					
	1895.			43 Years and 7 Months, June 1, 1852, to Dec. 31, 1895.		
	Total Mortality.	Aggregate Ages.	Average Age.	Total Mortality.	Aggregate Ages.	Average Age.
Traders.....				281	14,130	50.28
Undertakers.....	2	107	53.50	42	2,421	57.64
Various and Unspecified Tradesmen. ....				185	8,919	48.21
Total.. . . . .	173	9,462	54.69	4,404	244,633	55.55
IV.						
OUTDOOR.— <i>Local.</i>						
Boat Builders .....				23	1,349	58.65
Brickmakers. ....	1	40	40.00	7	329	47.00
Brick and Stone Layers..				13	611	47.00
Sash and Blind Makers ..	1	66	66.00	9	440	48.89
Calkers.....				12	873	72.75
Carpenters and Joiners ..	89	4,966	55.80	1,922	105,981	55.14
Masons.....	26	1,620	62.31	799	45,880	57.30
Millwrights .....	2	164	82.00	35	2,347	67.06
Pavers.....				2	108	54.00
Riggers.....				22	1,254	57.00
Roofers.....	1	63	63.00	5	284	56.80
Ship Carpenters.....	5	383	76.60	75	5,202	69.36
Slaters.....	1	43	43.00	9	398	44.22
Stonecutters and Marble- workers .....	10	505	50.50	244	12,271	50.29
Superintendents of High- ways.....				1	79	79.00
Tanners and Curriers....	2	97	48.50	47	2,913	61.98
Wheelwrights .....	4	239	59.75	102	6,166	60.45
Total.....	142	8,186	57.64	3,327	186,485	56.05
V.						
INDOOR.— <i>Active.</i>						
Axe and Scythe Grinders. ....				4	222	55.50
Bakers.....	7	294	42.00	131	9,253	70.63
Basket Makers. ....	1	54	54.00	7	404	57.71
Belt.....	1	60	60.00	9	544	60.44

TABLE XI.—OCCUPATIONS AND AGES.—Continued.

OCCUPATIONS.	STATE OF RHODE ISLAND.					
	1895.			43 Years and 7 Months, June 1, 1852, to Dec. 31, 1895.		
	Total Mortality.	Aggregate Ages.	Average Age.	Total Mortality.	Aggregate Ages.	Average Age.
Bobbin Makers. ....	.....	.....	.....	1	62	62.00
Boiler.....	2	112	56.00	69	2,832	41.04
Broom and Brush. ....	.....	.....	.....	15	743	49.53
Cabinet .....	1	76	76 00	125	7,222	57.78
Card.....	.....	.....	.....	4	201	50.25
Carriage, and Trimmers	4	277	69.25	69	3,736	54 14
Chair.....	.....	.....	.....	1	70	70.00
Comb.....	.....	.....	.....	5	187	37 40
Mattress .....	.....	.....	.....	1	38	38.00
Pattern.....	5	323	64.60	69	4,022	58.29
Pianoforte .....	1	67	67.00	3	157	52.33
Picker .....	.....	.....	.....	5	303	60.06
Plane.....	.....	.....	.....	1	79	79.00
Pump and Block .....	.....	.....	.....	14	788	55 71
Reed .. .. .	1	30	30.00	6	352	58 67
Scythe .....	.....	.....	.....	1	83	83 00
Spindle.....	.....	.....	.....	5	297	59 40
Stopper.....	.....	.....	.....	1	22	22.00
Stove, and Mounters...	.....	.....	.....	4	185	46.25
Tool.....	1	36	36.00	21	1,123	53 48
Trunk.....	.....	.....	.....	3	89	29.67
Umbrella .....	.....	.....	.....	2	103	51 50
Beamers .....	.....	.....	.....	1	37	37.00
Bell Hangers .....	.....	.....	.....	2	47	23 50
Blacksmiths and Farriers	24	1,300	54.17	622	33,503	53.86
Bleachers and Fullers....	5	261	52.20	62	3,113	50 21
Bonnet-dressers.....	.....	.....	.....	2	73	36 50
Brewers.....	2	103	51.50	18	871	48.39
Britannia Workers .....	.....	.....	.....	1	65	65.00
Calico-printers.....	.....	.....	.....	57	3,106	54.49
Car Builders .....	.....	.....	.....	1	57	57.00
Stair.....	.....	.....	.....	4	219	54.75
Carders.....	.....	.....	.....	5	297	59.40
Carvers.....	.....	.....	.....	3	147	49.00
Colorers.....	.....	.....	.....	1	27	27 00
Confectioners .....	.....	.....	.....	38	1,720	45.26
Cooks and Caterers. ....	5	232	46.40	77	3,620	47.01
Coopers.....	5	344	68.80	124	8,191	66.05
Coppersmiths .....	2	124	62 00	12	736	61.33
Cutters.....	2	58	29.00	5	211	42.20

TABLE XI.—OCCUPATIONS AND AGES.—Continued.

OCCUPATIONS.	STATE OF RHODE ISLAND.					
	1895.			43 Years and 7 Months, June 1, 1852, to Dec. 31, 1895.		
	Total Mortality.	Aggregate Ages.	Average Age.	Total Mortality.	Aggregate Ages.	Average Age.
Cutters, Nail.....				12	490	40.83
Decorators.....				11	422	38.35
Distillers.....				1	77	77.00
Dyers.....	7	361	51.57	120	6,132	51.10
Founders.....				10	381	38.10
Brass and Iron.....				8	472	59.00
Foundrymen.....	2	149	74.50	8	489	61.13
Furnacemen.....				4	195	48.75
Gasfitters.....	2	191	50.50	55	2,357	42.85
Gilders.....	1	32	32.00	9	351	39.00
Gun and Locksmiths.....				24	1,314	54.75
Hatters.....				23	1,225	53.26
Heaters.....				3	111	37.00
Iron Rollers and Workers.....	1	46	46.00	11	508	46.18
Japanners.....				1	47	47.00
Lathers.....	1	39	39.00	4	134	33.50
Machinists.....	69	3,592	52.06	1,422	68,907	48.46
Mechanics.....	7	350	50.00	468	24,752	53.12
Melters.....	1	46	46.00	5	291	58.20
Miners.....				14	771	55.07
Moulders.....	15	693	46.20	291	13,447	46.21
Painters and Glaziers.....	47	2,463	52.40	807	38,446	47.64
Paper-hangers.....				21	1,128	53.71
Plasterers and Stucco Workers.....	3	107	35.90	47	2,219	47.21
Platers.....				2	134	67.00
Electro.....				1	60	60.00
Gold.....	2	78	39.00	3	124	41.33
Plumbers.....	6	222	37.00	92	3,645	39.62
Pressmen.....				4	182	45.50
Refiners.....				3	84	28.00
Gold.....				3	153	51.00
Oil.....				1	76	76.00
Sugar.....				7	311	44.43
Scissors-grinders.....				2	115	57.50
Soap Boilers.....				5	353	70.60
Steam Pipers.....	2	89	49.50	7	292	41.71
Stone Manufacturers.....				7	416	59.43
Superintendents and Over- seers.....	21	1,284	61.14	273	15,029	55.05

TABLE XI.—OCCUPATIONS AND AGES.—Continued.

OCCUPATIONS.	STATE OF RHODE ISLAND.					
	1895.			43 Years and 7 Months, June 1, 1852, to Dec. 31, 1895.		
	Total Mortality.	Aggregate Ages.	Average Age.	Total Mortality.	Aggregate Ages.	Average Age.
Tallow-chandlers . . . . .	..	..	..	4	322	80.50
Tinsmiths . . . . .	7	381	54.43	114	5,135	44.96
Turners . . . . .	..	..	..	1	52	52.00
Upholsterers . . . . .	2	95	47.50	50	2,009	40.18
Wire Workers . . . . .	1	67	67.00	10	480	48.00
Wood Carvers . . . . .	1	43	43.00	4	149	37.25
Finishers . . . . .	2	141	70.50	7	383	54.71
Turners . . . . .	2	114	57.00	39	1,478	37.89
Total . . . . .	271	14,244	52.56	5,627	284,795	50.61
VI.						
INDOOR.— <i>Activity Restricted.</i>						
Barbers . . . . .	5	158	31.60	222	7,409	33.37
Bookbinders . . . . .	..	..	..	25	1,144	45.76
Book-keepers and Accountants . . . . .	17	865	50.88	375	16,649	44.40
Box Makers . . . . .	2	128	64.00	17	741	43.59
Braid . . . . .	..	..	..	1	66	66.00
Chain . . . . .	1	68	68.00	5	261	52.50
Cigar . . . . .	3	107	35.67	100	4,446	44.46
Clock and Watch . . . . .	3	199	66.33	33	1,839	55.73
Harness, and Saddlers . . . . .	12	644	53.67	115	5,681	49.40
Paper . . . . .	1	24	24.00	7	389	55.57
Rope . . . . .	..	..	..	25	1,672	66.88
Sail . . . . .	2	112	56.00	35	2,046	58.45
Shoe . . . . .	21	1,206	57.43	568	32,761	57.68
Chasers . . . . .	..	..	..	11	442	40.18
Clerks and Salesmen . . . . .	73	2,742	37.56	1,082	40,399	37.34
Die Sinkers . . . . .	1	62	62.00	21	1,016	48.38
Enamellers . . . . .	1	49	49.00	5	305	61.00
Engravers . . . . .	6	288	48.00	129	6,176	47.88
File Cutters . . . . .	6	225	37.50	79	3,218	40.73
Forgers . . . . .	..	..	..	1	40	40.00
Finishers . . . . .	2	102	51.00	10	495	49.50
Brass . . . . .	..	..	..	3	117	39.00
Jewelers . . . . .	50	2,498	49.96	951	39,213	41.23
Shell . . . . .	..	..	..	3	182	60.67

TABLE XI.—OCCUPATIONS AND AGES.—Continued.

OCCUPATIONS.	STATE OF RHODE ISLAND.					
	1895.			43 Years and 7 Months, June 1, 1852, to Dec. 31, 1895.		
	Total Mortality.	Aggregate Ages.	Average Age.	Total Mortality.	Aggregate Ages.	Average Age.
Lapidaries . . . . .	..	..	..	11	362	32.91
Laundrymen . . . . .	2	93	46.50	12	496	41.33
Leather Dressers . . . .	1	83	83.00	3	224	74.67
Millers. . . . .	1	66	66.00	44	2,583	58.70
Operatives . . . . .	101	4,751	47.04	2,234	97,629	43.70
Pearl Cutters. . . . .	..	..	..	2	85	42.50
Polishers. . . . .	4	222	55.50	25	1,174	46.96
Silver. . . . .	..	..	..	1	23	23.00
Steel. . . . .	..	..	..	1	42	42.00
Printers. . . . .	9	453	50.33	184	10,466	56.88
Roll Coverers . . . . .	2	106	53.00	31	1,830	59.03
Rubber Workers. . . . .	7	324	46.29	145	6,008	41.43
Silversmiths. . . . .	3	106	35.53	108	4,803	44.47
Tailors. . . . .	8	419	52.37	390	21,297	54.61
Wool Sorters . . . . .	3	163	54.33	48	2,322	48.38
Total. . . . .	347	16,263	46.87	7,062	316,051	44.75
VII.						
OCCUPATIONS AT LARGE.						
Army Officers. . . . .	..	..	..	6	3,220	53.67
Baggage Masters . . . .	..	..	..	3	88	29.33
Boatmen. . . . .	2	113	56.50	27	1,538	56.96
Bootblacks. . . . .	1	35	35.00	1	35	35.00
Brakemen . . . . .	11	336	30.54	102	2,949	28.91
Cab Drivers and Hackmen	4	115	28.75	41	1,726	42.10
Cab Drivers, Conductors and Motormen . . . .	4	142	30.50	29	1,063	36.65
Coachmen . . . . .	7	308	44.00	175	7,595	43.40
Commercial Travelers. . .	..	..	..	4	229	57.25
Drivers . . . . .	7	256	36.57	33	1,259	38.15
Drovers. . . . .	..	..	..	2	83	41.50
Engineers and Firemen . .	27	1,378	51.04	358	17,100	47.77
Expressmen . . . . .	9	471	52.33	94	4,708	50.09
Fire Company Members. .	2	81	40.50	6	217	36.17
Fishermen and Oystermen	13	792	60.92	225	11,317	50.30
Highway Surveyors. . . .	..	..	..	1	61	61.00
Hostlers . . . . .	7	317	45.29	116	4,978	42.91
House Movers . . . . .	..	..	..	6	423	70.50

TABLE XI.—OCCUPATIONS AND AGES.—Continued.

OCCUPATIONS.	STATE OF RHODE ISLAND.					
	1895.			43 Years and 7 Months, June 1, 1852, to Dec. 31, 1895.		
	Total Mortality.	Aggregate Ages.	Average Age.	Total Mortality.	Aggregate Ages.	Average Age.
Ice-men . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	5	324	64.80
Janitors . . . . .	8	442	55.25	71	3,694	52.03
Laborers . . . . .	367	18,236	49.69	9,230	455,923	49.40
Lamplighters . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	17	916	53.88
Lighthouse Keepers . . . . .	1	74	74.00	6	374	62.33
Linemen . . . . .	1	23	23.00	6	323	53.83
Lumbermen . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	2	153	76.50
Mariners . . . . .	6	429	71.50	522	25,891	49.60
Messengers . . . . .	2	105	52.50	2	105	52.50
Milkmen . . . . .	2	81	40.50	12	469	39.08
Naval Officers . . . . .	1	76	76.00	18	908	50.44
Peddlers . . . . .	4	237	59.25	160	8,052	50.32
Pilots . . . . .	2	139	69.50	20	1,133	56.65
Porters . . . . .	2	93	46.50	43	2,064	48.00
Sailors . . . . .	7	251	35.86	251	12,093	48.18
Sea Captains or Ship-mas- ters . . . . .	9	578	64.22	165	11,071	61.09
Servants . . . . .	1	54	54.00	24	1,081	45.04
Sextons . . . . .	2	145	72.50	9	556	61.77
Sinkers of Artesian Wells . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	1	34	34.00
Soldiers . . . . .	2	74	37.00	141	4,326	30.68
Stage Drivers . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	8	398	49.75
Stevedores . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	16	766	47.87
Stewards . . . . .	1	23	23.00	19	834	43.89
Switchmen, Gatemen, etc. . . . .	3	123	41.00	16	853	53.31
Teamsters . . . . .	34	1,490	43.82	542	25,330	46.73
Theatre Managers . . . . .	1	43	43.00	1	43	43.00
Waiters . . . . .	2	64	32.00	108	4,422	40.94
Watchmen . . . . .	8	528	66.00	156	8,774	56.24
Well Diggers . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	4	295	73.75
Whitewashers . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	8	452	56.50
Wood Sawyers . . . . .	1	42	42.00	5	239	47.80
Total . . . . .	561	27,694	49.37	12,817	630,485	49.19
VIII.						
EMPLOYMENTS OF WOMEN.						
Actresses . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	3	112	37.33
Agents . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	1	59	59.00

TABLE XI.—OCCUPATIONS AND AGES.—Continued.

OCCUPATIONS.	STATE OF RHODE ISLAND.					
	1895.			43 Years and 7 Months, June 1, 1852, to Dec. 31, 1895.		
	Total Mortality.	Aggregate Ages.	Average Age.	Total Mortality.	Aggregate Ages.	Average Age.
Artists. ....				2	137	68.50
Basket Makers. ....				2	149	74.50
Box. ....				5	150	30.00
Broom and Brush. ....	1	34	34.00	1	34	34.00
Braid. ....				1	66	66.00
Cap. ....				1	28	28.00
Chain. ....	1	61	61.00	4	152	38.00
Cigar. ....				6	170	28.33
Dress, and Seamstresses	25	972	38.88	335	13,662	41.68
Boardinghouse Keepers. ....				23	1,443	62.74
Boatwomen. ....				1	60	60.00
Bookkeepers. ....	4	105	26.25	10	282	28.20
Clerks and Saleswomen. ....	2	46	23.00	25	723	28.92
Cooks. ....	3	177	59.00	40	2,140	53.50
Farming. ....	1	66	66.00	1	66	66.00
Hairdressers. ....				1	25	25.00
Jewelers. ....				14	376	26.86
Laboring. ....				16	699	43.69
Lace Knitters. ....	1	49	49.00	1	49	49.00
Laundresses. ....	3	107	35.67	35	1,718	49.08
Midwives. ....				2	128	64.00
Milliners. ....	3	106	35.33	56	2,005	35.80
Musicians. ....				4	125	31.25
Nurses. ....	4	237	59.25	97	5,988	61.72
Operatives. ....	54	1,765	32.69	918	28,580	31.02
Physicians. ....	2	150	75.00	11	647	58.82
Public Officers. ....				2	110	55.00
Rubber Workers. ....	2	49	24.50	16	477	29.81
Servants. ....	19	969	51.00	491	23,719	48.31
Sisters of Mercy. ....				30	1,139	37.96
Stewardesses. ....				1	38	38.00
Storekeepers. ....	1	40	40.00	1	40	40.00
Superintendents. ....				2	126	63.00
Tailoresses. ....	1	81	81.00	145	6,709	46.27
Teachers. ....	12	383	31.92	221	11,299	51.13
Telegraph and Telephone Operators. ....	2	44	22.00	6	166	27.67
Upholsterers. ....				1	34	34.00
Waitresses. ....	2	52	26.00	9	267	29.67
Total. ....	143	5,493	38.41	2,541	104,197	41.01

TABLE XI.—OCCUPATIONS AND AGES.—RECAPITULATION.

OCCUPATIONS.	STATE OF RHODE ISLAND.					
	1895.			43 Years and 7 Months, June 1, 1852, to Dec. 31, 1895.		
	Total Mortality.	Aggregate Ages.	Average Age.	Total Mortality.	Aggregate Ages.	Average Age.
I.						
TILLERS OF THE SOIL....	187	13,119	70.15	6,659	442,317	66.42
II.						
PROFESSIONAL AND PERSONAL.....	61	3,224	52.85	1,529	82,789	54.15
III.						
OPTIONAL ACTIVITY.....	173	9,462	54.69	4,404	244,633	55.55
IV.						
OUTDOOR.— <i>Local</i> .....	142	8,186	57.64	3,327	186,485	56.05
V.						
INDOOR.— <i>Active</i> ....	271	14,244	52.56	5,626	284,795	50.61
VI.						
INDOOR.— <i>Activity Restricted</i> .....	347	16,263	46.87	7,062	316,051	44.75
VII.						
OCCUPATIONS AT LARGE..	561	27,694	49.37	12,817	630,485	49.19
VIII.						
EMPLOYMENTS OF WOMEN	143	5,493	38.41	2,541	104,197	41.01
ALL CLASSES.....	1,885	97,685	51.82	43,965	2,291,752	52.13



TABLE XII.—OCCUPATIONS AND CAUSES OF DEATH, 1895.  
*Ages under twenty excluded.*

OCCUPATIONS.	Whole Number.	Accidents.	Alcoholism.	Apoplexy and Paralysis.	Asthma.	Bladder, Diseases of.	Bowel Diseases.	Brain, Diseases of.	Bronchitis.	Cancer.	Consumption.	Debility.	Diabetes.	Dysentery.	Enteritis.	Epilepsy.	Erysipelas.	Fever, Malarial.	Fever, Typhoid, etc.	Heart Diseases.	Influenza.	Insanity.	Kidney Diseases.	Liver Diseases.	Old Age.	Peritonitis.	Pleurisy.	Pneumonia.	Rheumatism.	Septicæmia.	Stomach Diseases.	Suicide.	Tuberculosis.	
I.																																		
TILLERS OF THE SOIL.																																		
Farmers.....	165	10	25	..	8	..	5	2	8	3	..	1	2	..	1	..	1	..	3	26	8	1	12	4	18	..	1	21	1	..	1	2	1	
Florists.....	13	2	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	1	..		
Gardeners.....	4	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
Total.....	182	13	26	1	9	..	7	2	8	4	1	1	2	..	1	..	1	..	3	27	8	1	14	4	18	..	1	22	1	..	3	3	1	
II.																																		
PROFESSIONAL AND PERSONAL.																																		
Architects .....	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
Artists .....	4	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..		
Civil Engineers.....	6	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..		
Clergymen.....	9	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..		

TABLE XII.—OCCUPATIONS AND CAUSES OF DEATH, 1895.—Continued.

OCCUPATION.	Whole Number.	Accidents.	Alcoholism.	Apoplexy and Paralysis.	Asthma.	Bladder, Diseases of.	Bowel Diseases.	Brain, Diseases of.	Bronchitis.	Cancer.	Consumption.	Debility.	Diabetes.	Diarrhea and Dysentery.	Dropsy.	Enteritis.	Epilepsy.	Erysipelas.	Fever, Malarial.	Fever, Typhoid, etc.	Heart Diseases.	Influenza.	Insanity.	Kidney Diseases.	Liver Diseases.	Old Age.	Pleurisy.	Pneumonia.	Rheumatism.	Septicæmia.	Stomach Diseases.	Suicide.	Tuberculosis.
Dentists.....	1																							1									
Designers ..	3							1		1	2																						
Electricians ..	1										1																						
Inspectors. ....	4										1																	1	1				
Inventors.....	1						1																										
Lawyers. ....	3		2																									1					
Musicians.....	3																							1					1				
Physicians .....	6		1																					1		2		1			1		
Professors and Teachers.	4								1	1																							
Public Officers .....	2							1																									
Sheriffs, Constables and																																	
Policemen .....	4						1	1															2										
Students.....	4	1									2																						1
Telephone and Telegraph																																	
Operators.....	1																				1												
Veterinary Surgeons. .	1		1																														
Total .....	59	2	6	1	1	1	1	2	3	9										3	9			6		5	6	2			2		1



TABLE XII.—OCCUPATIONS AND CAUSES OF DEATH, 1895.—Continued.

OCCUPATIONS.	Whole Number.	Accidents.	Alcoholism.	Apoplexy and Paralysis.	Asthma.	Bladder, Diseases of.	Bowel Diseases.	Brain, Diseases of.	Bronchitis.	Cancer.	Consumption.	Debility.	Diabetes.	Diarrhea and Dysentery.	Dropsy.	Enteritis.	Epilepsy.	Erysipelas.	Fever, Typhoid, etc.	Heart Diseases.	Influenza.	Insanity.	Kidney Diseases.	Liver Diseases.	Old Age.	Peritonitis.	Pleurisy.	Pneumonia.	Rheumatism.	Septicæmia.	Stomach Diseases.	Suicide.	Tuberculosis.	
Druggists and Apothecaries.....	7	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Grocers.....	14	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Hotel and Inn Keepers...	8	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Saloon and Restaurant.	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Stable.....	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Store.....	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Mail Carriers.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Manufacturers.....	18	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Merchants.....	38	2	3	4	2	2	2	2	1	3	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	1	8	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Opticians.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Pork and Meat Cutters																																		
and Pork Packers ..	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Railroad Officials.....	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Tobaccoists.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Undertakers.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Total.....	168	8	4	9	4	3	3	5	2	6	18	1	2	1	2	2	2	2	3	5	18	2	3	21	7	8	1	1	19	2	1	3	3	1





## OCCUPATIONS.

12

OCCUPATIONS.	Whole Number.	Accidents.	Alcoholism.	Apoplexy and Paralysis.	Asthma.	Bladder, Diseases of.	Bowel Diseases.	Brain, Diseases of.	Bronchitis.	Cancer.	Consumption.	Debility.	Diabetes.	Diarrhoea and Dysentery.	Dropsy.	Enteritis.	Epilepsy.	Erysipelas.	Fever, Malarial.	Fever, Typhoid.	Heart Diseases.	Influenza.	Insanity.	Kidney Diseases.	Liver Diseases.	Old Age.	Peritonitis.	Pleurisy.	Pneumonia.	Rheumatism.	Septicæmia.	Stomach Diseases.	Suicide.	Tuberculosis.
Machinists.....	69	4	9	1	1	1	1	4	1	3	18	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	5	1	5	1	5	1	7	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Mechanics.....	7	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Melters.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Moulders.....	15	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Painters and Glaziers.....	46	5	2	3	1	1	1	1	1	6	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	5	2	1	8	2	1	1	1	7	1	1	1	1	
Plasterers and Stucco Workers.....	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Platers, Gold.....	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Plumbers.....	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Steam Pipers.....	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Superintendents and Overseers.....	21	2	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Tinsmiths.....	7	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Upholsterers.....	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Wire Workers.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Wood Carvers.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Finishers.....	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Turners.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Total.....	266	17	3	34	2	1	5	8	3	7	50	1	1	3	1	2	1	1	9	32	5	4	25	5	12	1	3	25	2	3	2	2	2	2

TABLE XII.—OCCUPATIONS AND CAUSES OF DEATH, 1895.—Continued.

OCCUPATIONS.	Whole Number.	Accidents.	Alcoholism.	Apoplexy and Paralysis.	Asthma.	Bladder, Diseases of.	Bowel Diseases.	Brain, Diseases of.	Bronchitis.	Cancer.	Consumption.	Debility.	Diabetes.	Diarrhea and Dysentery.	Dropsy.	Enteritis.	Epilepsy.	Erysipelas.	Fever, Malarial.	Fever, Typhoid, etc.	Heart Diseases.	Influenza.	Insanity.	Kidney Diseases.	Liver Diseases.	Old Age.	Peritonitis.	Pleurisy.	Pneumonia.	Rheumatism.	Septicæmia.	Stomach Diseases.	Suicide.	Tuberculosis.		
VI.																																				
Indoor.— <i>Activity Restricted.</i>																																				
Barbers.....	5					1					3													1												
Book-keepers and Accountants.....	16		3					2		5							1							2		1			1							
Box Makers.....	2																						1													
Chain.....	1																						1													
Cigar.....	3										2												1													
Clock and Watch.....	3		1																			1		1												
Harness, and Saddlers.	11	1	1							2	3					1							1		1					2						
Paper.....	1										1																									
Sail.....	2																						1		1											
Shoe.....	21	1	1	2			1			2	2			2								4		1		1			1		3				1	
Clerks and Salesmen.....	72	2	4	1	1	2	1	2	1	3	18			1			1		6			1	2	2	10	1	1	1	7	1		2	1	2		
Die Sinkers.....	1																																			1
Enamellers.....	1																					1														
Engravers.....	6		2																			1		1												
File Cutters.....	6																																			





TABLE XII.—OCCUPATIONS AND CAUSES OF DEATH, 1895.—Continued.

OCCUPATIONS.	Whole Number.	Accidents.	Alcoholism.	Apoplexy and Paralysis.	Asthma.	Bladder, Diseases of.	Bowel Diseases.	Brain, Diseases of.	Bronchitis.	Cancer.	Consumption.	Debility.	Diabetes.	Diarrhea and Dysentery.	Enteritis.	Epilepsy.	Erysipelas.	Fever, Typhoid, etc.	Heart Diseases.	Influenza.	Insanity.	Kidney Diseases.	Liver Diseases.	Old Age.	Peritonitis.	Pleurisy.	Pneumonia.	Rheumatism.	Septicæmia.	Stomach Diseases.	Suicide.	Tuberculosis.
Cab Drivers and Hackmen	4										3																				1	
Car Drivers, Conductors and Motormen. ....	4										1				1				1			1										
Coachmen .....	6	1									2				1																	
Drivers .....	7	2									3				1				1													
Engineers and Firemen ..	27	3		3				1			5				2				1	3		1	5	2						1		
Expressmen .....	9	1		1				2		1	2															2						
Fire Company Members ..	1										1							1														
Fishermen and Oystermen	12			2						1									8			1										
Hostlers .....	7	1									2								3			1										
Janitors.....	8										3							1		1		2										
Laborers.....	357	47	7	21	2	4	4	5	8	16	57	3		2	3	1	1	3	4	36	5	4	25	8	16	3	6	51	2	8	1	4
Lighthouse Keepers	1			1																												
Linemen .....	1	1																														
Mariners .....	6			1															1			2			2							
Messengers .....	2																		2													
Milkmen .....	2	1																				1										
Naval Officers.....	1																		1													
Peddlers.....	3			1															2													
Pilots.....	2										1														1							



TABLE XII.—OCCUPATIONS AND CAUSES OF DEATH, 1895.—Continued.

OCCUPATIONS.	Whole Number.	Accidents.	Alcoholism.	Apoplexy and Paralysis.	Asthma.	Bladder, Diseases of.	Bowel Diseases.	Brain, Diseases of.	Bronchitis.	Cancer.	Consumption.	Debility.	Diabetes.	Diarrhea and Dysentery.	Dropsy.	Enteritis.	Epilepsy.	Erysipelas.	Fever, Malarial.	Fever, Typhoid, etc.	Influenza.	Insanity.	Kidney Diseases.	Liver Diseases.	Old Age.	Peritonitis.	Pleurisy.	Pneumonia.	Rheumatism.	Septicæmia.	Stomach Diseases.	Suicide.	Tuberculosis.
Cooks.....	3										1										1				1								
Dress Makers and Seamstresses.....	22			1										1							2	3		1			1	2	1		1		
Farming.....	1									1																							
Lace Knitters.....	1									1																		1					
Laundresses.....	2																							1									
Milliners.....	2										2																						
Nurses.....	4			2																													
Operatives.....	52		1	1						2	23			1							2	4		2					2		1		4
Physicians.....	2																																
Rubber Workers.....	2										1																						
Servants.....	18		1							2	4			1							2	1		1		1		3					
Storekeepers.....	1																						1										
Tailoresses.....	1									1																							
Teachers, School.....	12										8										2		1					1					
Telegraph and Telephone Operators.....	2										2																						
Waitresses.....	2										2																						
Total.....	135	1	1	4					4	9	55			3		2			1	8	15	3	1	7	1	2		1	10	1	2		4

TABLE XII.—Continued.—OCCUPATIONS AND CAUSES OF DEATH, 1895.—RECAPITULATION.

OCCUPATIONS.	Whole Number.	Accidents.	Alcoholism.	Apoplexy and Paralysis.	Asthma.	Bladder, Diseases of.	Bowel Diseases.	Brain, Diseases of.	Bronchitis.	Cancer.	Consumption.	Debility.	Diabetes.	Diarthra and Dysentery.	Dropsy.	Enteritis.	Epilepsy.	Erysipelas.	Fever, Malarial.	Fever, Typhoid, etc.	Heart Diseases.	Influenza.	Insanity.	Kidney Diseases.	Liver Diseases.	Old Age.	Peritonitis.	Pleurisy.	Pneumonia.	Rheumatism.	Seplicæmia.	Stomach Diseases.	Suicide.	Tuberculosis.
I.																																		
TILLERS OF THE SOIL....	182	13	26	1	9	7	2	8	4	1	1	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	3	27	8	1	14	4	18	1	22	1	1	3	3	1	
II.																																		
PROFESSIONAL AND PER- SONAL.....	59	2	6	1	1	1	1	2	3	9	3	9	2	1	2	2	2	2	3	9	6	5	6	1	5	6	2	6	2	2	2	2	1	
III.																																		
OPTIONAL ACTIVITY.....	168	8	4	9	4	3	3	5	2	6	18	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	3	5	18	2	3	21	7	8	1	19	2	1	3	3	1	
IV.																																		
OUTDOOR.—Local.....	140	16	12	...	...	2	...	7	9	14	...	3	...	3	...	3	...	1	1	4	17	2	1	12	4	9	...	2	19	2	...	2	1	..
V.																																		
INDOOR.—Active.....	266	17	3	34	2	1	5	8	3	7	50	...	3	...	2	1	...	...	...	9	32	5	4	25	5	12	1	3	25	2	...	3	2	2

TABLE XII.—Continued.—OCCUPATIONS AND CAUSES OF DEATH, 1895.—RECAPITULATION.

OCCUPATIONS.	Whole Number.	Accidents.	Alcoholism.	Apoplexy and Paralysis.	Asthma.	Bladder, Diseases of.	Bowel Diseases.	Brain, Diseases of.	Bronchitis.	Cancer.	Consumption.	Debility.	Diabetes.	Diarrhea and Dysentery.	Dropsy.	Enteritis.	Epilepsy.	Erysipelas.	Fever, Malarial.	Fever, Typhoid, etc.	Heart Diseases.	Influenza.	Insanity.	Kidney Diseases.	Liver Diseases.	Old Age.	Peritonitis.	Pleurisy.	Pneumonia.	Rheumatism.	Septicæmia.	Stomach Diseases.	Suicide.	Tuberculosis.
VI.																																		
Indoor.— <i>Activity Restricted</i> .....	337	11	4	25	4	2	5	8	5	12	86	...	...	5	...	2	2	...	...	13	23	11	7	31	7	10	3	1	34	11	2	3	4	6
VII.																																		
OCCUPATIONS AT LARGE...	545	84	7	38	2	4	5	9	9	18	88	5	...	2	...	7	1	2	3	13	65	8	6	47	8	23	4	9	57	3	...	10	3	5
VIII.																																		
EMPLOYMENTS OF WOMEN	135	1	1	4	...	...	...	...	4	9	55	...	...	3	...	2	...	...	1	8	15	3	1	7	1	2	...	1	10	1	...	2	...	4
ALL CLASSES.....	1832	152	19	154	14	20	21	39	32	72	324	6	3	16	2	19	6	4	8	58	206	39	23	163	36	87	9	17	192	24	3	28	16	20

TABLE XII.—SUPPLEMENTAL DISEASES.

OCCUPATIONS.	MALES.																				
	Whole Number.	Abscess of Leg.	Abscess of Peritoneum.	Anæmia.	Appendicitis.	Carbuncle.	Caries of Bone.	Chlorosis.	Diphtheria.	Empyema.	Fistula, Rectal.	Hernia.	Hip Joint Disease.	Laryngitis.	Leucocythæmia.	Meningitis.	Meningitis, Spinal.	Ovarian Tumor.	Spinal Sclerosis.	Syphilis.	Tonsillitis.
Belt Makers.....	1	1							1												
Blacksmiths.....	1				1																
Bookkeepers.....	1	1														1					
Carpenters.....	2	1														1	1		1		
Clerks.....	1				1																
Coachmen.....	1	1										1									
Druggists.....	1				1																
Farmers.....	5					1	1			2										1	
Fire Company Members.....	1				1																
Fishermen.....	1															1					
Harness Makers.....	1				1																
Jewelers.....	2																			2	
Laborers.....	10	1	2							1	3			1		2					
Laundrymen.....	1				1																
Manufacturers.....	2	1																			
Merchants.....	1			1																	
Musicians.....	1								1												
Operatives.....	4				1						1						1				
Painters.....	1				1																





## RESULTS AND OBSERVATIONS.



## GENERAL SUMMARY.

The number of births registered in the State of Rhode Island, during the year 1895, was nine thousand eight hundred and eighty-two (9,882); the number of marriages, three thousand four hundred and ninety-seven (3,497); and the number of deaths, seven thousand five hundred and thirty-five (7,535).

TABLE XIII.

*General Results of Registration for ten years, 1854-63, and for each of the last thirty-two years.*

Years.	Whole Number of Births.	Still-born.	Living Births.	Marriages.	Deaths.
1854-1863	38,042.	1,471.	36,571.	14,943.	24,230.
1864	38,92	138.	3,754.	1,844.	3,360.
1865	3,955.	177.	3,778.	1,896.	3,405.
1866	4,902.	172.	4,730.	2,318.	2,970.
1867	5,127.	163.	4,964.	2,344.	2,889.
1868	5,372.	212.	5,160.	2,285.	2,912.
1869	5,245.	220.	5,025.	2,289.	3,382.
1870	5,215.	234.	4,981.	2,302.	3,238.
1871	5,078.	223.	4,855.	2,356.	3,344.
1872	6,143.	202.	5,941.	2,537.	2,207.
1873	6,022.	228.	5,794.	2,630.	4,403.
1874	6,466.	277.	6,189.	2,541.	4,229.
1875	6,508.	246.	6,262.	2,485.	4,317.
1876	6,329.	224.	6,105.	2,253.	4,116.
1877	6,235.	242.	5,993.	2,282.	4,450.
1878	6,714.	248.	6,466.	2,324.	4,441.
1879	6,350.	216.	6,134.	2,396.	4,472.
1880	6,295.	192.	6,103.	2,760.	4,829.
1881	6,761.	264.	6,497.	2,750.	5,016.
1882	6,825.	253.	6,572.	2,634.	5,074.
1883	7,046.	253.	6,793.	2,611.	5,282.
1884	7,305.	272.	7,033.	2,558.	5,141.
1885	7,028.	271.	6,757.	2,488.	5,389.
1886	7,621.	293.	7,328.	2,750.	5,849.
1887	7,668.	276.	7,392.	2,889.	6,340.
1888	7,840.	295.	7,545.	3,022.	6,594.
1889	8,220.	329.	7,891.	3,029.	6,259.
1890	8,550.	296.	8,254.	3,195.	6,934.
1891	9,426.	272.	9,154.	3,320.	6,620.
1892	9,270.	343.	8,927.	3,502.	7,396.
1893	10,048.	412.	9,636.	3,544.	7,440.
1894	9,985.	392.	9,593.	3,271.	7,160.
1895	10,249.	367.	9,882.	3,497.	7,535.

During the period of forty-two years there were recorded, in Rhode Island, 258,332 births, of which number 9,673 were still-born, and 248,659 were living children.

During the same period there were recorded 99,844 marriages, or 199,688 persons married, and 183,263 deaths.

These results show that in every 26.7 births there was one still-born child, or that in every 1,000 births there were about 37 still-born and 963 living children.

The same results also show that the ratio of whole number of living births to the whole number of persons married, and to the whole number of decedents respectively, during the same period, were as follows :

	Of persons married,	Of Deaths,
For every 100 living births there were. ....	80.7 and. ....	73.7

The number of births in 1895 was 264 in excess of the previous year ; the number of marriages 226 greater, or 452 more persons married ; and there was an increase of 375 deaths.

For every 100 births there were :

	Of persons married,	Of deaths,
In 1891. ....	72.5 and. ....	72.3
In 1892. ....	73.5 and. ....	82.8
In 1893. ....	72.5 and. ....	77.2
In 1894. ....	68.2 and. ....	74.6
In 1895. ....	70.8 and. ....	76.2

TABLE XIV.

*Comparative Exhibit of Births, Marriages and Deaths in each Town in Rhode Island, in each of the Six Years 1890-1895, and Excess of Births over the Deaths in 1895.*

TOWNS AND DIVISIONS OF THE STATE.	BIRTHS.					MARRIAGES.					DEATHS.					Excess of Births over Deaths.			
	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1895.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.		1894.	1895.	
Barrington. . . . .	32	26	18	26	26	38	16	7	5	13	15	7	25	24	25	22	20	35	3
Bristol. . . . .	89	126	93	111	106	166	51	40	48	48	52	47	115	107	102	108	102	135	31
Warren. . . . .	105	89	87	88	108	104	42	37	36	53	45	33	113	108	105	98	78	86	18
BRISTOL COUNTY. . . . .	225	232	198	225	240	308	109	84	89	114	112	87	253	239	232	228	200	256	52
Coventry. . . . .	104	125	93	128	117	110	32	26	31	26	22	23	88	100	131	107	98	109	10
East Greenwich. . . . .	71	71	82	77	69	55	41	29	33	41	31	33	67	58	72	67	66	67	12
West Greenwich. . . . .	20	16	10	14	9	11	1	1	1	1	2	1	16	14	14	13	12	13	-2
Warwick. . . . .	444	493	480	465	481	581	157	159	171	171	142	111	269	328	381	391	401	342	239
KENT COUNTY. . . . .	639	705	635	684	676	737	230	225	235	238	197	168	470	500	538	578	577	522	235
Janestown. . . . .	3	15	20	8	21	8	1	6	6	4	6	4	4	6	18	17	14	12	-4
Little Compton. . . . .	5	11	7	5	11	10	9	5	8	9	3	4	22	23	23	14	15	17	-7
Middletown. . . . .	29	28	37	35	26	32	3	7	13	2	6	7	9	24	24	14	11	16	16
Newport CITY. . . . .	665	675	488	583	593	580	180	150	131	151	167	184	348	436	404	370	378	356	254
New Shoreham. . . . .	28	31	29	28	24	27	12	8	11	9	8	13	19	22	35	34	25	22	5
Portsmouth. . . . .	20	27	25	13	32	40	9	14	14	14	13	15	21	22	28	19	18	20	20
Taunton. . . . .	68	78	72	81	67	70	18	24	30	19	19	8	49	65	59	46	57	48	22
NEWPORT COUNTY. . . . .	818	865	678	755	774	767	232	214	233	208	222	235	472	508	591	514	519	491	276

TABLE XIV.—Continued.

TOWNS AND DIVISIONS OF THE STATE.	BIRTHS.					MARRIAGES.					DEATHS.					Excess of Births over Deaths.			
	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1890.	1891.	1892.		1893.	1894.	1895.
Barrville .....	86	138	108	127	98	121	34	44	50	45	32	41	105	85	110	112	87	107	14
CENTRAL FALLS .....	287	287	287	287	287	287	61	49	38	50	53	52	129	122	125	130	147	148	24
Cranston .....	152	170	159	179	160	220	61	49	38	50	53	52	129	122	125	130	147	148	24
Cumberland .....	198	161	186	246	186	246	81	71	93	85	65	73	131	134	139	185	149	196	52
East Providence .....	168	197	203	199	213	208	66	66	67	93	69	73	131	144	139	160	171	160	45
Foster .....	16	22	12	27	19	19	8	19	19	15	12	10	17	27	23	24	20	24	-5
Greene .....	44	60	45	58	41	39	8	9	7	12	9	9	46	46	50	28	31	33	-3
Greeneville .....	215	176	290	270	365	341	59	57	64	54	81	46	156	106	131	200	183	210	91
Johnston .....	257	251	701	761	808	223	145	189	170	181	189	86	462	365	450	451	450	183	40
Lincoln .....	46	38	39	74	48	60	4	2	7	6	6	3	43	43	43	38	25	35	34
North Providence .....	35	58	74	64	91	62	22	23	25	22	13	18	29	39	41	44	32	19	13
North Smithfield .....	35	72	726	821	777	925	982	313	331	315	297	245	606	537	642	569	530	655	270
PAWTUCKET .....	357	334	338	419	412	398	1,08	1,08	1,08	1,08	1,08	1,08	2,876	2,630	2,961	3,141	2,808	3,989	909
PROVIDENCE CITY .....	3,146	3,364	3,383	4,191	4,122	3,968	4	33	42	36	33	26	45	44	53	44	61	71	-8
Scituate .....	81	37	74	68	68	63	4	8	24	22	16	17	45	44	53	44	41	24	17
Smithfield .....	45	36	28	42	69	41	8	24	22	16	17	45	44	53	44	41	24	17	-8
Woonsocket .....	279	673	718	805	755	793	201	228	230	239	176	230	428	441	445	438	413	447	243
PROVIDENCE COUNTY .....	6,486	7,228	7,322	7,918	7,829	7,608	2,411	2,537	2,747	2,809	2,563	2,754	5,272	4,838	5,474	5,648	5,306	5,712	1,865
Charlestown .....	11	12	9	14	8	13	5	4	5	7	5	9	11	15	19	19	5	17	-10
Exeter .....	14	7	11	6	6	10	12	9	12	11	13	9	13	16	19	17	12	19	-9
Hopkinton .....	53	41	51	59	45	44	27	50	31	28	17	33	36	38	49	42	56	33	13
Narragansett .....	22	25	21	18	38	23	4	3	6	9	3	6	17	19	11	12	24	23	.....
North Kingstown .....	61	80	61	90	84	74	31	56	28	22	36	25	51	42	60	51	76	76	2
North Kingstown .....	79	66	88	163	162	104	57	45	40	32	35	37	60	53	71	63	73	71	33
Richmond .....	35	33	34	24	37	25	8	10	12	7	8	5	31	29	32	29	21	21	4
Westerly .....	106	122	132	152	155	149	69	63	64	59	69	89	99	106	97	94	169	107	42
WASHINGTON COUNTY .....	381	396	407	465	475	442	213	200	198	175	177	213	318	309	398	307	402	371	71
STATE INSTITUTIONS .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	149	116	133	165	156	153	.....
WHOLE STATE .....	8,550	9,426	9,270	10,048	9,985	9,882	3,195	3,320	3,592	3,544	3,271	3,497	6,934	6,620	7,396	7,440	7,160	7,635	2,347

\* Exclusive of deaths in State Institutions.

The varying numbers of the events of births, marriages and deaths occurring in the different towns, during each of the six years ending December 31, 1895, are very concisely presented in Table XIV, and a ready means is thereby afforded of comparing and studying the changes in the vital movements of the people in the different precincts, during those years.

The actual increase of population in the State, for the ten years 1885 to 1895, was 80,474, or 26.45 per cent., or an annual average of two six-tenths per cent. The increase by immigration must have been nearly twice as large as the natural increase.

TABLE XV.

*Births, Marriages and Deaths in Rhode Island, in 1895, with the number and ratio of each in every 1,000 of the Population of each Town, and the ratio of excess of the Births over the Deaths in every 1,000 of the Population.*

TOWNS AND DIVISIONS OF THE STATE.	Population in 1895.	Births.	Births per 1,000 of Population.	Marriages.	Persons Married per 1,000 of Popu- lation.	Deaths.	Deaths per 1,000 of Population.	Excess of Births per 1,000.
Barrington.....	1,668	38	22.8	7	8.4	35	21.0	1.8
Bristol.....	6,730	166	24.7	47	14.0	135	20.1	4.6
Warren.....	3,826	104	27.2	33	17.3	86	22.5	4.7
BRISTOL COUNTY.....	12,224	308	25.2	87	14.2	256	20.9	4.3
Coventry.....	5,065	110	21.7	23	9.1	100	19.7	2.0
East Greenwich.....	3,096	55	17.8	33	21.3	67	21.6	-6.3
West Greenwich.....	721	11	15.3	1	2.8	13	18.0	-2.7
Warwick.....	21,168	581	27.4	111	10.5	342	16.2	11.2
KENT COUNTY.....	30,050	757	25.2	168	11.2	522	17.4	7.8
Jamestown.....	813	8	9.8	4	9.8	12	14.8	-5.0
Little Compton.....	1,112	10	8.0	4	7.1	17	15.3	-7.3
Middletown.....	1,413	32	22.6	7	9.9	16	11.3	11.3
NEWPORT CITY.....	21,537	580	26.9	184	17.1	356	16.5	10.4
New Shoreham.....	1,360	27	20.8	13	20.0	22	16.9	3.9
Portsmouth.....	1,853	40	21.8	15	16.4	20	10.9	10.9
Plymouth.....	2,961	70	23.6	8	5.4	48	16.2	7.4
NEWPORT COUNTY.....	30,972	767	24.8	235	15.2	491	15.9	8.9
Burrillville.....	5,674	121	21.3	41	14.5	107	18.9	2.4
CENTRAL FALLS.....	15,828	287	18.1	131	16.6	311	19.6	-1.5
*Cranston.....	8,809	220	25.0	52	11.8	148	16.8	8.2
Cumberland.....	8,507	248	29.2	68	15.8	196	23.0	6.2
East Providence.....	10,170	208	20.4	75	14.7	160	15.7	4.7
Foster.....	1,190	19	16.0	10	16.8	24	20.1	-3.5
Glocester.....	1,633	30	18.4	9	11.0	33	20.2	-1.8
Johnston.....	11,203	301	26.9	46	82.1	210	18.7	8.2
Lincoln.....	8,350	223	26.7	86	20.6	183	21.9	4.8
North Providence.....	2,497	69	28.3	3	2.6	35	14.4	13.9
North Smithfield.....	2,826	62	21.9	18	12.7	49	17.3	4.6
PAWTUCKET.....	32,577	925	28.4	345	21.2	655	20.1	8.3
PROVIDENCE CITY.....	145,472	3,998	27.5	1,617	22.2	3,089	21.2	6.3
Scituate.....	3,529	63	17.8	26	14.7	71	20.1	-2.3
Smithfield.....	2,337	41	17.5	17	14.5	24	10.3	7.2
WOONSOCKET.....	24,468	793	32.4	250	20.4	447	18.3	14.1
PROVIDENCE COUNTY.....	285,010	7,608	26.8	2,794	19.6	5,742	20.1	6.7
Charlestown.....	984	13	13.2	9	18.2	23	23.4	-10.2
Exeter.....	917	10	10.9	9	19.6	19	20.7	9.8
Hopkinton.....	2,713	44	16.2	33	24.3	31	11.4	4.8
Narragansett District.....	1,250	23	18.4	6	9.6	23	18.4	.....
North Kingstown.....	4,417	74	16.8	25	11.3	76	17.2	.....
South Kingstown.....	5,163	104	20.1	37	14.3	71	13.7	6.4
Richmond.....	1,656	25	15.1	5	6.0	21	12.7	2.4
Westerly.....	7,636	149	19.5	89	29.3	107	14.0	5.5
WASHINGTON COUNTY.....	24,736	412	17.9	213	17.2	371	15.0	2.9
STATE INSTITUTIONS.....	1,766	.....	.....	.....	.....	153	86.6	.....
WHOLE STATE.....	384,758	9,882	25.7	3,497	18.2	7,535	19.6	6.1

\* Not including State Institutions.



BIRTHS. *Proportion to Population.*

In Table XV, on the preceding page, may be found the varying proportions of the number of births, marriages and deaths to every 1,000 of the population in the various towns and cities in the State, as they occurred in 1895.

In regard to births, the extreme range of proportion to population was from 8.0 in every 1,000, in Little Compton, to 32.4 in Woonsocket. Following Woonsocket, in the line of largest proportion, are Cumberland, with 29.2; and Pawtucket, with 28.4. Following Little Compton, in the line of the smallest proportion of births to population, are Jamestown, with 9.8 in every 1,000, and Exeter, with 10.9.

The proportions of births to population in all the counties entire, and in the cities of Providence, Pawtucket, Newport, Woonsocket, and the whole State, during the last seven years, are as follows:

## BIRTHS TO EVERY 1,000 PERSONS.

	1895.	1894.	1893.	1892.	1891.	1890.	1889.
Bristol County.....	25.2	19.7	19.6	17.0	19.9	19.8	19.6
Kent County.... ..	25.2	23.2	22.9	23.0	25.3	23.8	26.6
Newport County.....	24.8	25.2	26.3	23.1	29.7	28.6	29.4
Newport City.....	26.9	27.8	30.1	24.4	33.8	34.2	33.5
Providence County.....	26.8	28.2	27.9	26.9	27.7	27.2	24.8
Pawtucket.....	28.4	24.7	27.0	24.5	25.8	25.2	25.7
Providence City.....	27.5	28.9	27.9	27.8	29.3	25.9	24.9
Woonsocket.....	32.4	32.1	34.1	31.2	29.9	27.4	26.2
Washington County .....	17.9	19.4	19.1	16.8	16.2	16.1	18.3
Whole State.....	25.7	26.6	26.5	25.2	26.5	24.7	24.1

PERSONS MARRIED. *Proportion to Population.*

The proportion to the population, of persons married, can be more correctly shown in counties, or in cities and aggregates of towns, than in single towns.

The following summary will present the proportions in the manner suggested, for the last seven years:

## PERSONS MARRIED IN EVERY 1,000.

	1895.	1894.	1893.	1892.	1891.	1890.	1889.
Bristol County.....	14.2	18.5	19.9	15.3	14.4	19.1	12.7
Kent County.....	11.2	13.5	15.9	16.3	16.3	17.2	19.7
Newport County.....	15.2	14.5	14.5	15.9	14.7	16.3	12.6
Newport City.....	17.1	15.7	15.6	16.0	15.0	18.5	12.7
Providence County.....	19.6	18.5	19.8	20.2	19.9	20.3	19.3
Pawtucket.....	21.2	18.8	22.7	22.3	21.9	19.0	21.8
Providence City.....	22.2	21.1	21.4	22.4	22.0	21.3	21.4
Woonsocket.....	20.4	15.0	20.2	19.3	20.3	19.3	19.1
Washington County.....	17.2	14.4	14.4	16.2	16.3	17.1	14.9
Whole State.....	18.2	17.4	18.7	19.1	18.7	18.5	18.4

DEATHS. *Proportion to Population.*

The number of deaths, in proportion to the living population, varies considerably from year to year in the different towns. The smaller the towns the greater, generally, is the annual variation.

The highest rate occurred in Charlestown, that is, 23.4 in every 1,000 of the population; followed by Cumberland, 23.0, and Warren, 22.5.

The lowest death rate was in the town of Smithfield, that is, 10.3 in every 1,000 of the population; followed by Portsmouth, with 10.9, and Middletown, with 11.3.

The following summary will give the ratios of mortality to the population in the cities and counties of the State, during the seven years ending December 31, 1895:

## DEATHS IN EVERY 1,000 OF POPULATION.

	1895.	1894.	1893.	1892.	1891.	1890.	1889.
Bristol County.....	20.9	16.5	19.9	20.0	20.5	22.1	17.6
Kent County.....	17.4	19.8	19.4	20.7	18.0	17.6	20.1
City of Newport.....	16.5	17.7	19.1	20.0	21.8	17.9	15.2
Newport County.....	15.9	16.9	17.9	20.1	20.6	16.5	14.7
Pawtucket.....	20.1	18.7	19.6	21.7	18.8	21.9	20.5
City of Providence.....	21.2	20.3	20.9	20.9	19.5	21.7	19.7
Woonsocket.....	18.3	17.6	18.6	19.5	19.6	20.5	19.8
Providence County.....	20.1	19.1	19.9	20.2	18.6	22.1	19.2
Washington County.....	15.0	16.4	12.6	15.2	12.6	13.5	14.6
Whole State.....	19.6	19.1	19.6	20.1	18.6	20.7	19.0

The proportion of deaths to the living population, in 1895, was larger than the annual average of the previous six years, in Bristol, Providence and Washington counties; and smaller in Newport county, and in each of the cities, Newport and Woonsocket, and about the same in Pawtucket.

TABLE XVI.

*Proportion of Births, Marriages and Deaths to the Population, in the Whole State, in each of the last twenty-seven years.*

YEARS.	BIRTHS.		MARRIAGES.		DEATHS.		
	Number.	Of population, one birth in every	Number.	Of population, one person married in every	Number.	Of population, one death in every	Deaths in every 1,000 of the population.
1869.....	5,245	41.4	2,289	47.5	3,382	64.2	15.6
1870.....	5,215	41.7	2,362	46.0	3,238	67.1	14.9
1871.....	5,676	38.2	2,336	46.5	3,444	65.0	15.4
1872.....	6,143	35.4	2,537	42.9	4,247	51.2	19.5
1873.....	6,022	36.1	2,630	41.3	4,403	49.4	20.3
1874.....	6,466	39.9	2,541	50.8	4,229	61.1	16.4
1875.....	6,508	39.7	2,485	52.0	4,317	59.8	16.7
1876.....	6,329	40.8	2,253	57.3	4,116	62.7	15.9
1877.....	6,235	41.4	2,282	56.6	4,450	58.0	17.2
1878.....	6,714	38.5	2,324	55.7	4,441	58.1	17.2
1879.....	6,350	43.6	2,396	57.8	4,472	61.9	16.0
1880.....	6,295	43.9	2,769	49.9	4,829	57.4	17.5
1881.....	6,761	40.9	2,750	50.3	5,016	55.1	18.1
1882.....	6,825	40.5	2,634	52.5	5,074	54.5	18.3
1883.....	7,046	39.2	2,611	52.9	5,282	52.4	19.1
1884.....	7,305	41.7	2,558	59.4	5,141	59.2	16.1
1885.....	7,028	43.3	2,488	61.3	5,389	56.4	17.7
1886.....	7,621	40.8	2,750	56.5	5,848	53.2	18.8
1887.....	7,668	41.3	2,839	55.8	6,340	50.0	19.9
1888.....	7,840	41.1	3,022	53.5	6,594	50.0	20.4
1889.....	8,220	40.9	3,029	55.4	6,259	52.6	19.0
1890.....	8,550	40.8	3,195	54.0	6,934	49.8	20.7
1891.....	9,426	37.7	3,320	53.5	6,620	53.5	18.6
1892.....	9,270	39.6	3,502	52.4	7,396	49.7	20.1
1893.....	10,048	37.8	3,544	53.6	7,440	51.0	19.6
1894.....	9,985	37.6	3,271	57.4	7,160	52.5	19.1
1895.....	9,882	38.9	3,497	55.0	7,535	51.1	19.6

During the ten years 1871-1880, the average annual birth rate was one birth in every 39.7 of the population, or 25.2 births in every 1,000; during the ten years 1881-1890, the average birth rate was one birth in every 41.0 of the population, or 24.3 in every 1,000, a falling off of a proportion of nearly one birth in every 1,000 of the population.

During the period of ten years 1871-1880, the average annual death rate was one in every 58.4 of the population, or 17.2 in every 1,000, according to the returns. During the ten years 1881-1890, the average annual death rate was one in every 53.3 of the population, or 18.8 in every 1,000 of the living. From 1891 to 1895 the average annual death rate was one in every 51.3 of the population, or 19.6 in every 1,000 of the living.

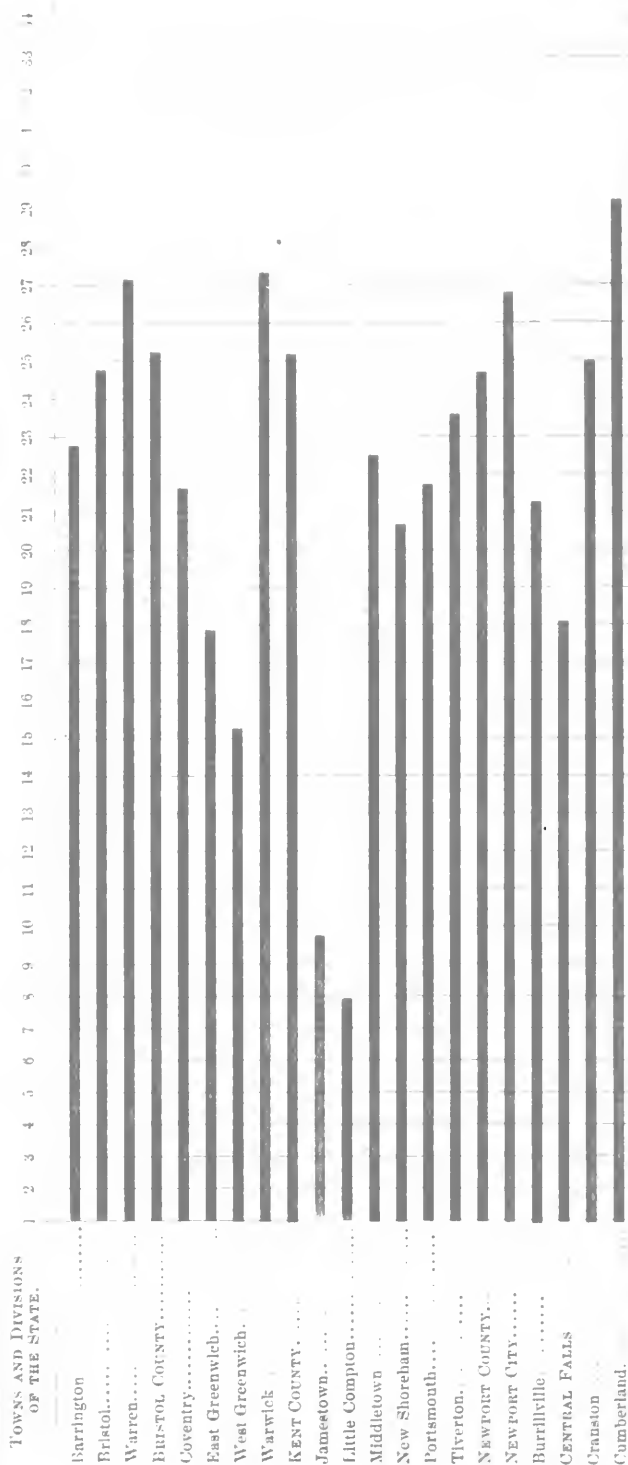
It must be remembered, however, that the returns during the last ten years have been more complete than in previous years.

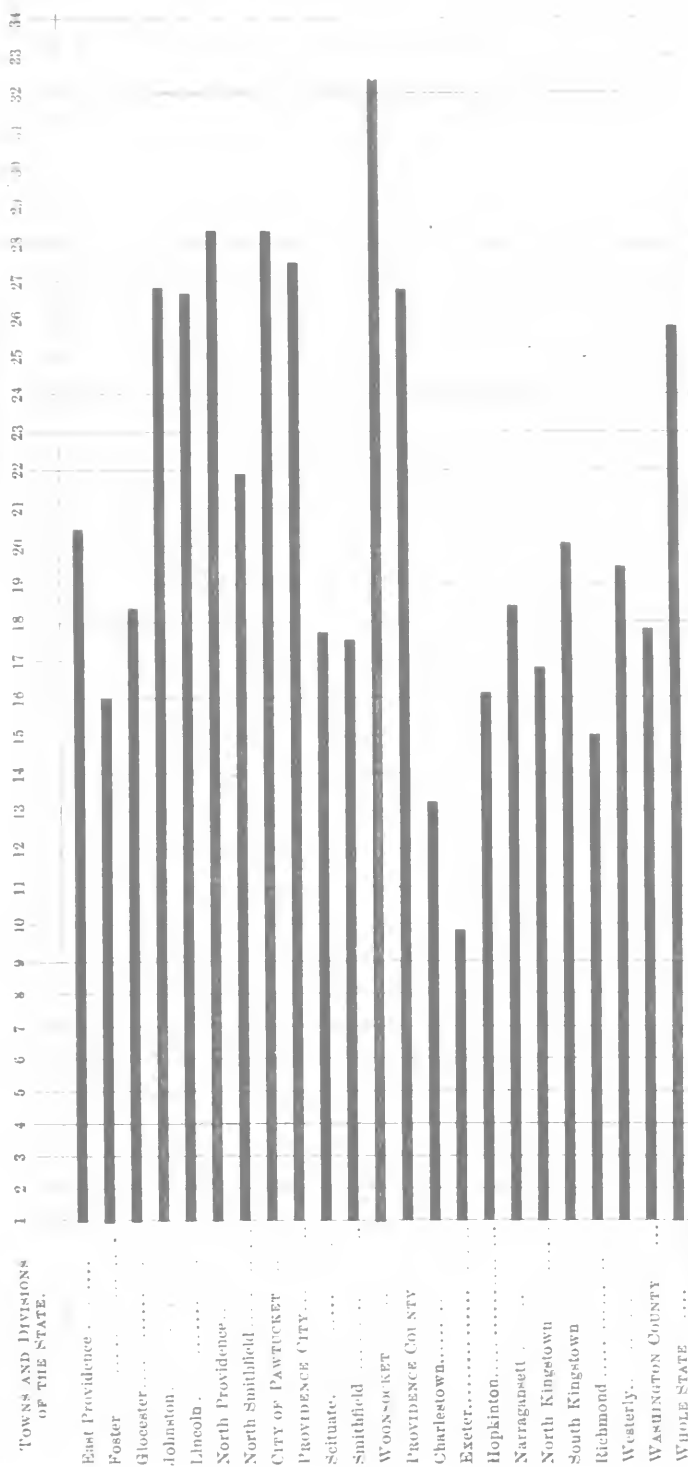


## BIRTH RATES

Diagram I.—Showing the number of births in every 1000 of the population, in each town and each county in the State, during the year 1895, upon the population by the Census of 1895.

For explanation see foot note on next page.





The figures at the top of the perpendicular lines indicate, in whole numbers, the number of births during the year in every 1000 persons. The spaces are each one part of one. For instance, the heavy horizontal line against Barrington, at the top of this diagram, reaches across about eight tenths of the space between the perpendicular lines 22 and 23. It shows the birth rate of Barrington, in 1895, was about twenty-two and eight tenths in every 1000 of the population.





# BIRTHS, 1895.

The general statistics of births in Rhode Island, during the year 1895, derived from the returns sent to the office of the State Registrar, may be found on pages 2 to 8, inclusive, in Tables I, II and III.

The whole number reported is 9,882, as before stated, and is 103 less than the number in 1894.

## SEX OF THE CHILDREN.

Of the 9,882 children whose births were registered in 1895, there were 5,136 males and 4,746 females. This gives 108.2 males to each 100 females, or 519.7 males and 480.3 females in each 1,000 children.

The following Table shows the numbers and sex, and the proportions of each sex of the children born in Rhode Island, during the ten years 1854-1863, and in each of the last thirty-two years :

TABLE XVII.

Years.	Males.	Females.	Males to each	Per 1,000 Births
			100 Females.	Males. Females.
1854-1863	19,386	18,686	103.6, or	508.8 and 491.2
1864	1,949	1,942	100.3, or	500.9 and 499.1
1865	2,096	1,857	112.9, or	530.2 and 469.8
1866	2,546	2,356	108.0, or	519.4 and 480.6
1867	2,665	2,464	107.0, or	518.7 and 481.3
1868	2,745	2,627	104.5, or	511.0 and 489.0
1869	2,685	2,560	104.9, or	511.9 and 488.1
1870	2,679	2,536	105.6, or	513.7 and 486.3
1871	2,873	2,800	102.8, or	506.9 and 493.1
1872	3,085	3,058	100.8, or	502.2 and 497.8
1873	3,135	2,887	108.6, or	520.6 and 479.4
1874	3,311	3,155	104.9, or	512.1 and 487.9
1875	3,362	3,146	106.9, or	516.6 and 483.4
1876	3,291	3,038	108.3, or	520.0 and 480.0
1877	3,163	3,072	103.0, or	507.3 and 492.7
1878	3,402	3,312	102.7, or	506.7 and 493.3
1879	3,259	3,091	102.4, or	513.2 and 486.8
1880	3,241	3,054	106.8, or	514.8 and 485.2
1881	3,498	3,263	107.2, or	517.3 and 482.7
1882	3,509	3,316	105.8, or	514.1 and 485.9
1883	3,548	3,498	101.4, or	503.5 and 496.5
1884	3,713	3,592	103.4, or	508.3 and 491.7
1885	3,591	3,437	104.4, or	510.3 and 489.7

TABLE XVII.—Continued.

Years.	Males.	Females.	Males to each 100 Females.	Per 1,000 Births Males. Females.
1886.....	3,897.....	3,724.....	104.6, or.....	511.3 and 488.7
1887.....	3,968.....	3,700.....	107.2, or.....	517.5 and 482.5
1888.....	4,023.....	3,817.....	105.4, or.....	513.1 and 486.0
1889.....	4,193.....	4,027.....	104.1, or.....	510.0 and 490.0
1890.....	4,351.....	4,199.....	103.5, or.....	508.8 and 491.2
1891.....	4,926.....	4,500.....	109.5, or.....	522.6 and 477.4
1892.....	4,765.....	4,505.....	105.8, or.....	514.1 and 485.9
1893.....	5,105.....	4,943.....	103.3, or.....	508.1 and 491.9
1894.....	5,129.....	4,856.....	105.6, or.....	513.7 and 486.3
1895.....	5,136.....	4,746.....	108.2, or.....	519.7 and 480.3

The average proportion for forty-two years is 104.8 males to every 100 females. At the end of five years from birth the number of each sex is about equal, the males having a larger mortality during that period.

PROPORTION OF THE SEXES. *Localities.*

In Table II, on pages 6 and 7, will be found the number of children born in the different divisions of the State during the year 1895, together with the number of each sex.

The following Table will give more concisely the whole number of children born, arranged according to sex and locality, and the proportion of male children to every 100 female children :

TABLE XVIII.

BIRTHS, 1895.	Bristol County.	Kent County.	Newport County.	Providence County Towns.	Washington County.	Newport City.	Pawtucket.	Central Falls.	Providence City.	Woonsocket.	Whole State.
Males.....	167	407	100	800	237	285	474	141	2,091	434	5,136
Females.....	141	350	87	805	205	295	451	146	1,907	359	4,746
Total.....	308	757	187	1,605	442	580	925	287	3,998	793	9,882
Males to each 100 females	118.4	116.3	114.9	99.4	115.6	96.6	105.1	96.6	109.6	120.9	108.2

Compared with the previous year, the increase in the proportion of male births in the whole State was about 2.6 per cent.

The following Table exhibits the proportions of births of the sexes for the past thirty-three years in the larger divisions of the State and in the whole State :

TABLE XIX.—*Number of Males to each 100 Females.*

BIRTHS.	Bristol County.	Kent County.	Newport County.*	Providence County. Towns†	Providence City.	Washington County.	Whole State.
1863 .....	120.0	98.4	97.0	101.8	111.4	108.7	105.8
1864 .....	106.8	87.3	90.6	107.4	97.3	103.4	100.3
1865 .....	119.3	118.2	108.8	118.8	113.8	88.1	112.9
1866 .....	109.4	113.1	103.4	104.9	108.4	124.0	108.7
1867 .....	115.5	98.3	117.8	106.3	104.5	120.4	107.7
1868 .....	117.4	88.7	100.2	101.6	102.4	136.5	104.5
1869 .....	115.7	116.7	102.7	98.0	107.5	120.6	104.9
1870 .....	126.4	111.6	100.0	105.1	104.9	99.5	105.6
1871 .....	131.8	97.9	132.5	100.8	95.2	113.3	102.8
1872 .....	109.2	92.8	109.1	103.5	95.7	110.6	100.9
1873 .....	129.2	113.0	117.9	104.5	109.0	104.7	108.6
1874 .....	98.7	111.9	101.3	110.4	102.9	94.0	104.9
1875 .....	95.2	103.1	97.7	104.3	109.1	134.3	106.9
1876 .....	142.1	104.4	108.5	108.0	106.8	103.7	108.3
1877 .....	138.7	102.4	98.5	100.3	104.9	95.3	103.0
1878 .....	120.5	120.6	94.8	101.5	106.8	78.8	102.7
1879 .....	124.3	95.5	103.6	105.4	105.7	106.3	105.4
1880 .....	117.2	110.5	113.5	102.4	107.6	95.4	106.1
1881 .....	91.2	111.3	102.0	105.9	109.0	115.7	107.2
1882 .....	94.7	110.2	112.5	103.1	106.5	105.7	105.8
1883 .....	94.0	97.6	97.0	103.5	102.2	102.2	101.4
1884 .....	105.0	111.7	92.9	102.5	105.8	99.0	103.4
1885 .....	132.2	107.3	98.0	104.8	103.6	104.3	104.4
1886 .....	120.0	81.7	102.6	106.7	105.0	121.7	104.6
1887 .....	115.1	121.7	106.6	103.9	107.9	106.7	107.2
1888 .....	98.1	105.1	105.0	103.4	107.4	110.2	105.4
1889 .....	81.9	122.0	107.5	103.6	101.4	110.2	104.1
1890 .....	96.5	113.0	106.8	108.5	98.3	97.4	103.6
1891 .....	107.1	110.4	118.4	107.0	109.1	106.4	109.5
1892 .....	120.0	102.1	102.4	110.7	100.0	98.5	105.8
1893 .....	90.7	101.8	97.7	104.1	104.1	109.0	105.8
1894 .....	103.4	102.4	121.1	110.2	99.6	106.5	105.6
1895 .....	118.4	116.3	100.8	105.0	109.6	115.6	108.2

\* Including City of Newport. † Including Cities of Central Falls, Pawtucket and Woonsocket.

There will be found in the following summary in the aggregate, the average number of males to each 100 females, born during the thirty-three years from 1863-1895, in the different divisions of the State :

Bristol County.....	112.3 males to each 100 females.
Kent County.....	105.9 males to each 100 females.
Newport County *.....	105.2 males to each 100 females.
Providence County Towns †.....	105.1 males to each 100 females.
Providence City.....	104.9 males to each 100 females.
Washington County.....	107.4 males to each 100 females.
Whole State.....	108.2 males to each 100 females.

#### BIRTHS AND SEASON.

Table II, on pages 6 and 7 of this report, gives the number of births occurring in the different months of the year, in the several divisions of the State.

According to this Table, the greatest number of births in any one month, in 1895, occurred in December, and the largest in any quarter in the fourth.

The following Table shows the total number of children born in the State of Rhode Island, according to the returns, in each quarter of each of the last six years ; and also the aggregate number and the percentage of the aggregate of each quarter in forty-two years, from 1854 to 1895, inclusive :

TABLE XX.

QUARTERS.	1895.	1894.	1893.	1892.	1891.	1890.	1854-1895, inclusive.	
							Number.	Per cent.
January—March.....	2,260	2,368	2,374	2,233	2,195	1,951	60,805	23.57
April—June.....	2,345	2,511	2,291	2,179	2,271	2,083	61,195	23.72
July—September.....	2,704	2,524	2,674	2,422	2,454	2,224	67,468	26.16
October—December.....	2,573	2,582	2,709	2,436	2,506	2,292	68,497	26.55
Whole year.....	9,882	9,985	10,048	9,270	9,426	8,550	257,965	100.00

Table XX presents results showing that, according to the registration of forty-two years, the average proportions of births to the whole number of births in the different quarters of the year, were as follows :

\* Including Newport City.

† Including Pawtucket, Central Falls and Woonsocket.

January—March .....	235.7 in every 1,000 births.
April—June.....	237.2 in every 1,000 births.
July—September.....	261.6 in every 1,000 births.
October—December.....	265.5 in every 1,000 births.

The proportions of births in Rhode Island, in the different quarters of the year, to the whole number of births in 1895, were as follows :

1. January—March.....	22.9 per cent., or.....	229 in every 1,000
2. April—June .....	23.7 per cent., or.....	237 in every 1,000
3. July—September.....	27.4 per cent., or .....	274 in every 1,000
4. October—December .....	26.0 per cent., or.....	260 in every 1,000
First six months.....	.....	466 births in every 1,000 of whole number.
Second six months .....	.....	534 births in every 1,000 of whole number.

### BIRTHS. *Sex and Season.*

In Table II, on pages 6 and 7, will also be found the number of births of *each sex* by months, as they occurred in the different divisions of the State, during the year 1895. From it we ascertain the number of *each of the sexes* born during each quarter of the year, with their relative proportions, and also the aggregates and proportions of the same for the whole State.

The following Table will present a summary of the quarterly periods, number of births, and proportions of the sexes, for the same year :

	Males.	Females.	Males to each 100 Females.	Per 1,000, each quarter.	
				Males.	Females.
1. January—March.....	1,108...	1,152.....	96.2....	490 .....	510 .....
2. April—June.....	1,267 .....	1,078 .....	117.5.....	540.....	460 .....
3. July—September...	1,414.....	1,290 .....	109.6.....	523.....	477 .....
4. October—December .....	1,346.....	1,226.....	109.9.....	524.....	476 .....
<hr/>					
Whole year.....	5,136 .....	4,746 .....	108.2.....	520.....	480 .....

The following Table shows the number of male children born to every 100 female children, in each quarter of the last two years ; and also the proportion of births of male children to each 100 female children born, during six periods of five years each, from 1866 to 1895, inclusive :

TABLE XXI.

YEARS.	1895.	1894.	5 years, 1891-1895.	5 years, 1886-1890.	5 years, 1881-1885.	5 years, 1876-1880.	5 years, 1871-1875.	5 years, 1866-1870.
First Quarter.....	96.2	112.9	104.6	104.3	105.8	106.0	101.5	106.7
Second Quarter.....	117.5	106.6	107.3	105.4	104.8	102.7	104.7	107.3
Third Quarter.....	109.6	104.0	108.6	104.6	105.1	107.1	104.8	106.0
Fourth Quarter.....	109.9	100.8	105.8	106.5	102.5	108.2	106.5	104.8
Total average.....	108.2	105.6	106.5	105.2	104.5	106.2	104.2	106.2

The above Table shows the variation of the proportions of the sexes in the different quarters in the different years, and seems to conclusively determine that season has very little, if any, influence in the causation of sex.

## PARENTAGE.

By reference to Table I, page 4, in the division of births there will be found the parentage of the children born in Rhode Island during the year 1895. It will be seen that of the whole number, 9,882, there were 3,292 of native parentage, 4,760 foreign, and 1,830 of mixed parentage.

By mixed parentage is meant the children born of native fathers and foreign mothers, and of foreign fathers and native mothers.

Of native fathers and foreign mothers there were 924, and of foreign fathers and native mothers, 906.

The following Table will show the number and parentage of the children born in the State, and the variations of the same from year to year, in each of the last three years; and also the number and variations occurring in three periods of five years each, and two of ten years each, from 1858 to 1892, inclusive:

TABLE XXII.

PARENTAGE.	1895.	1894.	1893.	5 years, 1888 to 1892.	5 years, 1883 to 1887.	5 years, 1878 to 1882.	10 years, 1868 to 1877.	10 years, 1858 to 1867.
Native father and mother.....	3,292	3,292	3,303	16,511	15,001	14,169	25,645	20,321
Foreign father and mother.....	4,760	4,841	4,873	18,737	15,245	13,562	26,356	19,665
Native father, foreign mother.....	924	902	956	4,021	3,044	2,327	3,135	1,690
Foreign father, native mother.. ...	906	950	916	4,037	3,378	2,887	4,077	1,696
Parentage not stated. ....								293
Total.....	9,882	9,985	10,048	43,306	36,668	32,945	59,213	43,665

The following Table of *percentages* will show, in a different and perhaps clearer way, the same changes that have occurred in the proportions of the births in the different classes of percentage during the last three years; and during thirty-five years, from 1858 to 1892, inclusive, in three periods of five years each and two of ten years:

TABLE XXIII.

PARENTAGE.	1895.	1894.	1893.	5 years, 1888 to 1892.	5 years, 1883 to 1887.	5 years, 1878 to 1882.	10 years, 1868 to 1877.	10 years, 1858 to 1867.
Native father and mother.....	33.31	32.97	32.87	38.25	40.91	43.03	43.36	46.84
Foreign father and mother.....	48.17	48.48	48.50	43.14	41.58	41.23	44.53	45.36
Native father, foreign mother.....	9.35	9.03	9.51	9.30	8.30	6.95	5.37	3.89
Foreign father, native mother.....	9.17	9.52	9.12	9.31	9.21	8.79	6.74	3.91
Total.....	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

The registration of births, in 1895, is of interest as continuing to show a smaller proportion of children born of native fathers than of foreign fathers. A considerable number of those recorded as native fathers were themselves children of foreign parentage.

The percentage of children of mixed parentage was about the same, in 1895, as in the previous year.

The following Table will present the percentages of children of native and of foreign-born fathers, and of native and foreign-born mothers, respectively, in each of the last three years, and in each of three periods of five years each and two of ten years each, from 1858 to 1892, inclusive:

TABLE XXIV.

CHILDREN WITH	1895.	1894.	1893.	5 years, 1888 to 1892.	5 years, 1883 to 1887.	5 years, 1878 to 1882.	10 years, 1868 to 1877.	10 years, 1858 to 1867.
Native fathers.....	42.66	42.01	42.38	47.56	49.21	50.08	48.73	50.73
Foreign fathers.....	57.34	57.99	57.62	52.44	51.79	49.92	51.27	49.26
Native mothers.....	42.48	42.48	41.99	47.57	49.91	51.79	50.10	50.75
Foreign mothers.....	57.52	57.52	58.01	52.43	50.09	48.21	49.90	49.25

The percentage of the children born of foreign fathers and of foreign mothers, during 1895, was about the same as in 1894.

The number of native fathers of children born in 1895, was 1,450 less than the number of foreign fathers, and the number of native mothers was 1,486 less than of foreign.

#### BIRTHS OF COLORED CHILDREN.

The number of births of children of colored parentage reported for the year 1895 is 221. This number is about the same as in 1894, and 18 more than in 1893.

In regard to sex, the numbers and proportions were as follows, viz. : Males, 117 ; females, 104 ; or 112.5 males to each 100 females.

As the number of colored persons in the State was, according to the census, 7,928, the ratio of births in this class would be 27.87 per thousand, or 1 to each 35.87 colored inhabitants.

The following summary will show the changes that have occurred from year to year, in the proportions of the sexes of colored children born in Rhode Island, during the last twenty years :

Years.	Whole Number.	Males.	Females.	Males to each 100 females.
1876-1885 ... ..	1,762	849	913	93.0
1886.....	212	117	95	123.0
1887.....	211	111	100	111.0
1888.....	202	109	93	117.2
1889.....	194	87	107	81.3
1890.....	183	89	94	94.6
1891.....	173	86	87	98.9
1892.....	182	94	88	106.8
1893.....	203	91	112	81.3
1894.....	221	113	108	104.6
1895.....	221	117	104	112.5

The following Table will show the location, number, sex, etc., of colored births during 1895 :



TABLE XXV.

*Showing Number, Sex, etc., of Colored Births, 1895.*

TOWNS AND CITIES.	Whole Number.	Males.	Females.	COUNTIES.
Bristol.....	2	1	1	Bristol County... 2
East Greenwich.....	1	1	.....	
Warwick.....	4	2	2	Kent County .... 5
Middletown.....	1	1	.....	
NEWPORT CITY.....	31	14	17	
New Shoreham.....	2	.....	2	
Tiverton.....	1	1	.....	Newport County.... 35
CENTRAL FALLS.....	1	1	.....	
Cranston.....	2	.....	2	
East Providence.....	9	4	5	
Johnston.....	1	1	.....	
Lincoln.....	1	.....	1	
PAWTUCKET.....	3	2	1	
PROVIDENCE CITY.....	131	74	57	
Scituate.....	1	1	.....	Providence County...149
Hopkinton.....	2	1	1	
Narragansett District.....	2	2	.....	
North Kingstown.....	3	.....	3	
South Kingstown.....	16	9	7	
Richmond.....	1	.....	1	
Westerly.....	6	2	4	Washington County.. 30
WHOLE STATE.....	221	117	104	221

## NUMBER OF CHILD OF THE MOTHER.

In the following Table will be found the number of the child of the mother born during 1895; that is, how many of the children born were reported as the first, second or third child, etc., of their respective mothers. The statistics on this subject begin with the year 1857, and the following Table includes the children reported during the last six years, and also the total for thirty-nine years, 1857 to 1895, inclusive:

TABLE XXVI.

NUMBER OF THE CHILD OF THE MOTHER.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	39 years, 1857-1895.
First .....	2,103	2,345	2,383	2,500	2,377	2,329	60,466
Second .....	1,816	1,899	1,754	1,981	2,026	2,008	48,998
Third .....	1,253	1,380	1,444	1,484	1,519	1,512	37,876
Fourth .....	924	1,055	1,050	1,138	1,106	1,129	28,516
Fifth .....	699	772	754	825	818	895	21,325
Sixth .....	515	594	520	608	578	640	15,612
Seventh .....	364	392	416	449	445	429	11,192
Eighth .....	294	297	311	297	306	304	7,981
Ninth .....	187	234	218	224	203	203	5,380
Tenth .....	156	169	149	160	148	148	3,654
Eleventh .....	89	114	113	107	112	102	2,239
Twelfth .....	61	71	75	81	73	65	1,438
Thirteenth .....	46	40	36	44	71	36	831
Fourteenth .....	22	26	18	23	28	27	421
Fifteenth .....	11	17	13	12	12	22	236
Sixteenth .....	4	6	19	9	12	5	118
Seventeenth .....	2	0	4	3	3	2	64
Eighteenth .....	2	2	1	1	4	2	32
Nineteenth .....	2	2	1	1	0	2	16
Twentieth .....	0	2	0	0	2	0	8
Twenty-first .....	0	0	0	1	0	0	4
Twenty-second .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Unstated .....	0	0	0	100	142	22	264
Total .....	9,882	8,550	9,426	9,270	10,048	9,985	246,673

There was a decrease of 103 in the whole number of births in 1895 from the number in 1894.

There are varying differences in the proportions of all classes in the different years.

The most of those in the class "Unstated" (number of the child of the mother) were Italians.

There were two returns of births in the eighteenth, and two in the nineteenth classes.

The proportion of each class to the whole number will be shown by the following Table, which gives the percentage of the children born in each of the last four years, who were respectively the first, second, third,

etc., children of the mothers, and which will also give the average percentage of each class of births, during a period of ten years, from 1868 to 1877, inclusive, and of five years, 1878 to 1882, 1883 to 1887, and from 1888 to 1892, inclusive :

NUMBER OF THE CHILD.	1895.	1894.	1893.	1892	5 years, 1888 to 1892.	5 years, 1883 to 1887.	5 years, 1878 to 1882.	10 years, 1868 to 1877.
First. ....	23.57	23.81	24.88	25.70	25.20	24.30	23.1	25.2
Second.....	20.32	20.29	19.72	18.92	19.77	19.22	18.1	20.7
Third.....	15.30	15.21	14.77	15.58	14.94	14.82	16.9	15.5
Fourth.....	11.42	11.08	11.33	11.33	11.10	11.05	12.2	11.4
Fifth .....	9.06	8.19	8.21	8.13	8.23	8.56	9.1	8.4
First to Fifth.....	79.67	78.58	78.91	79.66	79.24	77.80	86.0	81.1
Sixth and over and unstated .....	20.33	21.42	21.09	20.34	20.76	22.20	20.0	18.9
Total.....	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

TABLE XXVII.

*Showing the Ages of the Fathers and Mothers of Children born in 1895.*

AGES OF FATHERS.	AGES OF MOTHERS.															Number of Fathers.
	14 years.	15 years.	16 years.	17 years.	18 years.	19 years.	20 years.	20-25 yrs.	25-30 yrs.	30-35 yrs.	35-40 yrs.	40-45 yrs.	45-50 yrs.	50-55 yrs.	Unstated and unknown	
17 years .....						1										1
18 years .....				2	1			1	1							5
19 years.....			1	3	8	5	4	8					1			30
20-25 years .....	1	6	12	23	47	111	96	616	140	12	1	1				1,066
25-30 years. ....			4	18	25	54	83	958	1,377	212	29	2				2,792
30-35 years.....			1	3	2	10	12	29	318	959	956	126	12	2		2,460
35-40 years.....				1	2	2	5	9	122	377	722	586	57	4		1,887
40-45 years.....					1				21	68	319	405	199	5		918
45-50 years.....									6	29	66	141	120	30		392
50-55 years.....					1	1			1	6	16	38	45	11		119
55-60 years.....						1			2	7	12	10	10	4	1	47
60-65 years.....									2		1	8	3	1		15
65-70 years.....											1	3				4
70-75 years.....												1				1
Unstated.....	1	3	6	8	13	9	11	26	15	9	4	1			39	145
Number of Mothers ...	2	10	27	59	107	199	232	2,111	2,979	2,256	1,352	450	58	1	39	9,882

The nativity of the mothers under 19 years of age was as follows :

The 2 at 14 years were American.

Of the 10 at 15 years, 12 were American, 2 were German, and 2 Russian.

Of the 27 at 16 years, 18 were American, 1 Arabian, 5 Italian, 1 Portuguese, 2 Scotch, and 1 Turkish.

Of the 59 at 17 years, 50 were American, 2 Canadian, 1 Irish, 4 Portuguese, and 2 Swedish.

Of the 107 at 18 years, 92 were American, 4 were Canadians, 3 English, 1 German, 3 Italian, 1 Russian, 2 Scotch, and 1 Swedish.

The 9,843 children were divided as follows, to mothers of different age periods :

	Number of Mothers.	Per cent.
Under twenty years.....	404.....	4.10
Twenty, and under twenty-five.....	2,343.....	23.80
Twenty-five, and under thirty.....	2,979.....	30.27
Thirty, and under thirty-five.....	2,256.....	22.92
Thirty-five, and under forty.....	1,352.....	13.74
Forty, and under forty-five.....	450.....	4.57
Forty-five and over.....	59.....	.60
Total.....	9,843..	100.0

#### PLURALITY BIRTHS.

The general statistics in relation to plural births, in Rhode Island, may be found on page 8, in Table III.

There were one hundred cases during the year, all of which were twins.

Of the 200 children of plural birth, 111 were males, and 89 were females.

The cases occurred in the different divisions of the State as follows : Bristol county, 3 ; Kent county, 10 ; Newport county towns, 2 ; Newport city, 8 ; Providence county towns, 28\* ; Providence city, 41 ; Washington county, 8.

The following exhibit will show the parentage of children of plural birth in Rhode Island, in 1895, and number of each :

Parents both native Americans.....	37
“ “ born in Bohemia.....	1
“ “ “ British America.....	3
“ “ “ Canada.....	16

\* Including Central Falls, Pawtucket and Woonsocket.

Both parents born in England.....	5
“ “ “ Ireland.....	10
“ “ “ Italy .....	4
“ “ “ Portugal.....	1
“ “ “ Russia.....	5
“ “ “ Scotland.....	1
“ “ “ Sweden.....	1
Native father and Canadian mother... ..	2
Native father and English mother. ....	1
Native father and Finnish mother.....	1
Native father and Nova Scotia mother.....	2
Canadian father and native mother.....	2
Irish father and native mother.....	4
Irish father and English mother.....	1
Russian father and Austrian mother.....	1
Scotch father and native mother.....	1
Swiss father and Irish mother. ....	1
<hr/>	
Total births.....	100
<hr/>	
Total children.....	200

The months in which the plurality births occurred were as follows :

January.....	8	April.....	9	July.....	11	October.....	8
February.....	11	May.....	11	August.....	9	November.....	8
March.....	4	June.....	3	September.....	9	December.....	9
—		—		—		—	
First Quarter.....	23	Second Quarter.....	23	Third Quarter.....	29	Fourth Quarter.....	25
First half of year.....				46			
				Second half of year.....			
				54			
Total.....				100			

The general statistics of births, and number of *cases* reported in Rhode Island during a period of forty-two years, that is, from 1854 to 1895, inclusive, are as follows :

252,542 cases of single births.....	giving 252,542 children.
2,672 cases of twin births .....	giving 5,344 children.
25 cases of triple births .....	giving 75 children.
1 case of quadruple births.....	giving 4 children.

Of the whole number of *cases* of child-birth (255,240) during the forty-two years, one in 95.5 produced twins, one in 10,210 produced triplets, and one in 255,240 produced quadruplets.

Of the whole number of children born during the same period (257,-965), ascertained from the reports, one in every 48 was a twin, and one in every 3,440 was a triplet.

Of the 2,698 *cases* of plurality birth which have occurred in the State during the last forty-two years, there were 1,066 cases in which both parents were natives; 1,281 cases in which both parents were foreign; 343 cases in which the parents were mixed, that is, one native and one foreign parent; and 8 in which the parentage was not stated.

The whole number of children born in plurality cases, during the forty-two years, was 5,423, of whom 2,751 were males, and 2,668 were females; the sex of the remaining four was not given.

#### STILL-BORN.

The whole number of still-born children reported in Rhode Island, for the year 1895, was 367; this number is 25 less than for the year 1894.

The following are the numbers reported from the different divisions of the State :

Bristol County.....	14
Kent County.....	11
Newport County Towns .....	3
Newport City. ....	27
Providence County Towns.....	35
Central Falls.....	10
Pawtucket City.....	25
Providence City.....	199
Woonsocket.....	35
Washington County.....	8
Whole State.....	367

The following Table will give the number in each town from which still-births were reported, with the sex, parentage and color :

TABLE XXVIII.

*Still-Born, 1895, Locality, Number, Sex, Parentage and Color.*

TOWNS AND DIVISIONS OF THE STATE.	Total.	SEX.		PARENTAGE.		COLOR.	
		Males.	Females.	Native.	Foreign.	White.	Colored.
Barrington.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....
Bristol.....	10	7	3	7	3	10	.....
Warren.....	3	3	.....	.....	3	3	.....
BRISTOL COUNTY.....	14	11	3	7	7	14	.....
Coventry.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....
East Greenwich.....	2	.....	2	2	.....	2	.....
West Greenwich.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....
Warwick.....	7	3	4	2	5	7	.....
KENT COUNTY.....	11	4	7	5	6	11	.....
Middletown.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....
NEWPORT CITY.....	27	19	8	17	10	24	3
Tiverton.....	2	2	.....	2	.....	2	.....
NEWPORT COUNTY.....	30	21	9	19	11	27	3
Burrillville.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....
CENTRAL FALLS.....	10	5	5	2	8	10	.....
Cranston.....	4	3	1	2	2	4	.....
Cumberland.....	11	6	5	4	7	11	.....
East Providence.....	3	2	1	1	2	3	.....
Foster.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....
Glocester.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....
Johnston.....	6	5	1	3	3	6	.....
Lincoln.....	4	.....	4	2	2	4	.....
North Providence.....	2	.....	2	2	.....	2	.....
North Smithfield.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....
PAWTUCKET.....	25	14	11	13	12	25	.....
PROVIDENCE CITY.....	199	124	75	105	94	185	14
Scituate.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....
WOONSOCKET.....	35	20	15	9	26	35	.....
PROVIDENCE COUNTY.....	304	183	121	146	158	290	14
Hopkinton.....	2	1	1	2	.....	2	.....
North Kingstown.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....
South Kingstown.....	2	1	1	2	.....	1	1
Westerly.....	3	2	1	2	1	3	.....
WASHINGTON COUNTY.....	8	4	4	7	1	7	1
Total.....	367	223	144	184	183	349	18

## SUMMARY OF SEX OF STILL-BORN.

The following Table shows the number and sex of the still-born children whose births were reported in Rhode Island during each of the last five years, and also of a period of forty-two years, extending from January 1, 1854, to December 31, 1895 :

TABLE XXIX.

SEX.	1895.	1894.	1893.	1892.	1891.	January 1, 1854, to Dec. 31, 1895.
Males.....	223	211	235	217	158	5,728
Females.....	144	181	177	154	114	4,073
Total.....	367	392	412	371	272	9,801

The average proportions of the sexes of the still-born, for the period of forty-two years, were as follows : In every 100 still-births there were about 59 males and 41 females.

*Season of Still-Births.*—During 1895, and also the thirty-two years from January 1, 1854, to December 31, 1885, the proportions in relation to season, by percentage, were as follows :

	1895.	32 years.		1895.	32 years.
First Quarter.....	26.70	24.82	Third Quarter....	31.34	26.82
Second Quarter.....	21.25	23.16	Fourth Quarter....	20.71	25.20
Per cent. first half of the year..	47.95	47.98	Last half of the year.....	52.05	52.02

The births of the still-born in the different months of the year, although somewhat variable in number, do not, as a rule, show great discrepancies.

## PARENTAGE OF THE STILL-BORN.

Of the 367 still-born children reported in 1895, there were 184 of native, and 183 of foreign parentage, reckoned by the nativity of the fathers, that is, the father's name given ; and 165 of native and 202 of foreign, reckoned by the nativity of the mothers, name of father given or not given.



## ILLEGITIMATES.

In the following Table will be found the whole number of illegitimate births returned during 1895, with the sex, color, parentage and locality of birth:

TABLE XXX.

*Illegitimates, 1895.*

TOWNS.	Whole Number.	SEX.		COLOR.		PARENTAGE.		
		Males.	Females.	White.	Black.	Native.	Foreign.	Alms-houses and Penal Institutions.
Bristol.....	4	3	1	4	.....	4	.....	.....
East Greenwich.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....
West Greenwich.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....
Warwick.....	2	.....	2	1	1	1	1	.....
Middletown.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....
NEWPORT CITY.....	5	4	1	1	4	4	1	.....
Cranston.....	8	5	3	7	1	5	3	6
Cumberland .....	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....
East Providence.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....
Lincoln.....	2	1	1	2	.....	1	1	.....
PAWTUCKET.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....
PROVIDENCE CITY.....	77	44	33	59	18	51	26	49
WOONSOCKET .....	6	4	2	6	.....	3	3	.....
Richmond.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....
Westerly.....	3	.....	3	.....	3	3	.....	.....
WHOLE STATE.....	114	67	47	87	27	76	38	55

There were returns, during 1895, of 114 children of illegitimate parentage. The number is 4 less than that of the previous year.

*Sex.*—Of the 114, there were 67 males and 47 females.

*Color.*—Of the 114 illegitimates born during 1895, 87, or 76.0 per cent., were white, and 27, or 24.0 per cent., were colored.

*Parentage.*—Of the 114, 76, or 67.0 per cent. of all, were born of native mothers, and 38, or 33.0 per cent., of foreign-born mothers.

The colored illegitimates were all of native parentage. There were of the 87 white illegitimates, 49 born of native mothers, and 38 of foreign mothers.

The ages of the mothers were as follows :

Age.	No. of Mothers.	Age.	No. of Mothers.	Age.	No. of Mothers.
14.....	1	23.....	5	33.....	1
15.....	2	24.....	7	34.....	1
16.....	6	25.....	3	35.....	1
17.....	7	26.....	2	37.....	1
18.....	13	27.....	3	39.....	1
19.....	10	28.....	4	40.....	3
20.....	16	29.....	4	Unknown.....	4
21.....	4	30.....	2	—	—
22.....	11	32.....	2	Total.....	114

Fifty-five of the illegitimates were born of indigent, pauper or criminal mothers, in public, charitable or penal institutions.

Forty-nine of these fifty-five births occurred at the Lying-In Hospital in the city of Providence.

The proportion of illegitimates to the whole number of births was about one in every 87 cases, or about twelve in every 1,000 births.

## MARRIAGES, 1895.

---

The number of marriages registered in Rhode Island, during the year 1895, was 3,497. This number is 47 less than in 1893, and 226 more than in 1894.

The general statistics of marriage in 1895, in relation to season and number, in the different divisions of the State, may be found in Table IV, on the ninth page.

The statistics in relation to the proportion to population of persons married in 1895, in each of the towns and general divisions of the State, may be found in Tables XV and XVI, on pages 106 and 109.

The following Table will present the number of marriages, and the ratio of marriage to population, in each year for a period of thirty-six years, 1860 to 1895, inclusive :

TABLE XXXI.

YEARS.	Number Marriages.	Of Population, one Person Married in every	Persons Married per 1,000 of Population.	YEARS.	Number Marriages.	Of Population, one Person Married in every	Persons Married per 1,000 of Population.
1860.....	1,748	50.0	20.0	1879.....	2,396	57.8	17.5
1861.....	1,533	56.8	17.6	1880.....	2,769	49.9	20.0
1862.....	1,450	61.1	15.1	1881.....	2,750	50.3	19.9
1863.....	1,618	54.7	18.3	1882.....	2,634	52.5	19.0
1864.....	1,844	50.1	19.9	1883.....	2,611	54.4	18.3
1865.....	1,896	48.7	20.5	1884.....	2,558	58.1	17.2
1866.....	2,318	39.9	25.1	1885.....	2,488	61.3	16.3
1867.....	2,344	39.8	25.1	1886.....	2,750	56.5	17.7
1868.....	2,285	40.5	24.8	1887.....	2,839	55.8	18.0
1869.....	2,289	47.5	21.1	1888.....	3,022	53.5	18.7
1870.....	2,362	46.0	21.7	1889.....	3,029	57.8	17.3
1871.....	2,336	46.5	21.5	1890.....	3,195	54.1	18.4
1872.....	2,537	42.9	23.2	1891.....	3,320	53.5	18.5
1873.....	2,630	41.3	24.2	1892.....	3,502	52.4	19.1
1874.....	2,541	50.8	19.6	1893.....	3,544	53.6	18.7
1875.....	2,485	52.0	19.2	1894.....	3,271	57.4	17.4
1876.....	2,253	57.3	17.5	1895.....	3,497	55.0	18.2
1877.....	2,282	56.6	17.7				
1878.....	2,324	55.7	17.9	Annual Average. . .		53.0	18.9

## SEASON.

The following Table will show the number and percentage of marriages in Rhode Island, in each month and each quarter of the year 1895, together with the aggregate number and percentage in each quarter for forty-two years, viz., from 1854 to 1895, inclusive:

TABLE XXXII.

MONTHS.	Number of marriages each month, 1895.	Number of Mar- riages each Quar- ter, 1895.	Percentage of each Quarter to total Marriages, 1895.	Number of Mar- riages per Quarter, 42 yrs., 1854-1895.	Percentage each Quar- ter, 42 years.
January.....	253 }	1st Quarter.. 661	18.90	1st Quarter...21,546	21.58
February.....	284 }				
March.....	124 }				
April.....	310 }	2d Quarter... 927	26.51	2d Quarter....25,490	25.54
May.....	213 }				
June.....	404 }				
July.....	229 }	3d Quarter... 819	23.42	3d Quarter....23,375	23.42
August.....	234 }				
September.....	356 }				
October.....	435 }	4th Quarter..1,090	31.17	4th Quarter...29,412	29.46
November.....	442 }				
December.....	213 }				
Total .....		3,497	100.00	*99,843	100.00

The largest number of marriages in any one month, during 1895, occurred in the month of November. For thirty-eight years previous to 1892, the greatest number of marriages was in the month of November. In 1892, 1893 and 1894 the greatest number of marriages was in the month of June. The rule has been as follows: The largest proportion in the last quarter; the next largest in the second quarter; followed by the third quarter; and, finally, the first quarter having the smallest proportion of any. In 1893 and 1894 the largest proportion was in the second quarter.

During 1895 the proportions in the different quarters, from the largest to the smallest, were as follows: Fourth quarter, 31.17 per cent.; second quarter, 26.51 per cent.; third quarter, 23.42 per cent.; first quarter, 18.90 per cent.

#### NATIVITY OF PERSONS MARRIED.

The following Table shows the *number* of marriages, according to the nativities of the parties, for each of the last four years, and also

\* Including 20, date not given, recorded previous to 1860.

for the aggregate of twenty-five years, from 1858 to 1882, inclusive, of five years, from 1883 to 1887, inclusive, and of five years, from 1888 to 1892, inclusive :

TABLE XXXIII.

BIRTH-PLACE.	1895.	1894.	1893.	1892.	5 years, 1888-1892. Total.	5 years, 1883-1887. Total.	25 years, 1858-1882. Total.
United States.....	1,649	1,539	1,577	1,672	7,813	7,157	33,553
Foreign countries.....	1,088	1,043	1,224	1,100	4,973	3,601	13,753
Native groom, foreign bride....	390	337	351	343	1,637	1,323	3,488
Foreign groom, native bride.....	370	352	392	387	1,645	1,165	3,876
Not stated.....							64
Total.....	3,497	3,271	3,544	3,502	16,068	13,246	54,734

It will be understood that in the above enumeration the *parent nativity* of the persons married is not considered, but the country where born.

Parties born in the United States, although children of foreign born parents, are reckoned as natives.

In the following Table are given the *percentages* by birth, of native, foreign and mixed marriages, in each of the last four years and in the aggregate of five years, 1888 to 1892, inclusive, of five years, 1883 to 1887, inclusive, and of twenty-five years, 1858 to 1882, inclusive :

TABLE XXXIV.

BIRTH PLACE.	1895.	1894.	1893.	1892.	5 years, 1888-1892.	5 years, 1883-1887.	25 years, 1858-1882.
United States.....	47.16	47.05	44.50	47.74	48.62	54.02	61.30
Foreign countries.....	31.11	31.89	34.54	31.41	30.95	27.19	25.13
Mixed nativity.....	21.73	21.06	20.96	20.85	20.43	18.79	13.57
Total .....	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

It will be of some interest to notice that by the exhibit of the two preceding Tables, it is shown that, although the marriages of the native born (whether the issue of foreign born parents or natives) have, as a

rule, *increased in numbers*, they have also steadily *decreased in proportion*, with two or three exceptional years, that is, to the whole number of marriages; while the marriages of the class of the exclusively foreign born have been, for the past thirty years, gradually increasing in proportion.

There was a falling off of the percentage of marriages of the class of exclusively foreign born, during 1892, 1894, and again in 1895.

*Denominational.*—The 3,497 marriages in 1895 were performed by clergymen of various denominations, or by civil authority, as follows:

## DENOMINATIONAL.

Roman Catholic.....	1,392	Justices of Supreme Court.....	21
Baptist .....	549	Evangelical.....	14
Protestant Episcopal.....	435	Advent Christian.....	7
Methodist.....	274	United Presbyterian .....	7
Congregational.....	266	Disciples of Christ.....	5
Free Baptist... ..	89	Second Advent.....	5
Lutheran.....	78	Primitive Methodist.....	4
Universalist.....	67	Friends' Ceremony.....	3
Presbyterian.....	52	New Jerusalem.....	2
Christian.....	49	Church of Christ.....	1
Hebrew.....	38	Recognized Church of Jesus Christ .....	1
Unitarian.....	31	Denomination not stated.....	53
Seventh Day Baptists.....	31		
Advent.....	23	Total.....	3,497

## AGES OF THE MARRIED.

In the following Table the varying ages of persons married during 1895 are presented:

TABLE XXXV.

AGES OF GROOMS.	AGES OF BRIDES.											Number of Grooms.
	Under 20.	20 to 25.	25 to 30.	30 to 35.	35 to 40.	40 to 45.	45 to 50.	50 to 55.	55 to 60.	60 to 65.	65 to 70.	
Under 20 . . . . .	48	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	76
20 to 25.....	329	767	146	18	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,261
25 to 30. ....	112	499	386	56	12	2	1	1	...	...	...	1,069
30 to 35.....	30	139	169	96	31	8	2	1	...	...	...	476
35 to 40.....	8	46	70	71	43	17	3	1	...	...	...	259
40 to 45.....	3	16	28	22	31	25	5	4	...	...	...	134
45 to 50.....	1	4	9	15	22	15	16	3	...	...	...	85
50 to 55.....	...	3	4	7	9	13	14	3	1	...	...	54
55 to 60.....	...	...	6	6	2	8	11	3	2	...	1	39
60 to 65.....	...	...	...	...	1	3	2	5	3	2	1	17
65 to 70.....	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	2	1	2	...	9
70 to 75. ....	...	...	...	...	2	2	1	4	2	1	1	13
75 to 80. ....	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	1	...	...	4
80 to 85. ....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Number of Brides.....	531	1,502	818	291	158	93	57	29	10	5	3	3,497



The extreme discrepancies in the ages of some couples married in 1895 were not so frequent as in some previous years.

The same results, in 1895, in relation to numbers in the different age periods, may be presented in a different and perhaps clearer way as follows :

TABLE XXXVI.

1895.	Under 20.	20 to 25.	25 to 30.	30 to 35.	35 to 40.	40 to 45.	45 to 50.	50 to 55.	55 to 60.	60 to 65.	65 to 70.	70 to 75.	75 to 80.	80 to 85.
Males.....	76	1,261	1,069	476	259	134	85	54	39	17	9	13	4	1
Females.....	531	1,502	818	291	158	93	57	29	10	5	3	.....	.....	.....
Total persons.....	607	2,763	1,887	767	417	227	142	83	49	22	12	13	4	1

The whole number of persons in each division of ages, of both sexes, married in Rhode Island in each of the last thirty years, that is, from 1866 to 1895, inclusive, is presented in the following Table :

TABLE XXXVII.

YEARS.	Under 20.	20 to 25.	25 to 30.	30 to 35.	35 to 40.	40 to 45.	45 to 50.	50 to 55.	55 to 60.	60 to 65.	65 to 70.	70 to 75.	75 to 80.	80 to 85.	85 to 90.	Not stated.
1866.....	693	1,931	1,025	419	213	127	81	59	25	21	12	1	....	....	....	23
1867.....	696	1,886	1,104	416	211	148	91	48	37	18	18	5	3	1	....	9
1868.....	644	1,835	1,050	432	219	133	82	61	50	29	11	8	4	....	....	32
1869.....	642	1,814	1,051	468	227	131	79	46	35	15	11	2	3	2	....	49
1870.....	744	1,883	1,084	415	216	159	86	64	26	24	12	3	2	...	...	6
1871.....	697	1,914	1,118	392	228	115	73	56	35	22	6	7	3	...	...	6
1872.....	786	2,073	1,182	424	237	131	81	61	43	21	13	6	1	....	....	5
1873.....	762	2,177	1,156	507	253	140	87	68	35	24	12	6	6	....	....	27
1874.....	770	1,992	1,179	459	268	159	101	52	36	39	8	9	1	....	....	9
1875.....	681	2,058	1,108	475	252	150	101	60	32	29	13	4	1	....	....	6
1876.....	691	1,741	1,041	450	224	154	80	53	27	19	12	1	2	....	....	9
1877.....	631	1,745	1,118	459	244	125	92	52	46	14	15	11	2	1	...	9
1878.....	618	1,832	1,123	441	259	162	74	49	39	20	17	2	4	....	....	8
1879.....	639	1,879	1,156	481	272	123	78	56	39	26	18	9	2	2	1	11
1880.....	688	2,301	1,262	556	329	163	91	65	33	27	15	3	3	1	....	1
1881.....	599	2,208	1,410	547	298	187	107	54	34	31	16	5	1	1	....	2
1882.....	498	2,125	1,377	563	301	161	102	57	36	27	11	5	3	2	....	....
1883.....	497	2,108	1,370	486	319	183	115	73	31	20	14	3	2	1	....	....
1884.....	484	2,027	1,289	569	307	152	114	64	48	30	23	6	3	....	....	....
1885.....	438	1,973	1,296	540	309	163	102	57	45	27	13	7	3	....	1	2
1886.....	505	2,133	1,552	603	283	174	103	73	24	26	18	5	1	....	....	....
1887.....	501	2,308	1,552	607	294	162	114	49	39	23	19	7	3	....	....	....
1888.....	582	2,427	1,608	640	330	207	105	60	36	17	23	7	2	....	....	....
1889 ..	543	2,463	1,492	712	379	182	121	66	45	8	16	9	...	2	....	....
1890.....	596	2,693	1,632	673	320	206	102	69	41	29	20	7	2	....	....	....
1891.....	685	3,141	1,442	635	315	158	115	64	35	21	17	6	1	1	....	4
1892.....	668	3,011	1,729	732	389	201	122	60	35	30	14	4	3	....	....	6
1893.....	676	2,777	1,869	776	436	237	133	79	47	39	9	8	....	1	1	....
1894.....	613	2,760	1,613	680	375	183	130	74	39	29	17	3	5	1	....	....
1895.....	607	2,763	1,887	767	417	227	142	83	49	22	12	13	4	1	....	....

In the following Table will be found the number and proportion of the persons married under 20 years of age, of both sexes, in seven periods of five years each, from 1856 to 1890, inclusive, and for 1891, 1892, 1893, 1894 and 1895, and for the whole period of forty years ;

TABLE XXXVIII.

5-YEAR PERIODS.	Total number of persons married.	Persons married under 20.	Percentage under 20.
1856-1860.....	15,838	3,294	20.79
1861-1865.....	16,682	2,406	14.42
1866-1870.....	23,196	3,419	14.74
1871-1875.....	25,058	3,696	14.75
1876-1880.....	24,948	3,267	13.59
1881-1885.....	26,082	2,516	9.65
1886-1890.....	29,670	2,727	9.19
1891.....	6,640	685	10.32
1892.....	7,904	668	9.54
1893.....	7,088	676	9.53
1894.....	6,542	613	9.37
1895.....	6,994	607	8.68
40 years, 1856-1895.....	194,842	24,574	12.61

Per cent., first fifteen years.....16.37  
 Per cent., second fifteen years.....12.60  
 Per cent., last ten years.....9.25

## PROPORTION OF SEX.

Table exhibiting the percentages of GROOMS in each division of ages, in each of the last thirty-six years :

TABLE XXXIX.

GROOMS.	YEARS.	AGES.						Total.
		Under 20.	20 to 25.	25 to 30.	30 to 40.	40 to 50.	50 and over.	
1860.....	1860.....	5.0	42.8	26.9	16.3	5.7	3.3	100.0
1861.....	1861.....	4.6	44.5	25.4	15.5	5.8	4.2	100.0
1862.....	1862.....	4.2	37.8	27.9	18.3	5.9	5.9	100.0
1863.....	1863.....	3.5	35.0	29.6	17.2	5.8	5.9	100.0
1864.....	1864.....	4.3	35.8	27.3	17.9	7.4	4.3	100.0
1865.....	1865.....	3.5	37.0	28.4	18.9	7.5	4.7	100.0
1866.....	1866.....	5.3	40.9	27.0	16.4	6.3	4.1	100.0
1867.....	1867.....	4.3	40.1	27.9	16.8	6.8	4.1	100.0
1868.....	1868.....	4.1	39.9	28.2	17.1	6.1	4.6	100.0
1869.....	1869.....	4.3	39.6	27.7	18.5	6.1	3.8	100.0
1870.....	1870.....	4.8	40.4	28.1	16.0	6.4	4.3	100.0
1871.....	1871.....	5.3	40.1	28.9	16.5	4.9	4.3	100.0
1872.....	1872.....	4.3	41.3	28.2	16.6	5.2	4.4	100.0
1873.....	1873.....	3.8	42.4	26.7	17.0	6.0	4.1	100.0
1874.....	1874.....	4.1	40.4	27.2	17.5	6.4	4.4	100.0
1875.....	1875.....	3.5	40.9	27.8	17.6	6.1	4.2	100.0
1876.....	1876.....	5.1	37.5	28.6	17.9	5.6	4.3	100.0
1877.....	1877.....	4.3	36.0	30.2	18.7	5.9	6.9	100.0
1878.....	1878.....	3.9	38.5	29.0	18.0	6.3	4.3	100.0
1879.....	1879.....	3.9	37.8	28.8	19.3	5.4	4.8	100.0
1880.....	1880.....	3.6	35.9	27.5	19.9	5.8	4.3	100.0
1881.....	1881.....	2.8	37.2	29.7	19.5	6.8	4.0	100.0
1882.....	1882.....	2.2	36.0	31.4	20.0	6.1	4.3	100.0
1883.....	1883.....	2.9	36.2	31.7	17.7	7.2	4.3	100.0
1884.....	1884.....	2.5	36.2	29.1	21.0	6.2	5.0	100.0
1885.....	1885.....	2.6	34.7	30.2	20.9	6.8	4.8	100.0
1886.....	1886.....	2.5	35.2	31.9	19.6	6.8	4.0	100.0
1887.....	1887.....	1.7	37.1	31.6	19.6	6.2	3.8	100.0
1888.....	1888.....	2.8	36.1	31.1	19.8	6.5	3.7	100.0
1889.....	1889.....	2.3	37.6	27.8	21.3	6.6	4.4	100.0
1890.....	1890.....	3.3	36.9	30.8	18.9	6.1	4.0	100.0
1891.....	1891.....	3.2	44.7	26.4	17.2	5.2	3.3	100.0
1892.....	1892.....	2.3	40.1	29.3	19.0	6.1	3.2	100.0
1893.....	1893.....	2.9	35.3	30.7	21.0	6.3	3.8	100.0
1894.....	1894.....	3.0	37.4	29.3	19.9	6.8	3.6	100.0
1895.....	1895.....	2.2	36.0	30.6	21.0	6.3	3.9	100.0

Table exhibiting the percentages of BRIDES in each division of ages, in each of the last thirty-six years :

TABLE XL.

YEARS.	Under 20.	20 to 25.	25 to 30.	30 to 40.	40 to 50.	50 and over.	Total.
1860.....	25.8	44.1	17.0	9.1	2.6	1.4	100.0
1861.....	29.6	42.0	15.2	7.8	4.1	1.3	100.0
1862.....	24.9	41.3	16.7	11.8	4.1	1.2	100.0
1863.....	24.9	42.6	16.9	9.8	4.1	1.7	100.0
1865.....	24.2	43.4	17.8	10.3	2.9	1.4	100.0
1864.....	22.6	43.3	19.1	11.0	3.5	1.5	100.0
1866.....	24.7	42.9	17.4	11.0	2.7	1.3	100.0
1867.....	25.4	40.5	19.3	10.0	3.4	1.4	100.0
1868.....	24.4	40.9	18.1	11.6	3.3	1.7	100.0
1869.....	24.1	40.5	18.7	12.1	3.4	1.2	100.0
1870.....	26.8	39.4	17.9	10.8	3.9	1.2	100.0
1871.....	24.6	41.9	19.1	10.1	3.1	1.2	100.0
1872.....	26.7	40.5	18.4	9.9	2.2	1.3	100.0
1873.....	25.3	40.8	17.5	12.0	2.7	1.7	100.0
1874.....	26.3	38.1	19.3	11.1	3.9	1.3	100.0
1875.....	23.9	42.1	16.8	11.8	4.0	1.4	100.0
1876.....	25.6	39.8	17.6	12.0	3.7	1.3	100.0
1877.....	23.4	40.4	18.8	12.1	3.6	1.7	100.0
1878.....	22.7	40.4	19.3	12.2	3.8	1.6	100.0
1879.....	22.8	40.7	19.4	12.1	3.0	2.0	100.0
1880.....	21.1	44.2	18.0	12.0	3.3	1.4	100.0
1881.....	19.0	43.0	21.5	11.2	3.8	1.5	100.0
1882.....	16.7	44.8	20.9	12.6	3.9	1.1	100.0
1883.....	16.2	44.2	20.6	13.2	4.3	1.5	100.0
1884.....	16.4	43.0	21.3	13.2	4.2	1.9	100.0
1885.....	14.9	44.6	21.8	13.2	3.8	1.7	100.0
1886.....	15.8	42.4	24.5	12.5	3.3	1.5	100.0
1887.....	15.9	44.1	22.8	12.1	3.5	1.6	100.0
1888.....	16.4	44.3	22.1	12.4	3.7	1.1	100.0
1889.....	15.1	43.7	21.5	14.7	3.4	1.6	100.0
1890.....	15.4	47.3	20.4	12.0	3.6	1.3	100.0
1891.....	17.4	49.9	17.0	11.4	3.1	1.2	100.0
1892.....	16.8	45.9	20.1	13.0	3.1	1.1	100.0
1893.....	16.2	43.0	22.0	13.3	4.1	1.4	100.0
1894.....	15.7	47.0	20.0	12.3	3.4	1.6	100.0
1895.....	15.2	43.0	23.4	12.8	4.3	1.3	100.0

BRIDES.

It will be noticed, in the preceding Tables, that the proportions of persons married of both sexes, under twenty years of age, largely decreased during the last decade.

Of grooms, the proportion, compared with the first decade, has decreased about 39 per cent., and of females more than 36 per cent. also.

The proportion of males married, between the ages of twenty and twenty-five, has decreased nearly 6 per cent., and has correspondingly increased in the more advanced age periods.

The proportion of females married, between twenty and twenty-five years of age, has increased a little more than 9 per cent., while of those between twenty-five and forty there has been an increase of proportion similar to that of males.

#### NUMBER OF TIMES MARRIED.

There will be found in the following Table the number of grooms and of brides who were married for the first, second, third, etc., time in 1895 :

TABLE XLI.

	First Marriage.	Second Marriage.	Third Marriage.	Total.
Grooms.....	2,968	479	50	3,497
Brides.....	3,126	359	12	3,497

The proportion of *grooms* married for the first time, in 1895, was 84.9 per cent. of the whole number, and the proportion of *brides* married for the first time was 89.4 per cent.

The following Table will show not only the number of times each of the parties were married, but also the number of bachelors and widowers who married spinsters, the number who married widows of first or second widowhood, etc., and of spinsters and widows who married bachelors, and widows of the second, third or fourth marriage, etc. :

TABLE XLII.

GROOMS.	BRIDES.			Total Grooms.
	First.	Second.	Third.	
First marriage.....	2,787	179	2	2,968
Second marriage.....	314	159	6	479
Third marriage.....	25	21	4	50
Total brides .....	3,126	359	12	3,497

It will be seen, by Table XLII, that 181 bachelors married widows, 2 of whom married brides that had been twice widowed. Of the 529 widowers who married in 1895, 339 married spinsters, and 190 married widows. Of the widows who married widowers, 10 had been twice married previously.

## MARRIAGES OF PERSONS OF COLOR.

The number of marriages of persons of color in Rhode Island, in 1895, was 93. This includes four marriages in which one of the parties was white. The number and color of the individuals were, therefore, 182 persons of color and 4 persons white. The white persons were one male and three females. The marriages, however, may be properly included in the above class, inasmuch as the offspring of such marriages are persons of color.

The number reported during 1895 from the different towns, was as follows, viz. :

East Greenwich .....	2
Warwick .....	2
Newport City.....	16
Central Falls .....	2
East Providence.....	1
Pawtucket.....	4
Providence City.....	58
Scituate.....	1
Charlestown.....	1
Exeter.....	1
South Kingstown.....	1
Westerly.....	4
Total.....	93

*Marriage of Chinese.*—There were four Chinese men married in Rhode Island, in 1895. These all married white women, natives of the United States.

## MARRIAGES OF THE DIVORCED.

The following Table will give the towns from which returns of marriage with the facts of divorce were reported during 1895, the whole number of marriages of divorced persons, whether of one or both parties; also whether the second or third marriage of the divorced groom or bride:

TABLE XLIII.

TOWNS.	Number of Mar- riages.	Number of Di- vorced Persons Married.	Grooms.	Brides.	Second Marriage of Groom.	Third Marriage of Groom.	Second Marriage of Bride.	Third Marriage of Bride.
PROVIDENCE CITY.....	103	114	53	61	50	3	61	.....
Barrington.....	2	2	1	1	1	.....	1	.....
Bristol.....	2	2	1	1	1	.....	.....	1
Warren.....	3	4	2	2	2	.....	2	.....
Coventry.....	3	3	2	1	1	1	1	.....
East Greenwich.....	4	4	1	3	1	.....	3	.....
Warwick.....	5	5	2	3	2	.....	3	.....
Middletown.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....
NEWPORT CITY.....	4	4	1	3	1	.....	3	.....
Portsmouth.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....
Burrillville.....	1	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Cranston.....	1	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Cumberland.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....
East Providence.....	7	7	1	6	1	.....	6	.....
Glocester.....	2	2	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Johnston.....	7	8	4	4	4	.....	4	.....
Lincoln.....	1	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
North Smithfield.....	1	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Scituate.....	2	2	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Smithfield.....	2	2	.....	2	.....	.....	2	.....
PAWTUCKET.....	13	17	11	6	10	1	6	.....
WOONSOCKET.....	5	7	3	4	1	2	4	.....
Exeter.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....
Hopkinton.....	7	8	2	6	2	.....	6	.....
North Kingstown.....	1	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
South Kingstown.....	3	3	.....	3	.....	.....	3	.....
Westerly.....	5	6	2	4	2	.....	4	.....
WHOLE STATE.....	188	209	95	114	88	7	113	1



There were 188 marriages, in 1895, in which one or both of the parties had been divorced.

The proportion of the *number of marriages*, or which one or both of the parties had been divorced, to the whole number of marriages, was about one in every 19, or a little more than  $5\frac{1}{3}$  per cent.

But the proportion of divorced *persons* married during 1895, to the whole number of persons married in the same year, was about one in every 33, or about 3 per cent., or 30 in every 1,000.

The number of divorced persons married, in 1895, was 50 more than in the previous year.

These 188 marriages of divorced persons were performed by clergymen of the different denominations, or by civil authority, as follows :

Baptist .....	71	Presbyterian.....	3
Congregational.....	25	United Presbyterian ...	2
Methodist.....	23	Advent.....	1
Protestant Episcopal.....	14	Evangelical.....	1
Free Baptist...	11	Hebrew.....	1
Universalist.....	10	Lutheran.....	1
Unitarian.....	9	Roman Catholic.....	1
Justices of Supreme Court.....	6	Not stated.....	4
Christian.....	5		

*Marriage and Education.*—Of the number of persons married, in 1895, 394 signed their marriage certificates with a mark. The following will show the number of males and females who did so, and their nativity :

	Whole No.	Native.	Foreign.
Males.....	197	26	171
Females.....	197	28	169
Total.....	394	54	340

## DIVORCES, 1895.

---

According to the returns made to the Secretary of the State Board of Health (State Registrar) by the clerks of the Supreme Courts of the different counties of Rhode Island, the number of applications for divorce, during 1895, was five hundred and sixteen (516).

The number of divorces granted, during 1895, was three hundred and seventy-three (373).

There were 10 more applications, during 1895, than during the preceding year, and the number of divorces granted was 93 more.

Divorces are decreed for the following seven statute causes, viz. :

1. Adultery.
2. Extreme cruelty.
3. Wilful desertion for five years of either of the parties, or for a shorter period, in the discretion of the court.
4. Continued drunkenness.
5. Neglect or refusal to provide necessaries (having ability) for the subsistence of a wife.
6. Gross misbehavior and wickedness other than aforesaid.
7. Impotency.

Divorces are also decreed, or marriages set aside, in the discretion of the court, for ascertained affinity, consanguinity, idiocy, insanity, penitentiary crimes, and bigamous or otherwise illegal marriage.

The following Table shows the number of applications for divorce, and the number granted, in 1895, in each county of the State; also the causes alleged for the applications:

TABLE XLIV.

COUNTIES.	Number of Applications. Number Granted.		CAUSES ALLEGED.										Total Causes Alleged.
			Adultery.	Extreme Cruelty.	Wilful Desertion.	Continued Drunkenness.	Neglect to Provide Necessaries, &c.	Other Gross Misbehavior.	Void Marriage.	Impotency.	Lived Separate and apart for over 10 yrs.		
Bristol.....	11	8	4	1	5	4	5	5	.....	.....	.....	24	
Kent.....	28	17	4	7	20	9	15	6	.....	.....	.....	61	
Newport.....	19	11	4	7	9	4	11	4	.....	.....	.....	39	
Providence .....	428	318	66	121	185	70	264	8	1	5	.....	720	
Washington.....	30	19	8	6	21	4	18	15	.....	.....	.....	72	
Whole State... ..	516	373	86	142	240	91	313	38	1	5	.....	916	

There were, during the year 1895, five hundred and sixteen (516) applications for divorce, and the whole number of causes alleged was nine hundred and sixteen (916). There was, therefore, an average of less than two causes alleged in each application.

The causes alleged why divorce should be granted, in the applications during 1895, were 139 more in number than in 1894.

In order to show the actual number of applications, and the number of divorces granted in each of the last twenty-three years, the following summary is presented:

	Applications for divorce.	Divorces granted.	Applications refused or continued or withdrawn.
1873 .....	261.....	173.....	88
1874 .....	276.....	242.....	34
1875 .....	227.....	158.....	69
1876 .....	254.....	196.....	58
1877 .....	257.....	178.....	79
1878 .....	258.....	196.....	62
1879 .....	255.....	246.....	9
1880 .....	347.....	273.....	74
1881 .....	350.....	268.....	82
1882 .....	339.....	271.....	68
1883 .....	321.....	257.....	64
1884 .....	320.....	266.....	54
1885 .....	293.....	227.....	66
1886 .....	336.....	257.....	79
1887 .....	322.....	248.....	74
1888 .....	304.....	224.....	80
1889 .....	366.....	274.....	92
1890 .....	327.....	244.....	83
1891 .....	362.....	275.....	87
1892 .....	412.....	296.....	116
1893 .....	529.....	301.....	228
1894 .....	506.....	280.....	226
1895 .....	516.....	373.....	143
<hr/>			
23 years, total.....	7,738.....	5,723.....	2,015

The average annual proportion of decrees of divorce granted during the last twenty-three years, to the applications therefor, was nearly 74 per cent.

During the last ten years the proportions were as follows :

Years.....	1886,	1887,	1888,	1889,	1890,	1891,	1892,	1893,	1894,	1895.
Per cent.....	76.5.....	77.0.....	73.6.....	74.8.....	74.6.....	76.0.....	71.8.....	56.9.....	55.3.....	72.3

The proportion of *divorces granted*, in 1895, to the whole number of marriages during the same year, was *one divorce* to every nine and four-tenths marriages.

The proportion of *applications for divorce* to whole number of marriages, during the year, was *one application* to every six and eight-tenths marriages.

The following Table shows the number of divorces granted in each county, and in the whole State, in each of the last twenty-seven years, and the proportion of marriages to each divorce granted in each year :

TABLE XLV.

YEARS.	Bristol County.		Kent County.		Newport County.		Providence County.		Washington County.		Whole State.	
	Divorces Granted.	Marriages to one Divorce.	Divorces Granted.	Marriages to one Divorce.	Divorces Granted.	Marriages to one Divorce.	Divorces Granted.	Marriages to one Divorce.	Divorces Granted.	Marriages to one Divorce.	Divorces Granted.	Marriages to one Divorce.
1869.....	10	10.6	15	12.5	6	27.7	120	13.8	11	15.5	162	14.1
1870.....	3	22.7	18	11.8	6	26.3	152	11.3	21	9.3	200	11.8
1871.....	5	16.8	11	17.9	4	49.7	123	13.3	18	11.4	161	14.5
1872.....	8	10.2	13	15.7	8	22.9	149	12.6	22	8.9	200	12.7
1873.....	6	16.2	22	9.8	8	21.9	131	14.8	6	33.7	173	15.2
1874.....	10	8.9	20	8.0	6	29.0	190	10.0	16	11.6	242	10.5
1875.....	2	50.0	18	8.8	7	23.4	120	14.9	11	20.5	158	15.7
1876.....	6	14.5	15	12.8	7	20.5	148	11.1	20	8.8	190	11.5
1877.....	7	12.0	9	16.3	7	26.0	134	12.4	21	9.9	178	12.8
1878.....	4	26.0	11	13.3	13	12.8	156	10.9	12	17.3	196	11.9
1879.....	5	18.8	19	9.0	7	24.1	195	9.1	20	9.7	246	9.7
1880.....	8	12.1	23	9.4	11	17.6	208	9.7	23	17.0	273	10.1
1881.....	6	20.1	26	7.3	10	16.9	207	10.0	19	11.0	268	10.4
1882.....	6	15.0	18	10.3	15	13.0	221	8.9	11	16.2	271	9.7
1883.....	6	15.8	15	11.5	9	21.2	214	9.2	13	13.3	257	10.2
1884.....	4	16.7	20	8.0	12	15.7	209	9.3	21	8.2	266	9.6
1885.....	3	25.0	9	18.6	17	11.2	186	10.1	12	15.0	227	11.0
1886.....	5	16.0	17	11.0	15	12.3	194	10.9	26	7.3	257	10.7
1887.....	1	75.0	23	8.0	13	13.4	187	11.8	24	7.9	248	11.4
1888.....	5	15.8	14	13.5	4	46.0	188	12.5	13	16.5	224	13.5
1889.....	6	12.5	27	8.3	14	14.0	211	11.2	16	10.8	274	11.1
1890.....	4	27.5	19	12.1	1	232.0	196	12.3	24	8.8	244	13.0
1891.....	10	8.4	20	11.2	17	12.6	214	11.2	14	14.3	275	12.1
1892.....	2	49.5	19	12.4	20	11.6	236	11.6	19	10.4	296	11.8
1893.....	3	38.0	10	23.8	21	9.9	235	11.5	22	8.0	301	11.8
1894.....	7	16.0	22	9.0	18	12.3	207	12.4	26	6.8	280	11.7
1895.....	8	10.9	17	9.9	11	21.3	318	8.8	19	11.2	373	9.4

The ratio of divorces granted in the entire State, during 1895, to the whole number of marriages during the same year, was one divorce to about every nine and four-tenths marriages, as previously stated.

During the ten years 1869 to 1878, inclusive, the ratio of divorce to number of marriages was one divorce to every thirteen; during the ten years 1880 to 1889, inclusive, the ratio was one divorce to every ten and seven-tenths marriages.

The average of the last five years was one divorce to about every eleven and four-tenths marriages.

During the twenty-seven years 1869-1895, the average proportions of divorce to marriage, in the several counties and the State, have been as follows:

Bristol County.....	One divorce to every 21.7 marriages.
Kent County.....	One divorce to every 11.9 marriages.
Newport County.....	One divorce to every 28.2 marriages.
Providence County.....	One divorce to every 11.3 marriages.
Washington County.....	One divorce to every 12.2 marriages.
Whole State.....	One divorce to every 11.7 marriages.

*Table showing the Number of Marriages to every Decree of Divorce, in five of the New England States, during the nineteen years from 1877 to 1895, inclusive.*

TABLE XXXVI.

STATES.																			
	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.
Rhode Island.....	12.8	11.9	9.7	10.1	10.4	9.7	10.2	9.6	11.0	10.7	11.4	13.5	11.1	13.0	12.1	11.8	11.8	11.7	9.4
Maine.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	..	10.4	9.2	8.3	.....
New Hampshire.....	.....	.....	.....	7.7	9.2	10.9	12.8	10.4	10.9	8.3	10.7	8.7	9.8	9.5	9.5	11.7	10.3	12.6	9.9
Vermont.....	15.0	14.6	21.0	20.0	16.0	17.8	16.4	13.5	28.8	20.0	13.5	16.9	19.6	18.3	17.1	17.4	15.9.	..	.....
Massachusetts.....	23.1	21.4	23.4	26.8	40.9	31.3	27.8	23.2	26.4	30.0	24.5	30.6	26.9	31.8	27.1	28.5	21.8	18.6	24.2
Connecticut....	10.1	10.7	13.4	13.9	11.6	12.8	12.1	14.9	13.3	14.2	14.9	13.8	10.7	13.2	13.7	13.2	16.6	15.9	15.9

## DEATHS, 1895.

---

The number of deaths registered in Rhode Island, during 1895, according to the returns made to the State Registrar, was seven thousand, five hundred and thirty-five (7,535).

This number is larger by 95 than that of the year 1893, and 375 larger than that of 1894.

The death rate (19.6 in every 1,000 living persons) was five-tenths more than that of the previous year.

The following summary will show the death rates per 1,000 for each of the last five census years, in comparison with the last five years :

1875.	1880.	1885.	1890.	1895.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.
16.7.....	17.5.....	17.7.....	20.7.....	19.6.....	19.6.....	20.1.....	19.6.....	19.1.....	19.6

Since 1876 the returns have been more complete than previously, and during the last ten years few deaths have occurred in the State which were not reported.

On the following page will be found the death rates, by counties, for thirty-five years :



TABLE XLVII.

*Death rates per 1,000 living, by counties, for thirty-five years, from 1861 to 1895, inclusive; also the average rate of each period of five years each, from 1861 to 1895, inclusive, for the whole State.*

YEARS.	Bristol.	Kent.	Newport.	Providence.	Washington.	State.	STATE.
							ANNUAL AVERAGE OF FIVE-YEAR PERIODS, 1861-1895.
Five years, 1861-1865.....	17.7	15.9	18.9	17.7	12.4	17.1	...17.1 per 1,000 living.
1866.....	19.2	14.2	17.3	16.6	11.4	16.1	
1867.....	17.0	15.1	15.0	16.4	10.9	15.6	
1868.....	15.7	13.7	14.7	17.0	10.0	15.7	...15.6 per 1,000 living.
1869.....	17.9	16.7	13.2	16.0	12.8	15.6	
1870.....	15.5	13.5	14.1	15.5	12.0	14.9	
1871.....	16.3	17.5	12.2	15.9	12.3	15.4	
1872.....	21.1	16.1	14.5	21.2	14.7	19.1	
1873.....	18.4	13.8	19.0	22.0	15.1	20.2	...17.5 per 1,000 living.
1874.....	14.7	13.2	10.8	17.7	13.7	16.3	
1875.....	14.9	14.9	13.5	17.5	15.5	16.7	
1876.....	14.7	11.7	13.5	16.8	15.9	15.9	
1877.....	18.2	13.1	12.4	18.7	12.8	17.2	
1878.....	17.5	14.2	13.7	18.3	13.0	17.2	...16.8 per 1,000 living.
1879.....	13.2	15.1	14.8	17.2	11.1	16.2	
1880.....	19.2	14.9	14.5	18.5	12.7	17.5	
1881.....	17.9	16.5	15.7	19.3	11.9	18.1	
1882.....	16.5	15.3	17.2	19.7	11.0	18.4	
1883.....	17.7	14.6	17.7	20.8	9.8	19.1	...18.0 per 1,000 living.
1884.....	17.7	17.1	14.5	17.8	12.6	16.9	
1885.....	16.3	16.4	14.5	18.5	14.0	17.7	
1886.....	19.2	17.5	15.0	19.2	15.0	18.8	
1887.....	18.2	15.5	15.1	21.1	15.5	19.9	
1888.....	21.3	18.4	18.0	21.0	16.0	20.4	...19.8 per 1,000 living.
1889.....	17.6	20.1	14.7	19.2	14.6	19.0	
1890.....	22.1	17.6	16.5	22.1	13.5	20.7	
1891.....	20.5	18.0	20.6	18.6	12.6	19.6	
1892.....	20.0	20.7	20.1	20.2	15.2	20.1	
1893.....	19.9	19.4	17.9	19.9	12.6	19.6	...19.6 per 1,000 living.
1894.....	16.5	19.8	16.9	19.1	16.4	19.1	
1895.....	20.9	17.4	15.9	20.1	15.0	19.6	
Annual average, thirty-five years, 1861-1895.....							...17.8 per 1,000 living.

## SEX OF DECEDENTS.

Of the 7,535 persons whose deaths were returned, during the year 1895, 3,799 were males, and 3,736 were females; the ratio standing at 101.6 males to each 100 females, or about 504 males and 496 females in every 1,000 decedents.

The following Table will show the number and proportion of males and females among the *decedents* in Rhode Island, during the ten years 1853 to 1862, inclusive; also in each of the thirty-three years from 1863 to 1895 inclusive, and for the entire period of forty-three years:

TABLE XLVIII.—DEATHS.

	Males.	Females.	Males to every 100 females.
10 years, 1853-1862.....	10,030.....	11,269.....	96.9
1863 .....	1,621.....	1,586.....	102.2
1864 .....	1,633.....	1,727.....	92.4
1865 .....	1,686.....	1,719.....	98.1
1866 .....	1,497.....	1,473.....	101.5
1867 .....	1,442.....	1,447.....	99.7
1868 .....	1,413.....	1,499.....	94.3
1869.....	1,696.....	1,686.....	100.6
1870.....	1,588.....	1,650.....	96.2
1871.....	1,621.....	1,723.....	94.1
1872.....	2,118.....	2,129.....	99.4
1873.....	2,166.....	2,237.....	95.5
1874.....	2,111.....	2,118.....	99.7
1875.....	2,108.....	2,209.....	95.4
1876.....	1,969.....	2,147.....	91.7
1877.....	2,132.....	2,318.....	92.0
1878.....	2,161.....	2,280.....	94.8
1879.....	2,183.....	2,289.....	95.4
1880.....	2,366.....	2,463.....	96.0
1881 .....	2,367.....	2,549.....	96.8
1882.....	2,487.....	2,587.....	96.5
1883.....	2,627.....	2,655.....	99.0
1884.....	2,486.....	2,655.....	93.6
1885.....	2,607.....	2,782.....	93.7
1886.....	2,833.....	3,016.....	93.9
1887.....	3,177.....	3,163.....	100.4
1888.....	3,199.....	3,395.....	95.4
1889 .....	3,093.....	3,166.....	97.7
1890.....	3,501.....	3,433.....	102.0
1891.....	3,341.....	3,279.....	101.9
1892.....	3,725.....	3,671.....	101.5
1893 .....	3,789.....	3,651.....	103.8
1894 .....	3,559.....	3,601.....	98.8
1895.....	3,799.....	3,726.....	101.6
43 years .....	91,141.....	93,308.....	97.7

The following Table of *births*, during the same period of time as the preceding, will show by comparison the different proportions of the sexes in the two classes of events :

TABLE XLIX.—BIRTHS.

	Males.	Females.	Males to every 100 females.
10 years, 1853-1862.....	18,377.....	17,260.....	106.4
1863.....	1,892.....	1,788.....	105.8
1864.....	1,949.....	1,942.....	100.3
1865.....	2,096.....	1,857.....	112.9
1866.....	2,546.....	2,356.....	108.0
1867.....	2,655.....	2,464.....	107.0
1868.....	2,745.....	2,627.....	104.5
1869.....	2,685.....	2,560.....	104.9
1870.....	2,679.....	2,536.....	105.6
1871.....	2,878.....	2,800.....	102.8
1872.....	3,085.....	3,058.....	100.9
1873.....	3,135.....	2,887.....	108.6
1874.....	3,311.....	3,155.....	104.9
1875.....	3,362.....	3,146.....	106.9
1876.....	3,291.....	3,038.....	108.3
1877.....	3,163.....	3,072.....	103.0
1878.....	3,402.....	3,312.....	102.7
1879.....	3,259.....	3,091.....	105.4
1880.....	3,241.....	3,054.....	106.1
1881.....	3,498.....	3,263.....	107.2
1882.....	3,509.....	3,316.....	105.8
1883.....	3,548.....	3,498.....	101.4
1884.....	3,713.....	3,592.....	103.4
1885.....	3,591.....	3,437.....	104.4
1886.....	3,897.....	3,724.....	101.6
1887.....	3,968.....	3,700.....	107.4
1888.....	4,023.....	3,817.....	105.4
1889.....	4,193.....	4,027.....	104.1
1890.....	4,351.....	4,199.....	103.2
1891.....	4,926.....	4,500.....	109.5
1892.....	4,765.....	4,505.....	109.3
1893.....	5,105.....	4,943.....	103.3
1894.....	5,129.....	4,856.....	105.6
1895.....	5,136.....	4,746.....	108.2
43 years.....	133,103.....	126,126.....	105.5

## SEASON AND MORTALITY.

The whole number of decedents, and the sex of the same, in each month of the year 1895, and in each division of the State, may be found in Table V, on the tenth and eleventh pages.

The influence of season upon mortality may be further illustrated by the following Table, which shows the number and percentage of deaths, compared with the whole number of deaths, in each quarter of each of the last five years, and in the aggregate for forty years, 1853 to 1892, inclusive :

TABLE L.

SEASON.	1895.		1894.		1893.		1892.		1891.		40 years, 1853-1892.	
	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.
January-March.	1,962	26.04	1,919	26.80	1,870	25.13	2,103	28.44	1,425	21.53	37,483	24.02
April-June. . . .	1,673	22.20	1,696	23.69	1,827	24.56	1,624	21.96	1,504	22.72	33,437	21.43
July-September	2,091	27.75	2,056	28.71	2,074	27.88	2,160	29.20	1,870	28.25	45,069	28.88
Oct.-December .	1,809	24.01	1,489	20.80	1,669	22.43	1,509	20.40	1,821	27.50	40,056	25.67
Total. . . . .	7,535	100.00	7,160	100.00	7,440	100.00	7,396	100.00	6,620	100.00	156,945	100.00

Comparing the percentages of 1895 with those of the forty years, we find the per cent. of the first quarter is 2.02 per cent. larger ; the second quarter is .77 per cent. larger ; the third quarter 1.13 per cent. less ; and the last quarter 1.66 per cent. less than for the average of the forty years. The greatest mortality for any one season of any year is usually found in the third quarter, but in 1890, owing in large measure to the epidemic of influenza, the first quarter had the largest mortality.

TABLE LI.

*Showing the Months in the Order of Largest Mortality for Eight Years.*

	1895.	1894.	1893.	1892.	1891.	1890.	1889.	1888.
1. March.....	779	July..... 833	July..... 738	January..... 926	December..... 783	January..... 881	August..... 667	August. . . . . 772
2. July.....	743	January..... 799	August. . . . . 719	July..... 812	August..... 727	August.... .. 715	July..... 645	July..... 646
3. August....	738	August..... 628	April.... .. 681	August..... 739	July..... 579	July..... 691	September. . . . 558	January..... 615
4. April....	630	September. . . . 595	March..... 654	September. . . . 609	September. . . . 564	March.... .. 581	March..... 547	March..... 582
5. October . .	629	April..... 578	January..... 644	February..... 595	October..... 532	February..... 565	February..... 539	September. . . . 543
6. September..	610	May..... 569	May..... 635	March..... 582	May..... 530	April..... 546	April..... 495	October..... 536
7. December..	610	March..... 561	December. . . . 621	May..... 561	November..... 506	September. . . . 546	January..... 486	April..... 526
8. February... 606	February..... 559	September. . . . 617	September. . . . 617	April..... 559	April..... 505	May..... 519	October..... 484	February..... 512
9. January....	577	June..... 549	February..... 572	December.... . 528	March..... 503	October..... 516	May..... 470	May..... 509
10. November..	570	October..... 520	October..... 547	June..... 504	June..... 469	December..... 486	December.... . 470	December . . . . 500
11. May.....	562	December..... 502	June..... 511	November..... 491	January..... 468	June..... 452	June..... 461	June..... 461
12. June.....	481	November..... 467	November..... 501	October..... 490	February..... 454	November.... . 436	November..... 446	November..... 412
	7,535	7,160	7,440	7,396	6,620	6,934	6,259	6,594

## NATIVITY OF DECEDENTS.

There may be found in Table I, on pages 2-5, the number of decedents in 1895, by division of the two classes of native and foreign born.

Of the whole number of decedents, 7,535, 5,474 were native born, that is, were born in the United States, and 2,061 were born outside of the United States.

## PARENTAGE OF DECEDENTS.

Of the whole number of decedents, 7,535, reported in 1895, 3,244 were of native, and 4,291 were of foreign and unknown parentage.

By the term "*foreign parentage*" is meant the decedents whose fathers were born in some other country and not in the United States. The grandchildren of the foreign born are reckoned as of native parentage, if their fathers were born in the United States.

The following eleven towns reported a larger number of decedents of foreign parentage than of native, namely: Warren, Warwick, Central Falls, Cumberland, Johnston, Lincoln, North Providence, North Smithfield, Pawtucket, Providence and Woonsocket; also the State Institutions at Cranston.

These numbers varied from a moderate excess to three or four times as many of foreign as of native parentage.

The following Table gives the number and proportion in every one thousand deaths of decedents of native and of foreign parentage, in each of the last five years; and in the aggregate for thirty-five years, or from 1858 to 1892, inclusive:

TABLE LII.

PARENTAGE.	1895.		1894.		1893.		1892.		1891.		35 years, 1858-1892.	
	Number.	Per 1,000.	Number.	Per 1,000.	Number.	Per 1,000.	Number.	Per 1,000.	Number.	Per 1,000.	Number.	Per 1,000.
Native... ..	3,244	430.5	3,054	426.5	3,101	416.8	3,216	434.8	2,928	442.3	88,338	521.0
Foreign.... ..	4,291	569.5	4,106	573.5	4,339	583.2	4,180	565.2	3,692	557.7	81,419	479.0
Total... ..	7,535	1000.0	7,160	1000.0	7,440	1000.0	7,396	1000.0	6,620	1000.0	169,757	1000.0

## AGE OF DECEDENTS.

In Table I, on pages 2-5, may be found the aggregate and average age of all the decedents whose deaths occurred in 1895, and with the age of each sex, in each town and county in the State.

By that Table it will be seen that the average age of all the male decedents in the State, in 1895, was 31.70 years, and that the average age of all the female decedents, in the same year, was 36.49 years; the average age of all decedents, of both sexes, was 34.08 years.

The average age of the total decedents in the State, in 1895, was a little more than one-half year more than the average for 1894.

The average age of the male decedents, in 1895, was three-quarters of a year less, and the average age of the female decedents was over two years more than in the previous year.

The following Table will present, separately, the average age of the male and female decedents, and the average age of all decedents in each year for thirty-five years; also the average age in seven periods of five years each, from 1861 to 1895, inclusive:

TABLE LIII.

YEARS.	Average Age of Males.	Average Age of Females.	Average Age of All.	Average Age, 5-year periods, 1861-1895.
1861 .....	26.95	30.58	28.82	
1862 .....	29.64	32.65	31.15	
1863 .....	28.29	30.86	29.56	.....29.32
1864 .....	28.13	30.43	29.40	
1865 .....	26.38	28.97	27.69	
1866 .....	31.13	35.07	33.09	
1867 .....	32.16	35.86	34.01	
1868 .....	30.47	35.08	32.85	.....32.42
1869 .....	28.62	31.29	30.25	
1870 .....	31.02	32.75	31.90	
1871 .....	32.57	34.43	33.52	
1872 .....	28.41	31.15	29.77	
1873 .....	26.18	28.62	27.42	.....30.16
1874 .....	28.03	31.66	28.86	
1875 .....	29.72	32.75	31.27	
1876 .....	31.47	33.21	32.37	
1877 .....	29.25	31.56	30.45	
1878 .....	29.02	31.11	30.09	.....31.21
1879 .....	31.29	33.24	32.29	
1880 .....	29.62	32.06	30.86	
1881 .....	30.99	34.07	32.55	
1882 .....	31.33	35.57	33.50	
1883 .....	33.64	37.44	35.55	.....33.99
1884 .....	32.29	35.12	33.76	
1885 .....	33.53	35.60	34.59	
1886 .....	33.02	34.91	34.01	
1887 .....	30.97	32.91	31.95	
1888 .....	33.17	35.74	34.53	.....33.42
1889 .....	32.20	35.74	34.00	
1890 .....	31.04	34.26	32.62	
1891 .....	32.70	36.28	34.47	
1892 .....	32.96	37.75	35.34	
1893 .....	30.97	33.99	32.46	.....33.96
1894 .....	32.47	34.40	33.44	
1895 .....	31.70	36.49	34.08	



The above Table shows that the average longevity of the decedents in Rhode Island increased nearly five years, during a period of thirty-five years, ending with 1895.

The following Table will present some of the facts of the preceding as occurring in the different divisions of the State, as well as of the State at large. It will show the average age of the decedents in each of the larger divisions of the State, in each of the last four years, and also the average of each of seven periods of five years each, comprising the thirty-five years from 1858 to 1892, inclusive :

TABLE LIV.

DIVISIONS OF THE STATE.	1895.	1894.	1893.	1892.	1888-1892, 5 years.	1883-1887, 5 years.	1878-1882, 5 years.	1873-1877, 5 years.	1868-1873, 5 years.	1863-1867, 5 years.	1858-1862, 5 years.
Bristol County.....	43.94	45.71	45.55	41.89	39.76	38.45	36.68	33.61	35.12	34.78	35.56
Kent County.....	35.15	30.55	28.95	34.81	32.22	37.66	37.11	36.20	34.77	35.81	32.15
Newport County... ..	39.22	42.91	39.11	40.37	40.63	42.41	39.21	40.68	40.04	33.54	35.01
* Providence County....	31.90	29.09	29.24	32.42	31.67	31.83	30.60	28.46	25.26	29.16	28.44
Providence City....	31.76	32.44	31.16	34.13	33.44	32.19	29.50	27.19	25.45	28.50	25.78
Washington County....	48.35	45.66	48.30	48.47	46.77	43.39	41.01	41.14	39.67	30.87	34.21
Whole State.....	34.08	33.44	32.46	35.34	34.19	33.97	31.86	30.28	31.66	30.73	29.42

By reference to Table LIV, it will be seen that the average age of all decedents during the last five years is a little more than four and one-half years greater than the first period of five years, 1858-1862, notwithstanding the low average of 1893.

## PERCENTAGE OF DECEDENTS BY DIFFERENT AGES.

In Table VI, on pages 12 to 17, inclusive, will be found the number of deaths in 1895, in each town and each county, of each sex, and in each period of life, with the percentage of the whole number of deaths in each division to the population of the same according to the census of 1895.

The following Table shows the percentage of decedents in each division of ages, to whole number of deaths, in each of the last seven years, and in the aggregate for three periods; one of twenty years and seven months, from June 1st, 1852, to December 31st, 1872, inclusive; one of ten years, from 1873 to 1882, inclusive; and one of ten years, from 1883 to 1892, inclusive :

\* Exclusive of Providence City.

TABLE LV.

PERIODS OF LIFE.	1895.	1894.	1893.	1892.	1891.	1890.	1889.	10 years, 1883 to 1892.	10 years, 1873 to 1882.	20 years, 7 months, 1852 to 1872.
Under 1 year.....	21.7	23.1	23.2	22.0	22.6	22.6	21.0	20.4	18.9	17.8
1 and under 2. ....	5.3	4.8	5.2	4.9	5.4	5.8	5.9	5.6	7.6	8.8
2 and under 5. ....	6.2	5.1	5.3	4.0	4.6	5.7	5.4	5.8	8.4	8.7
Total.....	33.2	33.0	33.7	30.9	32.6	34.1	32.3	31.8	34.9	35.3
5 and under 10.....	3.6	2.7	3.9	2.4	2.5	3.2	3.6	3.5	5.0	4.8
10 and under 20.....	4.2	5.1	4.5	4.8	4.0	4.5	5.4	5.1	5.8	6.0
20 and under 30. ....	8.6	8.6	7.9	8.3	8.5	8.4	8.3	8.7	9.2	9.6
30 and under 40. ....	7.5	7.4	8.0	8.2	8.4	8.3	7.5	7.9	7.8	8.4
40 and under 50. ....	8.0	8.5	8.4	8.0	7.7	7.5	7.9	7.5	6.9	7.3
50 and under 60. ....	8.6	8.9	8.9	9.0	9.2	8.5	8.3	8.5	7.2	7.0
60 and under 70.....	10.3	10.2	10.0	11.0	10.3	9.3	9.8	9.7	8.2	7.6
70 and under 80.....	9.8	9.3	8.9	9.9	9.9	9.6	10.1	9.9	8.8	7.2
80 and under 90.....	5.3	5.0	4.8	6.3	5.6	5.5	5.6	5.9	5.1	5.1
Over 90 and not stated.....	.9	1.3	1.0	1.2	1.3	1.1	1.2	1.5	1.1	1.1
Total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Compared with the average of thirty years, ending with 1882, the average proportion of the mortality of children under one year of age, during the last seven years, was 3.5 per cent., or about 35 in every one thousand deaths more than the average in the longer period.

Compared with the previous year the proportion of decedents in 1895, under one year of age, was 1.4 in every one hundred less.

The following Table will present the varying proportions of deaths to whole number of deaths, in four different periods of life, from 50 years of age to 90 years, grouped in three periods of averages of ten years each, and one period comprising the ten years, 1883-1892; in 1893, 1894 and 1895:

TABLE LVI.

AGE OF DECEDENTS.	1st Decade, 1863-1862.	2d Decade, 1863-1872.	3d Decade, 1873-1882.	4th Decade, 1883-1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.
50 to 60.....	6.7 pr. et	7.3 pr. et.	7.2 pr. et.	8.5 pr. et.	8.9 pr. et.	8.9 pr. et.	8.6 pr. et.
60 to 70.....	6.9 “	8.3 “	8.2 “	9.7 “	10.0 “	10.2 “	10.3 “
70 to 80.....	7.3 “	8.4 “	8.8 “	9.9 “	8.9 “	9.3 “	9.8 “
80 to 90.....	4.6 “	5.4 “	5.1 “	5.9 “	4.8 “	5.0 “	5.3 “

## COLORED DECEDENTS.

There were 247 deaths of persons of color during 1895.

The towns from which they were returned, and number in each, were as follows :

Providence City.....	151
Newport City. ....	38
Cranston (State Institutions).....	16
East Providence.....	7
South Kingstown.....	6
Narragansett .. .	5
Westerly.....	5
East Greenwich .. .	3
Bristol .. .	2
Warwick.. .	2
Jamestown.....	2
Pawtucket.....	2
Hopkinton.....	2
Barrington.....	1
New Shoreham .. .	1
Lincoln. ....	1
Scituate... ..	1
Woonsocket.....	1
Charlestown.....	1
Total.....	247

*Season.*—The deaths in the different months were as follows :

Months.	Deaths.	Months.	Deaths.	Months.	Deaths.	Months.	Deaths.
January.....	31	April.....	24	July.....	23	October.....	15
February.....	25	May.....	25	August.....	21	November.....	12
March.....	21	June.....	16	September.....	20	December.....	14
—		—		—		—	
First Quarter.....	77	Second Quarter.....	65	Third Quarter.....	64	Fourth Quarter.....	41
First six months, 142; Second six months, 105; Total, 247.							

The following summary will show the proportion, to the whole colored population, of each of the events of birth, marriage and death of colored persons, during the eighteen years from 1878 to 1885, inclusive :

	One Birth in every	One Person married in every	One Death in every
1878.....	36.4	39.2	40.2
1879.....	39.6	51.4	37.3
1880.....	47.1	43.3	44.0
1881.....	34.3	39.2	35.4
1882.....	36.8	44.5	45.4
1883.....	33.4	63.3	39.7
1884.....	34.8	46.0	34.5
1885.....	36.7	51.7	40.1
1886.....	34.6	43.2	37.8
1887.....	35.8	38.9	37.2
1888.....	37.6	55.0	38.0
1889.....	38.7	52.0	40.0
1890.....	45.3	57.6	41.0
1891.....	42.8	41.2	36.4
1892.....	40.6	38.5	31.3
1893.....	38.6	44.2	31.3
1894.....	34.3	56.6	34.2
1895.....	35.9	42.6	32.1

In every one thousand of the colored population there were, in 1895 :

Of Births.	Of Persons Married.	Of Deaths.
27.87.....	23.46.....	31.2

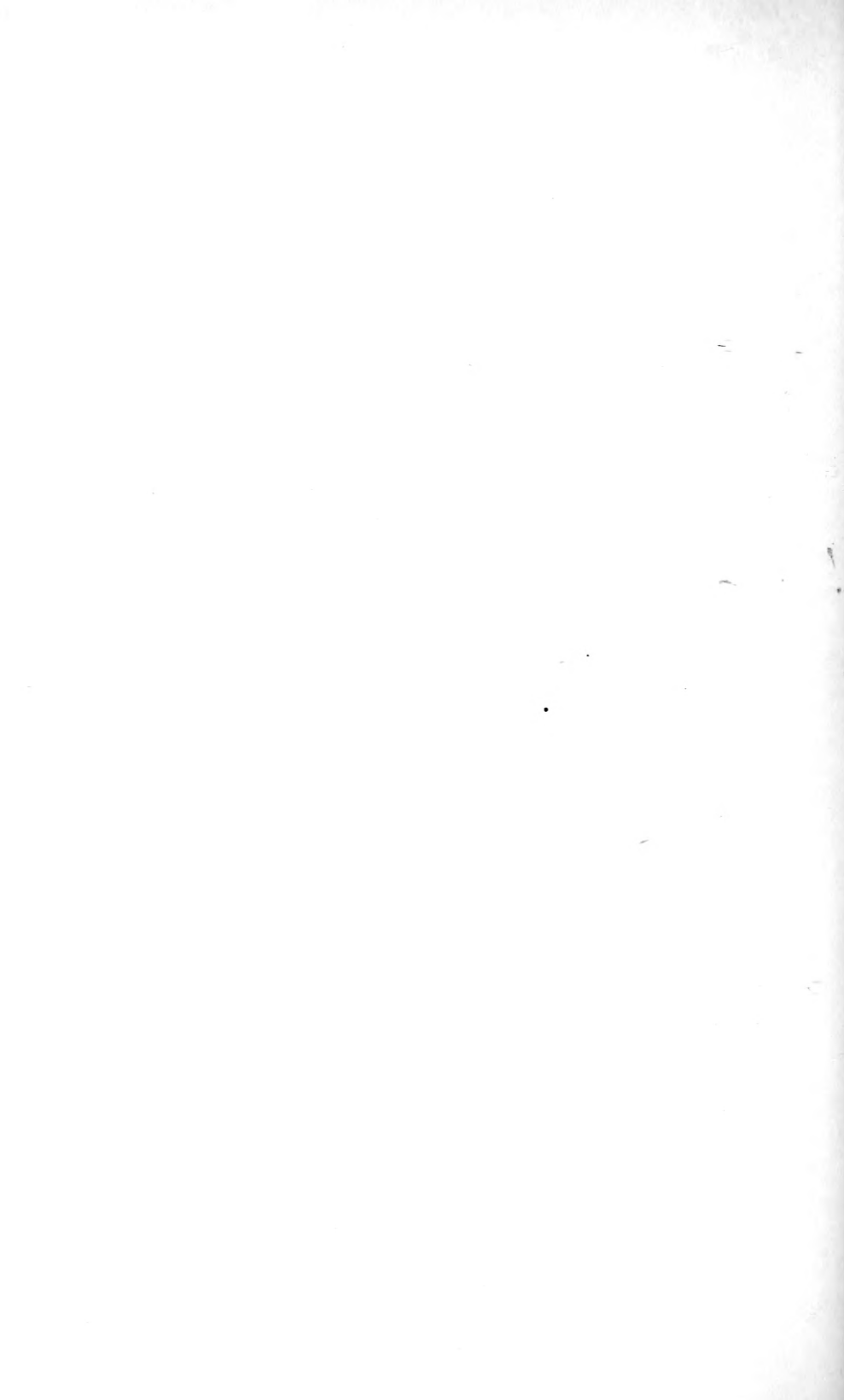
The following exhibit will show the number of living births, marriages and deaths among the colored population of Rhode Island, during ten years, from 1861 to 1870, inclusive ; 10 years, from 1871 to 1880, inclusive ; 10 years, from 1881 to 1890, inclusive ; and for 1891, 1892, 1893, 1894 and 1895, and the aggregate of the same :

10 years, 1861-1870.....	1,131 births.....	557 marriages.....	1,153 deaths.
10 years, 1871-1880.....	1,615 births .....	765 marriages.....	1,573 deaths.
10 years, 1881-1890.....	1,954 births .....	752 marriages.....	1,860 deaths.
1891 .....	173 births .....	95 marriages.....	204 deaths.
1892 .....	182 births .....	98 marriages.....	236 deaths.
1893.....	203 births .....	90 marriages.....	250 deaths.
1894.....	221 births .....	67 marriages.....	222 deaths.
1895 .....	221 births.....	93 marriages.....	247 deaths.

---

Total, 35 years.....5,700 births.....2,457 marriages.....5,745 deaths.

During the first ten years (1861-1870) there were 22 more deaths than births; during the second ten (1871-1880) 42 more births than deaths; during the last ten years (1881-1890) 94 more births than deaths. During 1891 the number of births was 31 less than the number of deaths. During 1892 the number of births was 54 less than the number of deaths. In 1893 the number of births was 47 less than the number of deaths. In 1894 the number of births was 1 less than the number of deaths, and in 1895 the number of births was 26 less than the number of deaths.

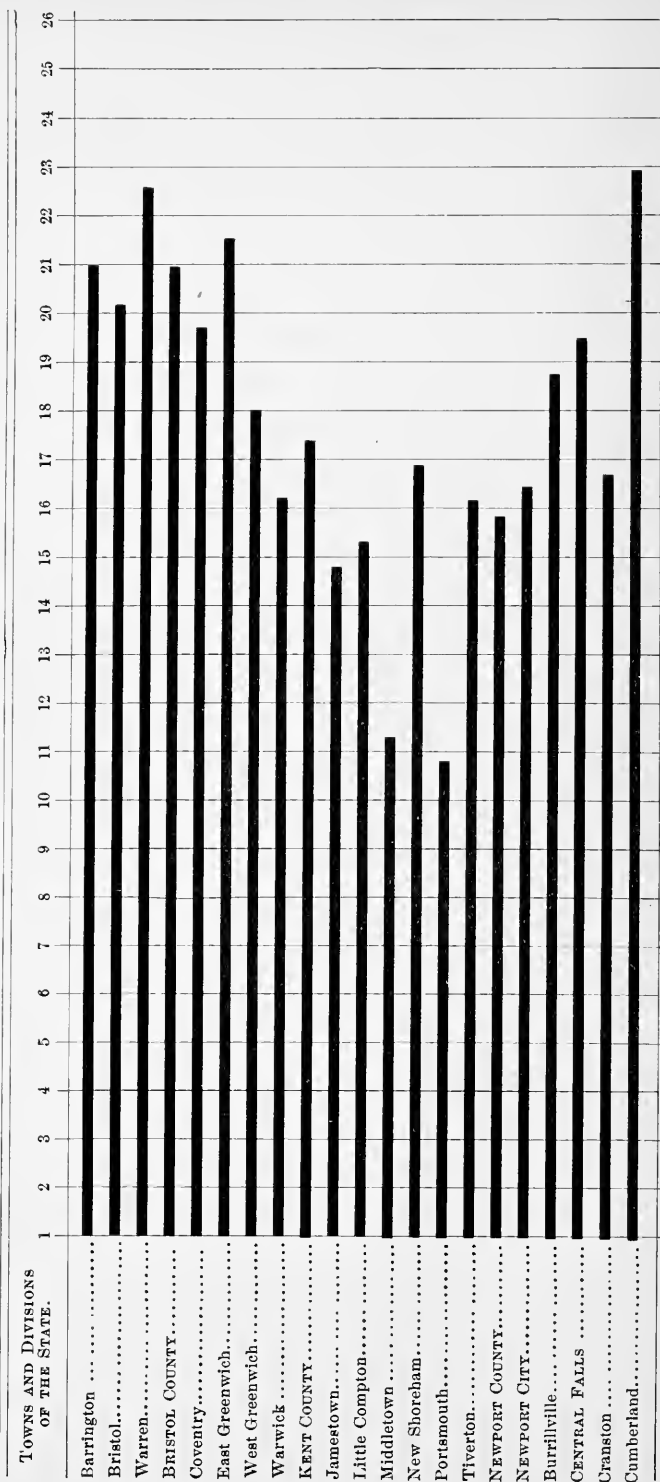




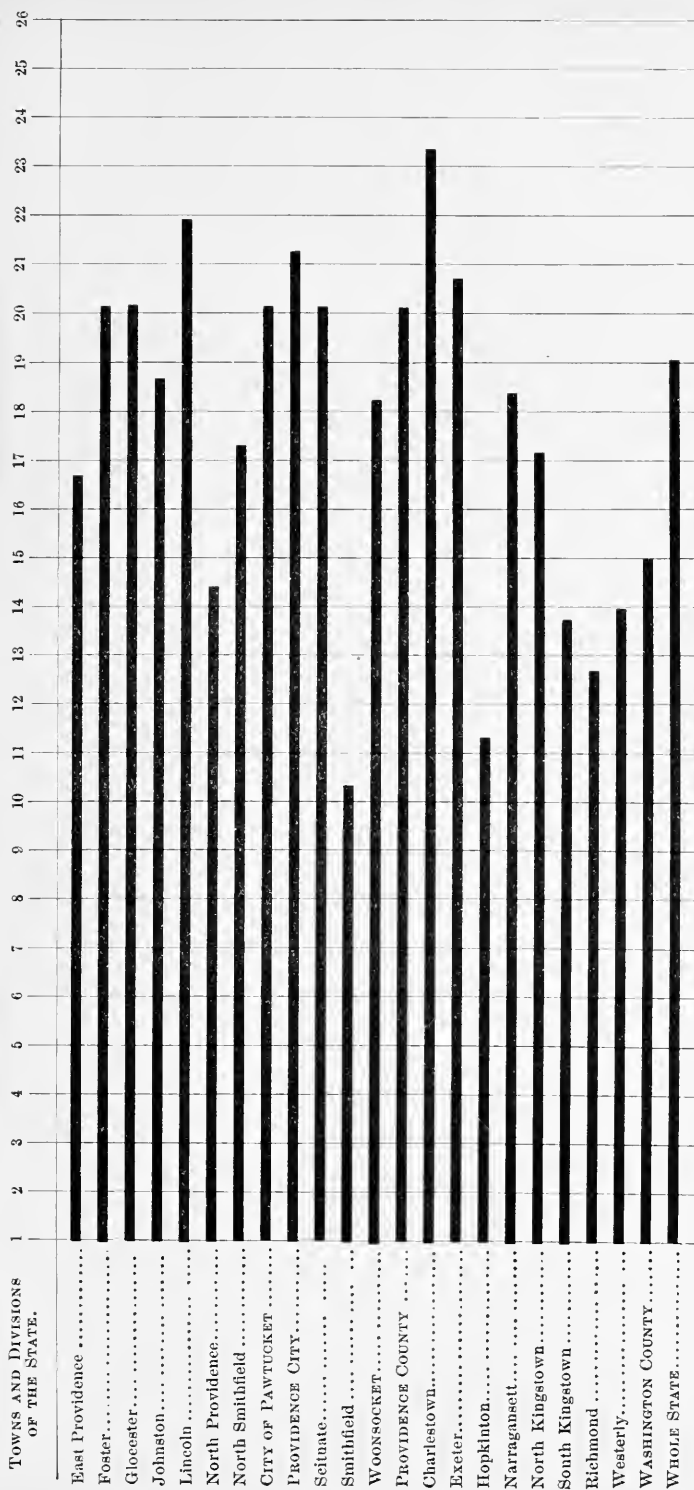
## DEATH RATES.

Diagram II.—Showing the number of deaths in every 1000 of the population, in each town and each county in the State, during the year 1895, computed upon the population by the Census of 1895.

For explanation see foot note on next page.







The figures at the top of the perpendicular lines indicate, in whole numbers, the number of deaths during the year in every 1000 persons. The spaces are fractional parts of one. For instance, the heavy horizontal line against Barrington, at the top of this diagram, reaches the perpendicular line 21. It shows the death rate of Barrington, in 1895, was twenty-one in every 1000 of the population.



## CAUSES OF DEATH, 1895.

The statistics of the causes of death in Rhode Island, in 1895, may be found in Tables VII, VIII, IX and X. The whole number of deaths, as previously stated, was 7,535, which was 375 more than the number returned in 1894, and 95 more than the number reported in 1893. The number of which the cause of death was reported was 7,483, and the number of which the cause was not stated was 52.

The following Table shows the number of deaths in 1895, in each large division of the State, and the number and proportion in each division from which causes were reported unknown :

TABLE LVII.

	Bristol County.	Kent County.	Newport County, Towns.	Providence County Towns.	Washington County.	Central Falls.	Newport City.	Pawtucket.	Providence City.	Woonsocket.	Whole State.
Number of Deaths .....	256	522	135	1,393	371	311	356	655	3,089	447	7,535
Cause not stated.....	.....	1	1	7	3	1	3	2	34	.....	52
One in.....	.....	522	135	199	124	311	119	317	91	.....	145

TABLE LVIII.

*Proportion of Deaths reported with "Causes Unknown" in each Division of the State, for a period of forty years, from 1856 to 1895, inclusive.*

YEARS.	STATE DIVISIONS.							In every 1000 Deaths.
	Bristol County.	Kent County.	Newport County.	Providence County.*	Providence City.	Washington County.	Whole State.	
1856-1860, One in every.....	18.1	5.0	7.2	5.5	30.7	7.3	9.4	106.8
1861-1865, One in every.....	32.1	13.1	16.1	7.9	39.3	23.7	15.1	66.0
1866-1870, One in every.....	38.9	8.9	26.7	7.1	61.8	16.4	14.1	70.9
1871-1875, One in every.....	38.6	8.6	13.1	9.9	83.4	13.6	17.1	58.4
1876, One in every.....	11.5	7.9	18.5	9.9	124.3	22.8	19.3	45.8
1877, One in every.....	201.0	17.7	9.7	11.9	323.0	16.0	23.2	43.1
1878, One in every.....	32.1	7.4	9.0	13.7	124.2	21.7	21.1	47.4
1879, One in every.....	16.6	9.2	12.4	9.5	225.1	8.6	17.6	56.8
1880, One in every.....	21.9	23.5	13.5	10.5	122.3	17.8	20.7	48.3
1876-1880, One in every.....	31.9	17.2	19.9	18.1	39.6	26.9	25.2	39.7
1881, One in every.....	204.0	13.0	11.2	7.3	143.0	6.5	14.4	69.4
1882, One in every.....	37.6	11.6	10.9	10.6	187.0	7.7	18.8	53.2
1883, One in every.....	40.4	15.9	15.0	15.3	392.8	17.0	28.4	36.2
1884, One in every.....	100.0	40.0	81.6	91.7	372.1	94.0	122.4	8.2
1885, One in every.....	185.0	355.0	137.0	45.6	309.1	52.2	91.3	10.9
1881-1885, One in every.....	75.4	20.1	18.8	15.7	242.2	14.0	28.6	34.9
1886, One in every.....	110.5	192.5	86.0	87.0	195.1	55.2	113.7	7.3
1887, One in every.....	212.0	343.0	73.5	782.6	264.0	351.0	333.7	3.0
1888, One in every.....	251.0	408.0	152.7	164.3	293.8	368.0	235.7	4.3
1889, One in every.....	208.0	152.0	221.0	176.7	120.0	338.0	160.0	6.2
1890, One in every.....	.....	.....	236.0	109.0	190.0	159.0	161.0	6.2
1886-1890, One in every.....	576.0	413.0	125.1	154.8	18.9	171.2	177.6	5.6
1891, One in every.....	.....	.....	598.0	159.0	175.0	154.0	194.0	5.1
1892, One in every.....	.....	.....	591.0	240.0	212.0	184.0	264.0	3.8
1893, One in every.....	228.0	96.3	64.2	70.2	224.0	307.0	109.9	9.1
1894, One in every.....	.....	192.3	173.0	91.6	144.9	402.0	130.2	7.7
1895, One in every.....	.....	522.0	122.7	250.6	90.9	123.7	144.9	6.9
1891-1895, One in every.....	1,155.0	277.5	159.6	126.5	151.8	195.2	152.5	6.6

\* Not including Providence City.

TABLE LIX.

*Exhibiting the Order in regard to Number and Proportion of Decedents from Thirteen Principal Causes of Death.*

1895.	1894.	1893.	1892.	1888 to 1892, 5 years.	June 1st, 1852, to Dec. 31st, 1887—35 yrs. 7 mos. 33 years, 7 months.	Per 1000 of Deaths.
Whole Number....7,535	Whole Number....7,160	Whole Number....7,440	Whole Number....7,396	Whole Number....33,703	Whole Number....129,231	
Consumption. .... 839	Consumption..... 705	Pneumonia..... 776	Consumption..... 759	Consumption..... 3,878	Consumption.....19,847	154.3
Pneumonia ..... 685	Pneumonia..... 665	Consumption..... 722	Pneumonia ..... 655	Pneumonia..... 2,733	Pneumonia ..... 8,298	61.5
Heart Diseases. .... 535	Cholera Infantum.. 496	Cholera Infantum.. 603	Cholera Infantum.. 633	Cholera Infantum. 2,624	Old Age ..... 6,797	53.0
Cholera Infantum .. 500	Heart Diseases..... 476	Heart Diseases.... 535	Heart Diseases. ... 506	Heart, Diseases of 2,318	Cholera Infantum .. 6,821	53.1
Apoplexy..... 417	Apoplexy..... 407	Apoplexy..... 407	Apoplexy ..... 367	Apoplexy .... 1,728	Scarlatina..... 4,974	38.5
Kidney Diseases... 341	Kidney Diseases... 313	Bronchitis..... 315	Influenza..... 336	Bronchitis..... 1,318	Dysentery and Diarrhoea ..... 5,166	40.1
Diphtheria ..... 340	Bronchitis..... 254	Kidney Diseases... 302	Accidents ..... 309	Brain, Diseases of 1,158	Heart, Diseases of.. 5,642	43.6
Accidents ..... 293	Accidents..... 234	Accidents ... 264	Bronchitis ... 308	Old Age..... 1,156	Fevers, Typhoid, &c 4,632	36.1
Bronchitis. ... 274	Brain Diseases .... 221	Brain Diseases .... 257	Kidney Diseases... 258	Kidney Diseases.. 1,155	Apoplexy and Paralysis..... 5,050	59.2
Brain Diseases. .... 258	Cancer..... 214	Cancer ... 205	Old Age..... 256	Cancer ..... 905	Accidents, all kinds. 3,921	30.3
Cancer..... 234	Old Age. .... 187	Scarlatina..... 193	Brain Diseases. ... 246	Diphtheria .. 777	Diphtheria*..... 3,777	29.2
Old Age..... 197	Influenza..... 166	Old Age ... 183	Cancer..... 181	Fevers, Typhoid.. 767	Convulsions..... 2,859	22.1
Fever, Typhoid .... 125	Fever, Typhoid .. 159	Diphtheria..... 157	Fever, Typhoid ... 133	Scarlatina..... 374	Croup..... 2,461	19.1

\* 30 years, 1858 to 1887, inclusive.

The number of deaths from consumption, in 1895, was 134 more than in 1894, an increase of 19 per cent.

From pneumonia there was an increase of 20 deaths from that of the previous year, or about 3 per cent. The fatality from pneumonia has been slowly increasing in proportion to whole number of deaths, for the last twenty years.

From diseases of the heart there was an increase of 59 deaths from 1894. Previous to 1894, for 15 years and more, diseases of the heart have been steadily increasing as causes of death, the mortality in 1893 being the largest ever recorded in this State.

There were 340 deaths from diphtheria in 1895, an increase of 207 over the number in 1894.

## COMPARATIVE STATISTICS

AND

## COMMENTS.

There have been presented in the preceding pages, numerically and in tabular form, the different causes of death in Rhode Island, in 1895, with various summaries and illustrations. In Tables VII and VIII they were presented at considerable length, in various specific terms; in Table IX more or less grouped in a general nosological arrangement; and in Table X the same for a period of forty-three years.

In Table VII the number of deaths from *each cause* and of *each sex* is shown, for *each month* in the year, and the *parentage* of the decedents from *each cause* during the year.

In Table VIII the number of decedents of *each sex* from *each cause*, in the *different periods of life*, is given.

In Table IX, with the classification and percentage of causes of death, the number of each general cause, in each division of larger population, is given.

In Table X a nosological summary of causes of death for the whole State, in each of forty-three years, is given.

Table LX is a compend in part of Tables VII, VIII and IX, previously alluded to, and contains the particulars of the most important causes of death in 1895, and comprises the principal causes which will be commented upon in the following pages :

TABLE LX.

*Deaths in Rhode Island from Twenty-six Principal Diseases.*

	Accidents and Negligence.	Apoplexy and Paralysis.	Brain Diseases.	Bronchitis.	Cancer.	Cholera Infantum.	Consumption.	Croup.	Diarrhea.	Diphtheria.	Dysentery.	Enteritis.	Fever, Typhoid.	Heart Diseases.	Influenza.	Kidney Diseases.	Liver Diseases.	Measles.	Old Age.	Peritonitis.	Pleurisy.	Pneumonia.	Rheumatism.	Scarlatina.	Stomach Diseases.	Whooping Cough.
Total Mortality.....	293	417	258	274	234	500	839	30	60	340	41	161	125	535	115	341	81	53	197	23	38	685	37	107	85	45
{ Males.....	234	199	123	133	74	268	392	14	25	166	13	71	73	260	48	176	43	24	82	15	20	340	19	52	31	19
{ Females.....	60	218	135	141	160	232	447	16	35	174	28	90	52	275	67	165	38	29	115	8	18	345	18	55	54	26
{ Native.....	88	238	126	92	106	155	284	9	25	145	15	66	55	275	63	171	28	11	105	7	11	289	13	42	32	13
{ Foreign.....	205	179	132	182	128	345	555	21	35	195	26	95	70	260	52	170	53	42	92	16	27	396	24	65	53	32
{ January.....	31	39	17	18	24	3	76	4	1	17	...	4	20	42	12	33	7	3	18	1	5	65	1	14	9	1
{ February.....	13	30	16	41	16	2	69	7	3	11	...	4	13	52	20	36	6	2	16	...	4	96	3	12	3	2
{ March.....	26	34	26	42	18	1	84	2	5	13	2	8	4	60	43	29	7	8	17	6	3	156	3	21	7	3
{ April.....	19	43	23	34	18	4	68	5	2	18	1	7	3	47	16	24	8	7	14	2	2	88	1	20	3	3
{ May.....	21	34	25	30	10	10	77	3	4	12	1	10	5	42	7	24	10	8	14	6	4	45	10	7	8	4
{ June.....	20	32	24	16	25	28	55	1	...	12	3	9	6	30	6	21	7	4	14	...	1	19	3	11	12	2
{ July.....	34	32	25	8	14	169	66	...	3	19	7	32	3	55	5	36	4	3	15	1	5	24	2	7	9	6
{ August.....	37	29	19	10	25	166	73	...	5	25	7	30	13	32	...	28	4	2	17	...	4	20	3	6	5	6
{ September.....	26	33	27	6	22	77	76	...	3	34	10	17	11	30	...	31	6	1	21	1	4	1	1	9	4	4
{ October.....	24	29	29	21	21	23	70	1	...	56	6	20	16	42	...	27	7	3	18	2	3	41	4	2	5	3
{ November.....	18	41	14	21	17	9	61	4	2	74	2	11	14	55	2	24	8	6	11	4	2	41	3	3	5	3
{ December.....	24	41	13	27	24	3	64	3	2	49	2	9	17	48	4	23	7	6	22	...	2	76	3	3	6	2

SEX.

PARAFFAGE.

SEASON.



TABLE LX.—Continued.

LOCALITIES.	AGES.	CAUSES OF DEATH.																Whooping Cough.							
		Accidents and Negligence.	Apoplexy and Paralysis.	Brain Diseases.	Bronchitis.	Cancer.	Cholera Infantum.	Consumption.	Croup.	Diarrhoea.	Diphtheria.	Dysentery.	Enteritis.	Fever, Typhoid.	Heart Diseases.	Influenza.	Kidney Diseases.		Liver Diseases.	Measles.	Old Age.	Peritonitis.	Pneumonia.	Rheumatism.	Scarlatina.
Under 5 years.....	31	3	121	177	500	56	25	31	222	9	105	4	9	23	9	7	46	1	172	1	66	9	44		
5 to 10 years.....	26	1	14	3	14	5	1	92	3	6	6	18	2	1	16	1	31	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
10 to 15 years.....	22	2	10	1	1	1	1	19	1	1	1	9	5	1	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
15 to 20 years.....	10	1	4	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	10	13	4	14	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
20 to 30 years.....	60	2	10	4	6	276	2	2	3	6	56	20	8	29	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	
30 to 40 years.....	36	24	7	3	19	179	1	1	1	3	4	15	44	6	36	8	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	
40 to 50 years.....	26	39	18	10	41	107	3	3	3	10	57	9	54	12	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
50 to 60 years.....	33	76	13	16	53	62	2	2	2	4	10	9	82	10	52	24	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	
60 to 70 years.....	24	101	21	18	55	32	4	4	4	7	11	5	137	16	55	14	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
70 to 80 years.....	19	106	24	31	41	19	4	4	4	8	5	4	111	24	37	11	58	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
80 years and over.....	9	63	16	10	18	3	3	8	3	5	5	1	51	9	15	6	125	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Not stated.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	21	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Bristol County.....	6	18	14	8	13	14	29	3	3	4	1	3	14	3	23	3	17	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Kent County.....	23	29	25	15	12	57	54	6	5	7	4	8	7	41	10	19	6	5	17	1	2	49	1	2	5
Newport County Towns.....	3	10	7	5	7	3	13	2	2	2	2	2	18	5	7	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Newport City.....	10	20	15	14	10	16	46	4	4	2	6	1	5	36	4	22	9	6	2	1	13	3	2	7	
Providence County Towns.....	53	88	31	37	53	66	145	4	12	83	10	23	19	106	22	56	14	4	35	5	8	36	8	27	15
Central Falls.....	2	8	17	19	3	51	23	1	5	60	1	8	7	8	3	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Pawtucket.....	16	29	17	32	18	48	52	2	5	57	5	5	23	4	15	24	9	2	37	2	14	62	3	2	8
Providence City.....	141	153	105	122	96	150	294	9	24	94	13	87	48	210	41	163	31	40	51	7	6	292	15	63	36
Woonsocket.....	14	25	13	15	5	76	51	4	3	21	1	13	3	26	2	10	3	11	3	1	1	1	1	1	1
Washington County.....	25	37	11	7	17	19	32	1	2	9	3	7	4	36	10	11	7	9	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

## DEATHS FROM ACCIDENTS

The number of deaths from accidental causes of all kinds, reported in Rhode Island, in 1895, was 293. This number is 59 more than during 1894.

Among the 293 deaths from accident there were 22 from asphyxia; 1 from blasting rock; 5 from boiler explosion; 28 from burns and scalds; 61 from drowning; 4 from electric car; 3 from exposure to cold and storm; 59 from falls; 3 from firearms; 4 from isolation; 14 by machinery, including 4 elevator, accidents; 2 from over-exertion; 8 by poison; 36 by railroad; 5 by strangulation; 4 from surgical operation; and 31 by various other accidents.

Among these groups of causes there were, in detail, causes as follows:

*Asphyxia*.—In burning building, 2; at birth, 4; by caving of sewer, 2; by coal gas, 1; by illuminating gas, 11; by overlaying, 1; by sewer gas, 1.

*Burns and Scalds*.—By bonfire, 3; by burning house, 1; by clothes taking fire from stove, 3; by falling into dye kettle, 1; by falling into hot water, 2; by firecrackers, 1; by gasoline stove explosion, 1; by ignited stove polish, 1; by kerosene lamp or stove, 6; from playing with matches, 2; by pulling over kettle of hot water, 1; by setting fire to bed while intoxicated, 2.

*Falls*.—Into cellar, 1; from bridge, 1; down stairs, 7; on floor, 3; down hatchway, 1; on ice, 1; from ladder, 2; upon lead pencil (fracture of palate), 1; from rope, 1; from roof, 7; from scaffolding, 1; on sidewalk, 8; from sled, 1; on steps, 2; from toboggan slide, 1; from wagon, 1; from wall, 2; against washtub, 1.

*Poison*.—From coal gas, 1; illuminating gas, 2; chloride of lime, 1; lead in drinking water, 1; lye, 1; muriatic acid, 1; overdose of patent medicine, 1.

*Accidents, Various*.—By bicycle and low gear collision, 1; by beer bottle falling on toe, 1; by car wheel falling on leg, 1; chest punctured by wagon shaft, 1; crushed by falling building, 1; by electrical shock and burns, 2; by street gas explosion, 1; by jumping from train, 1; kicked by horse, 7; struck by falling timber in lumber yard, 1; run over by heavy team, 6; thrown from wagon, 4.

Of the whole number of deaths by accident 233 were males and 60 were females; 88 were of native, and 205 were of foreign parentage.

Of the sexes the proportion was 79.52 per cent. of male decedents to 20.48 per cent. of female decedents.

Of parentage, 70 per cent. was of foreign, and 30 per cent. of native.

The number of deaths in each division of the year was as follows :

First Quarter.....	70	Third Quarter.....	97
Second Quarter.....	60	Fourth Quarter.....	66
<hr/>			
First half.....	130	Second half .....	163
<hr/>			
Whole year....	293		

In regard to periods of life, the decedents from accidental causes were divided as follows : Under 5 years, 31 ; 5 and under 10, 26 ; between 10 and 20, 32 ; between 20 and 40, 96 ; between 40 and 60, 59 ; over 60, 49.

In regard to sectional divisions of the State, 6 of the deaths from accidental causes were in Bristol county ; 23 in Kent county ; 13 in Newport county ; 226 in Providence county ; and 25 in Washington county.

The whole number of deaths from accidental causes, in 1895, *in proportion to the whole number of deaths* in the State, was about 39 in every one thousand. The number in proportion to the whole *population* was .76 in every one thousand.

In the following Table may be found the number, sex, parentage and locality of mortality from accidents, for thirty-one years, ending December 31, 1895 :

TABLE LXI.

*Mortality in the State from Accidents, with the Percentage of the Whole Number of Deaths; Sex, Parentage, and Locality, for thirty years, from 1865 to 1895, inclusive, in four periods of five years each, and for each of the last fifteen years.*

YEARS.	Whole Number.	VARIETIES.										SEX.		PARENT-AGE.		STATE DIVISIONS.								
		Burns and Scalds.			Drowning.	Falls.	Fractures and Contusions.		Poisoning.	Railroad.	Suffocation.	Various and Unspecified.	Per cent.	Males.	Females.	Native.	Foreign.	Bristol County.		Kent County.	Newport County.	Providence County.*	Providence City.	Washington County.
5 years,1866-1870.....	490	77	124	89	...	14	43	...	143	2.18	375	115	238	252	22	34	46	187	162	39				
5 years,1871-1875.....	610	78	164	90	...	21	71	...	186	2.97	493	117	283	327	26	46	50	200	240	48				
5 years,1876-1880.....	607	75	166	69	...	28	58	14	197	2.72	450	157	249	358	17	53	47	178	281	31				
1881 .....	155	16	29	19	...	9	20	19	43	3.09	107	48	62	93	5	17	12	60	56	5				
1882 .....	178	17	40	31	...	6	16	8	60	3.50	130	48	72	106	5	9	15	60	80	9				
1883.....	153	18	27	21	...	6	16	12	53	2.83	117	36	61	92	4	8	9	63	66	3				
1884.....	197	20	41	31	...	7	16	11	71	3.82	147	50	90	107	5	19	14	65	76	18				
1885.....	173	19	42	25	...	9	15	9	54	3.20	135	38	72	101	5	6	8	58	83	13				
5 years,1881-1885.....	856	90	179	127	...	37	83	59	281	3.26	636	220	357	499	24	59	58	306	361	48				
1886.....	190	23	58	19	...	6	20	9	55	3.25	141	49	84	106	16	11	16	62	72	13				
1887.....	206	17	39	17	23	7	24	14	65	3.24	158	48	92	114	5	11	23	81	71	15				
1888.....	190	27	46	18	8	12	25	8	46	2.87	145	45	63	127	4	6	14	70	88	8				
1889.....	216	20	52	31	25	7	23	9	49	4.10	146	70	88	128	2	14	13	73	101	13				
1890 .....	250	20	71	32	26	11	31	12	47	3.60	199	51	99	151	7	17	24	75	111	16				
5 years,1886-1890.....	1052	107	266	117	82	43	123	52	262	3.29	789	263	426	626	34	59	96	361	443	65				
1891.....	233	18	52	21	29	16	30	17	50	3.54	174	59	78	155	5	18	16	95	89	10				
1892.....	309	21	48	33	60	20	29	8	90	4.18	225	84	115	194	8	13	21	100	158	9				
1893 .....	264	26	47	25	25	14	39	14	74	3.55	195	69	88	176	9	21	21	75	126	12				
1894.....	234	28	52	29	20	8	36	21	40	3.27	189	45	74	160	6	24	18	88	81	17				
1895.....	293	28	61	57	2	8	36	26	75	3.89	233	60	88	205	6	23	13	85	141	25				
5 years,1891-1895 .....	1333	121	260	165	136	66	170	86	329	3.69	1016	317	443	890	34	99	89	443	595	73				
Total, 30 yrs	4948	548	1159	657	218	209	548	211	1398	3.25	3759	1189	1996	4948	157	350	380	1675	2082	304				

\* Exclusive of Providence City.

TABLE LXII.

*Mortality in the State from Alcoholism, with the Percentage of the Whole Number of Deaths, Sex, Parentage and Locality for thirty years, from 1866 to 1895, inclusive.*

YEARS.	Number of Deaths from Alcoholism.	Per cent.	SEX.		PARENTAGE.		DIVISIONS OF THE STATE.					
			Males.	Females.	Native.	Foreign.	Bristol County.	Kent County.	Newport County.	Providence County.*	Providence City.	Washington County.
5 years, 1866-1870	62	.40	53	9	32	30	5	6	6	18	25	2
5 years, 1871-1875	93	.45	73	20	37	56	2	6	9	25	48	3
5 years, 1876-1880	79	.35	52	27	25	54	2	4	6	18	45	4
1881. ....	24	.51	17	7	5	19	1	....	1	7	14	1
1882. ....	28	.58	16	12	8	20	....	....	....	9	18	1
1883. ....	29	.54	17	12	7	22	....	1	1	10	16	1
1884. ....	27	.53	19	8	10	17	....	1	4	9	12	1
1885. ....	22	.41	16	6	6	16	2	1	....	11	7	1
1881-1885. ....	130	.50	85	45	36	94	3	3	6	46	67	5
1886. ....	12	.20	9	3	2	10	1	....	1	3	7	....
1887. ....	16	.25	14	2	4	12	2	2	2	5	4	1
1888. ....	16	.32	10	6	5	11	....	....	2	5	9	....
1889. ....	31	.50	23	8	12	19	2	1	1	13	14	....
1890. ....	25	.37	20	5	8	17	2	....	....	11	11	1
1886-1890. ....	100	.31	76	24	31	69	7	3	6	37	45	2
1891. ....	29	.47	22	7	8	21	1	1	4	10	13	....
1892. ....	36	.48	27	9	8	28	1	....	4	12	17	2
1893. ....	44	.59	34	10	15	29	....	3	7	9	23	2
1894. ....	39	.54	33	6	12	27	1	4	2	14	16	2
1895. ....	24	.32	19	5	5	19	....	....	....	10	13	1
1891-1895. ....	172	.48	135	37	48	124	3	8	17	55	82	7
Total, 30 years..	636	.42	474	162	209	427	22	30	50	199	312	23

\* Exclusive of Providence City.

## APOPLEXY AND PARALYSIS.

There were 417 deaths from apoplexy and paralysis in Rhode Island, in 1895, according to the returns. The number reported is 28 less than in the year 1894.

The whole number of deaths from these two causes represents 5.53 per cent. of *all causes*, and a proportion of 1.08 to every one thousand of the population.

Of the sexes, there were 199 males and 218 females.

Of parentage, 238 were of native parentage, and 179 of foreign.

As observed in previous reports, the older native population has steadily been, in a very large proportion, more prone to apoplexy than the foreign, or the children of the foreign population.

It will be observed that the proportion of deaths from apoplexy and paralysis, to the whole mortality from all causes, has steadily increased from about three and three-quarters per cent., during the first quinquennial (1866-1870), to nearly five and three-quarters per cent. during the quinquennial 1891-1895.

The following Table will present the sex, parental and local relations of apoplexy and paralysis, as causes of death, during the last thirty years: (Providence city not included in the Providence county statement.)

TABLE LXIII.

*Mortality in the State from Apoplexy and Paralysis, 1866 to 1895, inclusive.*

YEARS.	Total Deaths for Year.	Number from Apoplexy and Paralysis	Per cent.	SEX.		PARENTAGE.		DIVISIONS OF THE STATE.					
				Males.	Females.	Native.	Foreign.	Bristol County.	Kent County.	Newport County.	Providence County.*	Providence City.	Washington County.
1866-1870.	15,391	574	3.73	284	290	464	110	52	43	77	145	224	33
1871. ....	3,344	156	4.66	73	83	113	43	10	17	15	40	61	13
1872.....	4,247	125	2.97	62	63	96	29	17	9	10	27	52	10
1873.....	4,403	134	3.04	59	75	109	25	9	8	17	26	57	17
1874.....	4,229	156	3.69	84	72	120	36	14	10	16	42	59	15
1875.....	4,317	166	3.81	79	87	133	33	7	13	17	46	75	8
1871-1875	20,540	737	3.59	357	380	571	166	57	57	75	181	304	63
1876.....	4,116	165	4.01	79	86	130	35	13	11	13	45	68	15
1877.....	4,450	181	4.07	87	94	123	58	10	10	16	52	74	19
1878.....	4,441	188	4.23	104	84	145	43	12	16	21	58	66	15
1879.....	4,472	220	4.92	114	106	146	74	12	9	29	71	89	10
1880.....	4,829	215	4.47	109	106	157	58	18	13	22	71	78	13
1876-1880.	20,308	969	4.77	493	476	701	268	65	59	101	297	375	72
1881.....	5,016	244	4.86	116	128	170	74	17	15	25	70	101	16
1882.....	5,074	265	5.22	139	126	168	97	15	29	24	65	117	15
1883.....	5,232	275	5.22	138	137	192	83	11	28	22	75	118	21
1884.....	5,141	298	5.80	135	163	176	122	21	14	28	108	105	22
1885.....	5,389	289	5.38	141	145	182	106	16	18	28	99	110	18
1881-1885.	25,902	1,371	5.29	672	699	889	482	80	104	127	417	651	92
1886.....	5,849	333	5.70	173	160	230	163	11	27	32	108	120	35
1887.....	6,340	328	5.17	161	167	213	115	21	27	23	101	128	28
1888.....	6,594	367	5.41	164	203	234	133	29	26	29	113	137	33
1889.....	6,259	323	5.17	140	183	204	119	23	32	28	101	106	33
1890.....	6,934	341	4.91	168	173	206	135	21	21	23	110	144	22
1886-1890.	31,976	1,692	5.29	806	886	1,087	605	105	133	135	533	635	151
1891.....	6,620	335	5.08	160	175	207	128	17	29	32	118	118	21
1892.....	7,396	362	4.29	176	186	195	167	12	29	39	124	134	24
1893.....	7,440	407	5.47	206	201	227	180	21	28	26	138	171	23
1894.....	7,160	445	6.22	231	214	243	202	19	33	40	155	165	33
1895.....	7,535	417	5.53	199	218	238	179	18	29	30	150	153	37
1891-1895.	36,131	1,966	5.71	972	994	1,110	856	87	148	167	685	741	138

\* Not including Providence City.

TABLE LXIV.

*Ages of Decedents from Apoplexy and Paralysis, in each of the last thirty years.*

APOPLEXY AND PARALYSIS.	PERIODS OF LIFE.							
	Under 20.	20 to 30.	30 to 40.	40 to 50.	50 to 60.	60 to 70.	70 to 80.	80 and over. Not stated.
1866.....	1	1	7	16	9	24	27	7 .....
1867.....	2	.....	6	6	15	38	40	17 .....
1868.....	2	3	3	11	16	27	31	16 2
1869.....	1	1	5	12	20	28	34	15 1
1870.....	4	1	10	9	12	33	41	20 .....
1871.....	3	4	7	14	21	46	45	15 1
1872.....	1	4	5	17	20	26	41	11 .....
1873.....	2	3	4	14	22	35	37	16 1
1874.....	1	2	9	9	30	39	40	25 1
1875.....	6	2	8	19	23	40	45	22 1
1876.....	4	4	4	13	25	43	49	23 .....
1877.....	1	2	9	12	24	50	61	22 .....
1878.....	4	2	7	14	41	40	53	26 1
1879.....	4	6	11	18	27	57	59	38 .....
1880.....	1	2	8	18	21	59	70	34 2
1881.....	1	7	11	20	36	55	70	42 2
1882.....	4	5	14	28	41	57	77	38 1
1883.....	8	4	11	19	45	56	83	49 .....
1884.....	10	7	16	21	32	68	95	45 4
1885.....	8	5	7	25	29	76	94	44 1
1886.....	7	8	10	25	52	65	112	51 3
1887.....	12	6	13	26	50	90	96	35 .....
1888.....	10	4	18	29	61	85	100	60 .....
1889.....	6	6	11	36	45	87	92	39 1
1890.....	7	5	13	29	52	84	100	50 1
1891.....	4	6	15	24	61	88	90	47 .....
1892.....	3	6	17	40	60	91	95	49 .....
1893.....	13	6	19	45	62	110	108	43 1
1894.....	12	5	16	39	88	108	111	65 1
1895.....	6	2	24	39	76	101	106	63 .....
Total.....	148	119	318	647	1,116	1,806	2,102	1,027 26



## APPENDICITIS.

From a greater perfection in diagnosis of disease of the abdominal viscera, the disease known as appendicitis has received greater attention. This was probably reported in previous years under the head of diseases of the bowels, intussusception, or peritonitis.

During 1895 there were 24 cases of appendicitis reported, and of this number operations were performed in 15 cases.

As there were 23 deaths from peritonitis in 1895, this would represent 51 per cent. of the combined numbers.

Of the 24 cases of appendicitis 17 were males, and 7 were females.

13 were of native and 11 of foreign parentage.

## BRAIN DISEASES.

The number of decedents from diseases of the brain proper, in 1895, was 258.

This number represents 3.42 per cent. of *all causes*, and a proportion of .67 to every one thousand of the whole *population*.

Of the 258 decedents 123 were males, and 125 were females.

In regard to parentage, 126 were of native, and 132 of foreign parentage.

The deaths in the different seasons of the year were as follows :

First Quarter.....	59	Third Quarter.....	71
Second Quarter.....	72	Fourth Quarter.....	56
<hr/>			
First half.....	131	Second half, ..	127
<hr/>			
Whole year.....			
258			

Brain diseases occur largely in children. Of the 258 decedents from those causes, in 1895, 121 were under 5 years of age, and 14 were from 5 to 10 years of age.

The following Table will present the statistics of mortality from diseases of the brain, for thirty years :

TABLE LXV.

*Mortality in the State from Brain Diseases, with the Percentage, Sex, Parentage, and Locality, for thirty years, from 1866 to 1895, inclusive.*

YEARS.	Number of Deaths from Brain Diseases.	Per cent.	SEX.		PARENTAGE.		DIVISIONS OF THE STATE.					
			Males.	Females.	Native.	Foreign.	Bristol County.	Kent County.	Newport County.	Providence County.*	Providence City.	Washington County.
1866-1870.....	465	3.02	249	216	274	191	21	24	34	139	222	25
1871-1875. ....	607	2.95	331	276	358	249	12	32	39	167	337	20
1876 .....	150	3.64	92	58	89	61	3	11	7	39	85	5
1877 .....	160	3.59	88	72	91	69	3	7	11	49	85	5
1878 .....	142	3.19	75	67	76	66	1	13	12	45	68	3
1879 .....	163	3.65	82	81	88	75	3	13	15	51	75	6
1880.....	164	3.39	87	77	89	75	3	6	12	56	81	6
1876-1880.....	779	3.49	424	355	433	346	13	50	57	240	394	25
1881.....	186	3.69	103	83	85	101	7	11	14	58	91	5
1882 .....	181	3.50	93	88	92	89	4	10	10	71	80	6
1883 .....	187	3.54	96	91	100	87	8	14	15	52	94	4
1884 .....	148	2.88	90	58	77	71	4	9	8	41	83	3
1885.....	189	3.51	98	91	94	95	2	11	20	53	100	3
1881-1885. ....	891	3.44	480	411	448	443	25	55	67	275	448	21
1886.....	182	3.09	108	74	84	98	4	14	13	69	78	4
1887 .....	203	3.21	120	83	103	100	8	9	14	75	95	2
1888.....	212	3.21	114	98	109	103	4	19	12	76	90	11
1889.....	189	3.58	91	98	96	93	5	12	17	72	78	5
1890 .....	217	3.13	113	104	119	98	7	13	17	90	85	5
1886-1890.....	1,003	3.14	546	457	511	492	28	67	73	382	426	27
1891 .....	222	3.36	135	87	108	114	8	19	19	93	78	5
1892.....	246	3.23	130	116	122	124	8	22	27	96	83	10
1893.....	257	3.46	139	118	116	141	12	17	23	100	98	7
1894.....	221	3.09	122	99	93	128	4	24	13	82	84	14
1895.....	258	3.42	123	135	126	132	14	25	22	81	105	11
1891-1895.....	1,204	3.33	649	555	565	639	46	107	104	452	448	47
Total, 30 years.	4,949	3.25	2,679	2,270	2,589	2,360	145	335	374	1,655	2,275	165

\* Exclusive of Providence City.

## BRONCHITIS.

The number of decedents in 1895, whose deaths were reported as having been caused by bronchitis, was 274. This is 20 more than in 1894.

This number represents 3.64 per cent. of *all causes*, and a proportion of .71 to every one thousand of the *population*.

Of the 274 decedents 133 were males, and 141 were females; or at the rate of 94 males to each 100 females.

In relation to parentage, 92 were of native, and 182 of foreign parentage.

In regard to age, 177 of the decedents were under 5 years of age, 5 were between 5 and 20 years, 7 between 20 and 40 years, 26 between 40 and 60 years, and of the remaining 59 decedents above 60 years of age, there were 18 deaths from chronic bronchitis.

During the first four months of the year the decedents from bronchitis numbered 135; during the last four months the number was 75.

The very large increase in the proportionate mortality from bronchitis, during the last twenty years, will scarcely fail to be noticed in Table LXVI.

The following Table will show various facts in relation to the mortality from bronchitis. for thirty years:

TABLE LXVI.

*Mortality in the State from Bronchitis, thirty years, 1866 to 1895, inclusive.*

YEARS.	Number of Deaths.	Per cent.	SEX.		PARENTAGE.		DIVISIONS OF THE STATE.					
			Males.	Females.	Native.	Foreign.	Bristol County.	Kent County.	Newport County.	Providence County.*	Providence City.	Washington County.
1866-1870.....	99	.64	43	56	47	52	1	4	7	29	56	2
1871.....	24	.78	10	14	11	13	....	1	1	5	17	.....
1872.....	25	.65	10	15	11	14	1	1	1	6	16	.....
1873.....	27	.64	12	15	11	16	.....	.....	1	7	18	1
1874.....	39	.96	22	17	12	27	.....	.....	.....	6	32	1
1875.....	57	1.39	32	25	29	28	.....	.....	1	21	33	2
1871-1875.....	172	.84	86	86	74	98	1	2	4	45	116	4
1876.....	57	1.46	23	34	26	31	.....	2	.....	7	46	2
1877.....	69	1.62	32	37	35	34	1	1	1	22	44	.....
1878.....	80	1.89	30	50	37	43	1	2	6	22	48	1
1879.....	62	1.47	31	31	31	31	1	1	5	21	34	.....
1880.....	91	1.86	49	42	44	47	1	6	6	21	56	1
1876-1880.....	359	1.61	165	194	173	186	4	12	18	93	228	4
1881.....	84	.67	48	36	39	45	1	1	2	25	53	2
1882.....	100	1.27	39	61	47	53	3	2	6	25	60	4
1883.....	111	2.10	56	55	51	60	5	2	3	42	57	2
1884.....	118	2.29	58	60	40	78	6	.....	8	42	62	.....
1885.....	168	3.08	82	86	91	77	5	3	13	71	76	.....
1881-1885.....	581	2.24	283	298	268	313	20	8	32	205	308	8
1886.....	174	2.96	75	99	81	93	3	4	9	74	83	1
1887.....	176	2.77	90	86	60	116	3	6	19	63	84	1
1888.....	228	3.45	105	123	79	149	3	4	17	110	88	6
1889.....	260	4.20	128	132	90	170	4	8	18	109	110	11
1890.....	275	4.01	140	135	116	159	5	4	15	107	138	6
1886-1890.....	1,113	3.48	538	575	426	687	18	26	78	463	503	25
1891.....	247	3.74	108	139	95	152	13	15	21	85	111	2
1892.....	308	4.16	147	161	117	191	5	15	21	130	130	7
1893.....	315	4.24	164	151	105	210	4	9	21	150	126	5
1894.....	254	3.55	112	142	82	172	4	15	11	98	120	6
1895.....	274	3.64	133	141	92	182	8	15	19	103	122	7
1891-1895.....	1,398	3.87	664	734	491	907	34	69	93	566	609	27

\* Exclusive of Providence City.

## CANCER.

There were 234 decedents, in 1895, whose deaths were caused by cancer, according to the returns. The term cancer includes all the various kinds, and in whatever place located.

This number represents 3.11 per cent. of *all causes*, and a proportion of .61 to every one thousand of the *population*.

The varieties of cancer, as reported, may be found in Tables VII and VIII, on pages 20 and 34. They are classed in Table IX as follows: Cancer in various localities, or cancer (various), 47; cancer of abdomen, 15; of the breast, 41; of face, 11; of the liver, 24; of rectum, 9; of the stomach, 39; of the uterus, 48.

In 1895 the deaths from cancer, in the several divisions of the year, were as follows:

First Quarter.....	58	Third Quarter .....	61
Second Quarter.....	53	Fourth Quarter.....	62
<hr/>			
First half.....	111	Second half.....	123
<hr/>			
Whole year.....234			

*Sex*.—Of the 234 decedents from cancer 74 were males, and 160 were females; or 32 males and 68 females in every 100.

*Parentage*.—There were 106 of native parentage, and 128 of foreign.

The following Table will show the facts of mortality from cancer, in relation to sex, parentage and locality, for thirty years:

TABLE LXVII.

*Mortality in the State from Cancer, 1866 to 1895, inclusive.*

YEARS.	Number of Deaths.	Per cent.	SEX.		PARENTAGE.		DIVISIONS OF THE STATE.					
			Males.	Females.	Native.	Foreign.	Bristol County.	Kent County.	Newport County.	Providence County.*	Providence City.	Washington County.
5 years, 1866-1870	328	2.13	98	230	269	59	19	33	38	87	131	20
1871. ....	66	2.13	25	41	47	19	.....	7	5	25	25	4
1872. ....	95	2.46	26	69	66	29	4	7	9	21	50	4
1873. ....	106	2.53	45	61	76	30	4	6	12	32	44	8
1874. ....	87	2.13	23	64	67	20	4	6	12	24	38	3
1875. ....	95	2.31	24	71	62	33	3	6	7	25	49	5
1871-1875. ....	449	2.18	143	306	318	131	15	32	45	127	206	24
1876. ....	106	2.72	27	79	72	34	5	6	8	27	53	7
1877. ....	135	3.17	29	106	87	48	3	7	9	37	66	13
1878. ....	119	2.82	38	81	79	40	5	11	8	37	48	10
1879. ....	125	2.96	39	86	70	55	9	6	9	28	66	7
1880. ....	125	2.72	45	80	73	52	5	10	12	26	68	4
1876-1880. ....	610	2.73	178	432	381	229	27	40	46	155	301	41
1881. ....	145	2.90	40	105	90	55	8	10	12	42	65	8
1882. ....	132	2.75	40	92	82	50	5	15	9	43	52	8
1883. ....	169	3.20	51	118	105	64	3	17	12	49	86	2
1884. ....	156	3.05	39	117	88	68	2	18	21	41	70	4
1885. ....	193	3.59	52	141	114	79	8	9	8	67	88	13
1881-1885. ....	795	3.07	222	573	479	316	26	69	62	242	361	35
1886. ....	162	2.77	42	120	75	87	6	11	9	37	87	12
1887. ....	159	2.50	49	110	96	63	8	5	10	49	80	7
1888. ....	193	2.93	67	126	128	65	9	10	12	57	88	17
1889. ..	189	3.03	65	124	104	85	4	10	13	57	82	23
1890. ....	165	2.41	56	109	92	73	14	10	13	46	74	8
1886-1890. ....	868	2.71	279	589	495	373	41	46	57	246	411	67
1891. ....	177	2.67	48	129	104	73	8	11	15	46	83	14
1892. ....	181	2.45	53	128	103	78	7	16	16	57	75	10
1893. ....	205	2.75	54	151	124	81	6	15	17	56	92	19
1894. ....	214	2.99	67	147	121	93	13	11	23	75	73	19
1895. ....	234	3.11	74	160	106	128	13	12	17	79	96	17
1891-1895. ....	1,011	2.79	296	715	558	453	47	65	88	313	419	79

\* Exclusive of Providence City.

## CHILD-BIRTH.

Under the head of "Child-birth" are included, in this connection, puerperal fever, puerperal convulsions, and whatever causes of death that may have occurred as the direct result of child-birth, or parturition.

The number reported in 1895 was 55, 13 of which were from the immediate effects of child-birth, including metritis, hemorrhage, rupture of uterus, &c. ; 8 from peritonitis ; 12 from puerperal convulsions ; 15 from puerperal fever or septicæmia ; and 7 from other causes.

Of the whole number 16 were of native, and 39 of foreign parentage.

This number represents .73 per cent. of *all causes*, and a proportion of .14 to every one thousand of the *population*.

There were 17 less deaths from child-birth in 1895 than in 1894.

The following Table will present the various relations in regard to the mortality from child-birth, for thirty years, 1866-1895 :

TABLE LXVIII.

*Mortality in the State from Child-Birth, with the Percentage of the Whole Number of Deaths, Parentage, and Locality, for thirty years, from 1866 to 1895, inclusive.*

YEARS.	Number of Deaths from Child-Birth.	Per cent.	PARENTAGE.		DIVISIONS OF THE STATE.					
			Native.	Foreign.	Bristol County.	Kent County.	Newport County.	Providence County.*	Providence City.	Washington County.
1866-1870.....	155	1.01	62	93	7	6	16	59	56	11
1871-1875. ....	245	1.19	111	134	7	21	12	76	110	19
1876.....	48	1.24	21	27	3	.....	1	18	23	3
1877 .. .. .	46	1.09	18	28	4	3	5	17	17	.....
1878.....	43	1.01	23	20	2	4	3	9	21	4
1879.....	43	1.02	21	22	1	7	2	6	23	4
1880.....	51	1.11	23	28	4	4	3	10	27	3
1876-1880.....	231	1.04	106	125	14	18	14	60	111	14
1881.....	60	1.28	26	34	1	1	3	22	29	4
1882.....	50	1.03	18	32	.....	5	1	16	27	1
1883.....	58	1.10	26	32	1	5	9	14	27	2
1884.....	47	.91	17	30	.....	3	3	19	18	4
1885.....	47	.87	21	26	.....	3	4	15	24	1
1881-1885. ....	262	1.04	108	154	2	17	20	86	125	12
1886.....	41	.70	17	24	.....	4	4	15	17	1
1887.....	53	.71	15	38	.....	5	4	18	26	.....
1888.....	51	.77	13	38	.....	3	.....	25	20	3
1889.....	41	.65	14	27	1	5	2	16	13	4
1890.....	41	.58	12	29	3	4	4	10	17	3
1886-1890.....	274	.86	92	182	4	24	18	99	117	12
1891.....	32	.35	8	24	.....	3	.....	8	19	2
1892.....	75	1.01	29	46	1	9	3	24	29	9
1893.....	57	.76	23	34	.....	5	4	15	29	4
1894.....	72	1.01	15	57	.....	8	3	25	32	4
1895.....	55	.73	16	39	.....	3	.....	18	30	4
1891-1895.....	291	.77	91	200	1	28	10	90	139	23
Total, 30 years.....	1,458	.96	570	888	35	114	90	470	658	91

\* Exclusive of Providence City.



## CHOLERA INFANTUM.

The number of deaths from cholera infantum, according to the returns for 1895, was 500.

This number represents 6.64 per cent. of deaths from *all causes*, and a proportion of 1.30 to every one thousand of the *population*.

Of the 500 decedents 268 were males, and 232 were females.

Of parentage, 155 were of native, and 345 of foreign parentage; or about 224 of foreign to every 100 of native parentage.

The mortality from cholera infantum, during 1895, was about .30 per cent. less than during the year 1894.

As may be seen on the following page, the number of decedents from cholera infantum, during the thirty years from 1866 to 1895, inclusive, was 9,627.

The proportion to total mortality, for the period of thirty years, was 6.3 per cent. For 1891 the proportion was 8.2 per cent. ; for 1892, 8.6 per cent. ; for 1893, 8.1 per cent. ; for 1894, 6.9 per cent ; and for 1895, 6.6.

There were 110 males to every 100 females among the decedents during the thirty years; and 154 decedents of foreign parentage to every 100 of native, during the same period.

The following Table shows the whole number of reported deaths from cholera infantum; the sex and parentage of the decedents; and the number in each of the larger divisions of the State, in each of the last thirty years :

TABLE LXIX.

*Mortality in the State from Cholera Infantum, 1866 to 1895, inclusive.*

YEARS.	Number of Deaths.	Per cent.	SEX.		PARENTAGE.		DIVISIONS OF THE STATE.					
			Males.	Females.	Native.	Foreign.	Bristol County.	Kent County.	Newport County.	Providence County.*	Providence City.	Washington County.
5 years, 1866-1870	745	4.84	403	342	352	393	39	44	46	245	324	47
1871. ....	172	4.82	85	87	82	90	14	12	12	59	62	13
1872. ....	391	8.71	195	196	167	224	16	16	21	157	151	30
1873. ....	285	6.19	148	137	165	120	17	14	16	120	99	19
1874. ....	265	5.86	140	125	115	150	4	12	5	84	134	26
1875. ....	318	6.97	156	162	155	163	20	16	20	108	136	18
1871-1875.....	1,431	6.97	724	707	684	747	71	70	74	528	582	106
1876....	250	5.75	131	119	105	145	5	12	20	68	124	12
1877. ....	259	5.52	139	120	96	163	12	13	9	96	122	7
1878. ....	168	3.58	96	72	73	95	7	14	7	64	71	5
1879. ....	161	3.43	88	73	71	90	8	16	21	51	59	6
1880. ....	247	5.12	123	124	100	138	13	11	10	93	100	20
1876-1880.....	1,085	4.86	577	508	454	631	45	66	76	372	476	50
1881. ....	240	4.51	130	110	102	138	10	22	14	75	102	17
1882. ....	325	6.10	173	152	133	192	20	11	19	132	130	13
1883. ....	242	4.37	124	118	104	138	12	7	22	88	108	5
1884. ....	325	6.00	177	148	129	196	10	12	26	114	144	19
1885. ....	279	4.92	150	129	128	151	5	23	16	133	86	16
1881-1885.....	1,411	5.45	754	657	606	805	57	75	97	542	570	70
1886. ....	377	6.14	179	198	143	234	4	29	15	194	120	15
1887. ....	355	5.33	200	155	145	210	16	16	35	160	119	9
1888. ....	467	6.78	239	228	184	283	18	35	28	219	149	18
1889. ....	396	6.01	209	187	132	264	18	32	20	199	116	11
1890. ....	582	8.61	282	300	202	380	19	57	33	245	209	19
1886-1890.....	2,177	6.51	1,169	1,008	896	1,371	75	169	131	1,017	713	72
1891. ....	546	8.25	298	248	170	376	21	68	50	255	137	15
1892. ....	633	8.56	336	297	210	423	18	77	43	281	201	13
1893. ....	603	8.10	324	279	186	417	11	82	44	267	183	16
1894. ....	496	6.93	243	253	162	334	13	76	25	225	130	27
1895. ....	500	6.64	268	232	155	345	14	57	19	241	150	19
1891-1895.....	2,778	7.55	1,469	1,309	883	1,895	77	360	181	1,269	801	90
Total, 30 years..	9,627	6.32	5,036	4,591	3,785	5,842	364	784	605	3,973	3,466	435

\* Exclusive of Providence City.

## CONSUMPTION.

The decedents from consumption, during 1895, numbered 839. The number is 134 more than in the preceding year.

This number represents 11.13 per cent. of *all causes*, and a proportion of 2.2 to every one thousand of the *population*.

*Sex*.—Of these 839 decedents 392 were males, and 447 were females; being about 114 female decedents to every 100 male decedents.

For the period of twenty years (1866–1885), there were nearly 124 females to every 100 male decedents from consumption, and a very considerable excess every year since, excepting 1890, 1891 and 1893.

*Parentage*.—There were 284 decedents of native parentage, and 555 of foreign; a proportion of 195 of foreign parentage to every 100 of native.

*Season*.—The largest number of deaths in any one month, 84, occurred in March; the next largest, 77, in May; the smallest number, 55, in June.

The number in each quarter of the year was as follows:

First Quarter.....	229	Third Quarter.....	215
Second Quarter.....	200	Fourth Quarter.....	195
<hr/>			
First half....	429	Second half....	410
<hr/>			
Whole number.....			
839			

There was less uniformity of the number of deaths in each quarter of the year than in the preceding year.

*Ages*.—During 1895, of the 839 decedents from consumption, 276 were between the ages of 20 and 30; and 179, or more than one-fifth, were between the ages of 30 and 40.

In order to show more concisely the relation of age to mortality from consumption, during 1895, the following age periods and numbers are presented:

Under 10 years of age.....	70
Between 10 and 20 years.....	91
Between 20 and 30 years.....	276
Between 30 and 40 years.....	179
Between 40 and 50 years.....	107
Between 50 and 70 years.....	94
Over 70 years, and not stated.....	22
<hr/>	
Total.....	839

The following Table shows the total deaths from all reported *known causes*, with the *number* and *percentage* of deaths from consumption of the same, in each of the large divisions of the State, and in the whole State, *in each of the last seventeen years*, and also the aggregate for a period of thirty years, from 1861 to 1890, inclusive :

CONSUMPTION.

---

STATISTICS BY COUNTIES.

**NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE,**

THIRTY-FIVE YEARS.

TABLE LXX.—CONSUMPTION—Number, Locality and Percentage.

COUNTIES.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	Total 30 years, 1861-1890.
<b>Bristol County.</b>																		
Total deaths, stated causes	141	209	263	183	197	199	185	221	217	251	208	253	239	232	227	200	256	5,217
Consumption .....	16	19	25	36	19	21	12	23	20	28	20	31	17	29	18	10	29	646
Percentage .....	11.35	9.09	12.31	19.68	9.64	10.50	6.48	10.35	9.22	11.15	9.62	11.85	7.11	12.50	7.93	5.00	11.33	12.38
<b>Kent County.</b>																		
Total deaths, stated causes	277	293	313	288	283	268	355	385	343	408	454	470	500	598	572	574	521	8,151
Consumption .....	38	45	36	51	39	37	45	43	34	55	45	38	47	51	55	46	51	1,300
Percentage .....	13.72	15.35	11.20	17.71	13.78	13.43	12.70	11.20	9.91	13.44	9.81	8.08	9.40	8.53	9.62	8.01	10.36	15.95
<b>Newport County.</b>																		
Total deaths, stated causes	330	324	346	378	401	403	408	433	435	458	440	470	597	590	506	516	487	10,043
Consumption .....	45	34	51	46	55	43	47	57	41	32	37	51	51	45	35	46	59	1,300
Percentage .....	13.61	10.40	14.74	12.17	13.72	10.67	11.52	13.16	9.19	7.00	8.41	10.85	8.51	7.63	6.92	8.91	12.11	12.94
<b>Providence County.*</b>																		
Total deaths, stated causes	1,233	1,437	1,451	1,509	1,656	1,733	1,918	2,087	2,345	2,465	2,286	2,374	2,314	2,632	2,634	2,536	2,796	39,362
Consumption .....	197	189	220	224	257	248	273	276	246	273	257	305	236	265	259	242	271	6,124
Percentage .....	15.98	15.25	15.16	14.82	15.52	14.13	14.20	13.05	10.49	11.07	11.24	12.84	10.00	10.07	9.83	9.51	9.33	15.60

\* Exclusive of Providence City.

TABLE LXX.—CONSUMPTION—Number, Locality and Percentage.

COUNTIES.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	Total 30 years, 1861-1890.
PROVIDENCE CITY.																		
Total deaths, stated causes	2,017	2,063	2,130	2,230	2,351	2,227	2,157	2,341	2,630	2,644	2,495	2,859	2,615	2,950	3,127	2,878	3,055	51,462
Consumption .....	293	322	344	351	364	344	318	368	323	362	315	394	347	342	328	325	394	8,090
Percentage .....	14.53	15.69	16.15	15.73	15.48	15.43	16.10	15.65	12.23	13.66	12.55	13.69	13.19	11.59	10.49	11.29	12.90	15.72
WASHINGTON COUNTY.																		
Total deaths, stated causes	220	270	226	215	208	279	307	331	351	368	337	316	307	366	306	401	368	7,405
Consumption .....	48	33	30	29	32	46	56	59	46	50	53	33	42	27	27	36	32	1,296
Percentage .....	21.82	12.22	13.27	13.49	15.40	16.28	17.93	17.52	13.10	13.58	15.68	10.38	13.61	7.38	8.82	8.98	8.70	17.47
WHOLE STATE.																		
Total deaths, stated causes	4,218	4,596	4,659	4,804	5,096	5,099	5,330	5,798	6,321	6,591	6,220	6,891	6,586	7,368	7,372	7,105	7,483	121,510
Consumption .....	637	642	706	737	766	739	781	826	710	800	727	852	740	759	722	705	839	18,555
Percentage .....	15.10	14.01	15.12	15.33	15.03	14.34	14.42	14.12	11.19	12.13	11.61	12.29	11.18	10.30	9.79	9.92	11.21	15.43

TABLE LXXI.

*Mortality in the State from Consumption, with the Percentage of the Whole Number of Deaths, from all Causes, and the Sex, Parentage and Locality in the Aggregate of Different Periods, 1866-1895.*

YEARS.	Total Deaths from Consumption.	Per cent.	SEX.		PARENTAGE.		DIVISIONS OF THE STATE.					
			Males.	Females.	Native.	Foreign.	Bristol County.	Kent County.	Newport County.	Providence County.*	Providence City.	Washington County.
1866-1870.....	2,718	17.66	1,244	1,474	1,567	1,151	122	231	219	891	1,051	204
1871-1875.....	2,883	14.03	1,267	1,616	1,504	1,379	94	213	163	1,533	1,234	226
1876-1880.....	3,271	14.66	1,435	1,836	1,473	1,798	104	194	188	1,918	1,498	239
1881-1885.....	3,729	14.40	1,692	2,037	1,127	2,302	113	298	242	1,222	1,751	193
1886.....	826	14.12	352	444	398	518	23	43	57	276	368	59
1887.....	710	11.19	312	398	266	414	20	34	41	246	323	46
1888.....	800	12.13	391	409	281	516	28	55	32	273	362	50
1889.....	727	11.61	356	371	239	488	20	45	37	267	315	53
1890.....	852	12.29	422	430	280	572	31	38	51	305	394	33
1886-1890.....	3,915	12.24	1,863	2,052	1,377	2,538	122	215	218	1,357	1,762	241
1891.....	740	11.18	380	360	248	492	17	47	51	236	347	42
1892.....	759	10.26	300	399	249	510	29	51	45	165	342	27
1893.....	722	9.72	364	358	230	492	18	55	35	259	328	27
1894.....	705	9.85	337	368	214	491	10	46	46	242	325	26
1895.....	839	11.13	392	447	284	555	29	54	59	271	394	32
1891-1895.....	3,765	10.41	1,833	1,932	1,225	2,540	103	253	236	1,273	1,736	174
Total, 30 years..	20,281	13.32	9,324	10,947	8,573	11,798	658	1,314	1,226	6,744	9,082	1,267

CONSUMPTION. *Proportion of Deaths to Population.*

The proportion of deaths from consumption to the *population* in the different localities in the State, during the last ten years, may be seen in the following summaries :



*For five years, 1886 to 1890, inclusive.*

	Persons, One Death to every	In every 1,000 of Population.
Bristol County.....	494.....or.....	2.09
Kent County.....	569.....or.....	1.85
Newport County.....	708.....or.....	1.48
Providence County* .....	598.....or.....	1.91
Providence City .....	556.....or.....	2.82
Washington County.....	497.....or.....	2.10
Whole State.....	420.....or.....	2.40

*For five years, 1891 to 1895, inclusive.*

	Persons, One Death to every	In every 1,000 of Population.
Bristol County. ....	671.....or.....	1.74
Kent County. ....	577.....or.....	1.73
Newport County.....	647.....or.....	1.58
Providence County* .....	537.....or.....	1.91
Providence City.....	413.....or.....	2.57
Washington County.....	766.....or.....	1.34
Whole State ..	487.....or.....	2.02

## 1893.

	Persons, One Death to every	In every 1,000 of Population.
Bristol County.....	638.....or.....	1.57
Kent County.....	543.....or.....	1.81
Newport County.....	521.....or.....	1.22
Providence County Towns .....	501.....or.....	2.00
Pawtucket .....	762.....or.....	1.31
Providence City.....	457.....or.....	2.19
Woonsocket.....	414.....or.....	2.42
Washington County.....	903.....or.....	1.11
Whole State.....	526.....or.....	1.90

\* Exclusive of Providence City.

## 1894.

	Persons, One Death to every	In every 1,000 of Population.
Bristol County.....	1,213..... or.....	.82
Kent County.....	.632..... or.....	1.58
Newport County.....	.667..... or.....	1.50
Providence County Towns.....	.612..... or.....	1.63
Pawtucket.....	.499..... or.....	2.00
Providence City.....	.438..... or.....	2.98
Woonsocket.....	.522..... or.....	1.92
Washington County.....	.680..... or.....	1.47
Whole State.....	.533..... or.....	1.88

## 1895.

	Persons, One Death to every	In every 1,000 of Population.
Bristol County.....	.421..... or.....	2.37
Kent County.....	.556..... or.....	1.80
Newport County.....	.525..... or.....	1.90
Providence County Towns.....	.472..... or.....	2.12
Central Falls.....	.688..... or.....	1.45
Pawtucket.....	.626..... or.....	1.60
Providence City.....	.369..... or.....	2.71
Woonsocket.....	.479..... or.....	2.08
Washington County.....	.773..... or.....	1.29
Whole State.....	.459..... or.....	2.18

There was an increase in the mortality from consumption, in 1895, as compared with the preceding year, not only in numbers, but also in proportion to the population.

## CROUP.

There were 30 decedents from croup, in 1895, as against 32 in 1894.

*Sex.*—Of the 30 decedents from croup, in 1895, there were 14 males and 16 females, a proportion of 87 males to each 100 females, which is not in accordance with the rule of previous years, in which there has been a preponderance of males.

*Parentage.*—There were 9 decedents of native parentage, and 21 of foreign parentage. The proportions were in the ratio of 233 of foreign to each 100 of native parentage.

*Age.*—There were 8 of the decedents under 1 year of age, 11 of 1 year and under 2, 6 of 2 years and under 5, and 5 between 5 and 10.

*Season.*—

First Quarter.....	13	Third Quarter.....	.
Second Quarter.....	9	Fourth Quarter.....	8
<hr/>		<hr/>	
First half.....	22	Second half.....	8
Whole year....		30	

The following Table will exhibit various facts in relation to mortality from croup for thirty years :

## TABLE LXXII.

*Mortality in the State from Croup, from 1866 to 1895, inclusive.*

YEARS.	Number of Deaths.	Per cent.	SEX.		PARENTAGE.		DIVISIONS OF THE STATE.					
			Males.	Females.	Native.	Foreign.	Bristol County.	Kent County.	Newport County.	Providence County.*	Providence City.	Washington County.
1866-1870.....	227	1.47	112	115	96	131	6	13	19	82	99	8
1871-1875.....	367	1.79	198	169	164	203	13	39	13	131	169	11
1876.....	102	2.61	50	52	42	60	1	6	.....	26	65	4
1877.....	95	2.23	48	47	34	61	4	3	1	47	40	.....
1878.....	93	2.20	45	48	43	50	14	3	7	25	39	5
1879.....	96	2.28	58	38	40	56	3	6	15	25	43	4
1880.....	66	1.45	32	34	27	39	3	3	4	20	30	6
1876-1880.....	452	2.03	233	219	186	266	25	21	27	143	217	19
1881.....	101	2.16	45	56	38	63	2	6	4	38	49	2
1882.....	77	1.60	41	36	32	45	1	2	6	33	32	3
1883.....	71	1.40	32	39	33	38	1	6	4	25	35	.....
1884.....	80	1.55	40	40	32	48	2	11	4	29	34	.....
1885.....	94	1.74	45	49	42	52	4	8	6	46	28	2
1881-1885.....	423	1.63	203	220	177	246	10	33	24	171	178	7
1886.....	90	1.53	45	45	39	51	2	18	12	24	32	2
1887.....	113	1.79	58	55	43	70	9	12	4	43	39	6
1888.....	79	1.19	43	36	34	45	4	2	7	34	27	5
1889.....	80	1.28	37	43	24	56	3	15	1	27	33	1
1890.....	83	1.19	53	30	28	55	2	14	2	32	31	2
1886-1890.....	445	1.39	236	209	168	277	20	61	26	160	162	16
1891.....	67	1.46	40	27	17	50	1	11	11	27	16	1
1892.....	89	1.20	52	37	44	45	1	10	21	21	33	3
1893.....	50	.67	29	21	13	37	4	11	3	25	7	.....
1894.....	32	.45	16	16	10	22	1	7	2	15	7	.....
1895.....	30	.40	14	16	9	21	.....	6	4	11	9	.....
1891-1895.....	268	.84	151	117	93	175	7	45	41	99	72	4
1895.....	2,182	1.43	1,133	1,049	854	1,298	81	203	150	786	897	65

\* Exclusive of Providence City.

## DIARRHŒA AND DYSENTERY.

There were 101 decedents from diarrhœa and dysentery, in 1895.

This number represents 1.34 per cent. of all causes, and a proportion of .26 to every 1,000 of the population.

*Sex.*—Of the 101, 38 were males, and 63 were females, or a proportion of 60 males to every 100 females.

*Parentage.*—There were, of the 101 decedents, 40 of native parentage, and 61 of foreign parentage, or a proportion of about 152 of foreign parentage to every 100 of native.

*Age.*—There were 43 of the decedents from diarrhœa and dysentery under 5 years of age, and there were 41 over 50 years of age, leaving 17 for all the 45 years between 5 and 50.

*Locality.*—Of the 101 decedents 78 were in Providence county, and 3 in Newport county. Six were reported from Bristol county, 9 from Kent county, and 5 from Washington county.

*Season.*—Thirty-five of the deaths from diarrhœa and dysentery occurred during the months of July, August and September.

The decrease in mortality from diarrhœa and dysentery, in 1895, compared with the previous year, was about 18 per cent.

The following Table will show the deaths from diarrhœa and dysentery, with the percentage, sex, parentage, etc., for each of thirty years, beginning with 1866:

TABLE LXXIII.

*Mortality in the State from Diarrhœa and Dysentery, 1866 to 1895, inclusive.*

YEARS.	Number of Deaths.	Per cent.	SEX.		PARENTAGE.		DIVISIONS OF THE STATE.					
			Males.	Females.	Native.	Foreign.	Bristol County.	Kent County.	Newport County.	Providence County.*	Providence City.	Washington County.
5 yrs, 1866-1870.	677	4.40	353	324	323	354	26	46	89	215	254	47
1871-1875 .....	580	2.60	317	263	305	275	27	46	23	183	289	12
1876. ....	122	2.96	66	56	52	70	3	6	2	41	65	5
1877. ....	142	3.19	64	78	73	69	8	6	9	54	55	10
1878. ....	93	2.09	42	51	51	42	5	8	2	34	39	5
1879. ....	97	2.17	48	49	47	50	9	6	10	27	42	3
1880. ....	98	2.03	49	49	50	48	4	6	10	32	42	4
1876-1880 .....	552	2.47	269	283	273	279	29	32	33	188	243	27
1881. ....	119	2.37	56	63	54	65	2	4	3	47	57	6
1882. ....	158	3.11	75	83	69	89	2	4	28	57	64	3
1883. ....	182	3.45	86	96	88	94	7	7	16	74	75	3
1884. ....	153	2.98	74	79	69	84	10	5	11	66	56	5
1885. ....	120	2.23	61	59	51	69	7	6	6	62	35	4
1881-1885 .....	732	2.89	352	380	331	401	28	26	64	306	287	21
1886. ....	159	2.72	64	95	70	89	7	11	1	73	59	8
1887. ....	199	3.11	107	92	70	129	6	16	4	92	72	9
1888. ....	157	2.31	69	88	97	60	6	8	3	54	71	15
1889. ....	159	2.54	73	86	67	92	1	12	17	71	50	8
1890. ....	182	2.62	84	98	74	108	5	9	22	77	63	6
1886-1890 .....	856	2.68	397	459	378	478	25	56	47	367	315	46
1891. ....	143	2.16	69	74	51	92	4	15	13	48	58	5
1892. ....	199	2.69	100	99	82	117	6	14	8	76	89	6
1893. ....	159	2.14	79	80	56	103	5	14	7	60	66	7
1894. ....	124	1.73	61	63	36	88	.....	8	4	59	43	10
1895. ....	101	1.34	38	63	40	61	6	9	3	41	37	5
1891-1895 .....	726	2.01	347	379	265	461	21	60	35	284	293	33
Total, 30 years..	4,123	2.71	2,035	2,088	1,875	2,248	156	266	291	1,543	1,681	186

\* Exclusive of Providence City.

## DIPHTHERIA.

The number of deaths from diphtheria, in 1895, was 340, which was 207 more than in 1894, or an increase of over 148 per cent.

This number represents 4.51 per cent. of all causes, or a proportion of .88 to every one thousand of the population.

*Sex.*—Of the 340 decedents 166 were males, and 174 were females. As a rule there is a considerable preponderance of females.

*Parentage.*—There were 145 of native, and 195 of foreign parentage, or a proportion of about 134 of foreign parentage to every 100 of native.

*Season.*—There were 41 deaths from diphtheria in the first quarter, 42 in the second quarter, 78 in the third quarter, and 179 in the fourth quarter.

*Age.*—There were 222 deaths under 5 years of age, 92 between 5 and 10, 19 between 10 and 15, 3 between 15 and 20, and 4 above 20 years of age.

*Locality.*—Of the 340 decedents 315 were in Providence county; 3 in Bristol county; 7 in Kent county; 6 in Newport county; and 9 in Washington county.

The following Table shows the mortality in the State from diphtheria for thirty years, beginning with 1866, also the percentage of deaths, the sex, parentage, etc. :

TABLE LXXIV.

*Mortality in the State from Diphtheria—1866-1895.*

YEARS	Whole Number of Deaths, all Causes.	Number of Deaths, Diphtheria.	Per cent.	SEX.		PARENTAGE.		DIVISIONS OF THE STATE.					
				Males.	Females.	Native.	Foreign.	Bristol County.	Kent County.	Newport County.	Providence County.*	Providence City.	Washington County.
1866-'70	15,391	181	1.18	83	98	103	78	5	28	30	40	44	34
1871-'75	22,540	242	1.18	118	124	154	88	4	35	20	64	105	24
1876 ...	4,116	159	3.86	77	82	69	90	1	2	9	29	111	7
1877 ...	4,450	492	11.56	239	253	233	259	12	44	2	122	295	17
1878....	4,441	435	9.80	224	211	201	234	21	29	23	106	245	11
1879...	4,472	259	5.79	121	138	143	116	7	19	20	95	106	12
1880 ...	4,829	152	3.40	73	79	75	77	3	6	2	63	61	17
1876-'80	20,308	1,497	6.71	734	763	721	776	44	100	56	415	818	64
1881....	5,016	216	4.63	106	110	118	98	10	16	8	53	116	13
1882....	5,074	101	1.99	48	53	55	46	.....	3	4	29	48	17
1883....	5,282	95	1.88	39	56	45	50	1	7	3	26	54	4
1884....	5,141	119	2.31	65	54	47	72	8	1	9	39	58	4
1885 ...	5,389	99	1.83	47	52	48	51	5	5	6	39	37	7
1881-'85	25,902	630	2.43	305	325	313	317	24	52	30	186	313	45
1886...	5,849	228	3.90	98	130	101	127	20	21	23	64	98	2
1887....	6,340	287	4.53	135	152	101	186	15	11	4	114	108	35
1888...	6,594	191	2.86	87	104	79	112	13	3	9	58	98	10
1889 ...	6,259	184	2.93	80	104	89	95	3	10	11	56	97	7
1890....	6,934	211	3.04	112	99	93	118	1	9	16	86	94	5
1886-'90	31,976	1,101	3.44	512	589	463	638	52	54	63	378	495	59
1891 ...	6,620	102	1.50	52	50	48	54	2	7	6	40	47	.....
1892....	7,396	89	1.20	48	41	44	45	1	1	8	23	39	17
1893...	7,440	157	2.11	75	82	57	100	1	11	13	67	65	.....
1894....	7,160	133	1.86	74	59	61	72	.....	3	8	72	47	3
1895....	7,535	340	4.51	166	174	145	195	3	7	6	221	94	9
1891-'95	36,151	821	2.24	415	406	355	466	7	29	41	423	292	29
Total... 30 yrs.	152,268	4,472	2.94	2,167	2,305	2,109	2,363	136	278	240	1,496	2,067	255

\* Exclusive of Providence City.



## FEVER, MALARIAL.

The number of deaths, during 1895, from diseases classed as fever malarial, was 29. The number in 1894 was 26; in 1893 was 20; in 1892 was 36; in 1891, 31; in 1890, 42; in 1889, 40; in 1888, 71; in 1887, 85; in 1886, 44; in 1885, 30; in 1884, 25.

*Sex.*—Of the 29 decedents from malarial fevers, in 1895, 18 were males and 11 were females, or 163 males to every 100 females.

*Parentage.*—There were, of the 29 decedents from malarial diseases, 12 of native parentage, and 17 of foreign, or 142 of foreign parentage to every 100 of native.

*Season.*—The deaths from malarial diseases occurred in the different seasons of the year as follows :

First Quarter.....	4	Third Quarter.....	10
Second Quarter .....	10	Fourth Quarter.....	5
<hr/>			
First half .....	14	Second half. ....	15
<hr/>			
Whole year.....29			

*Age.*—The number of decedents in the different periods of life was as follows :

Under 5 years of age .....	8
From 5 to 20 years of age.....	2
From 20 to 40 years of age.....	6
From 40 to 60 years of age.....	6
60 and over.....	7
<hr/>	
29	

*Localities.*—Bristol county, 2; Kent county, 0; Newport county, 1; Providence county, 24; Washington county, 2.

## FEVERS, TYPHOID, ETC.

The number of decedents whose deaths were returned as having been caused by “fever” of some form, not malarial nor cerebro-spinal, was 125. Deaths from puerperal fever are not included.

The following Table exhibits, for each of the last thirty years, the number and the percentage, and the sex and parentage of the decedents from fevers returned as from typhoid, and the number in each division of the State :

TABLE LXXV.

*Mortality in the State from Fevers, Typhoid, etc.—1866 to 1895, inclusive.*

YEARS.	Number of Deaths.	Per cent.	SEX.		PARENTAGE.		DIVISIONS OF THE STATE.					
			Males.	Females.	Native.	Foreign.	Bristol County.	Kent County.	Newport County.	Providence County.*	Providence City.	Washington County.
5 yrs., 1866-1870	641	4.2	314	327	398	243	35	39	77	243	184	63
1871-1875. ....	740	3.5	350	390	419	321	12	43	34	263	299	89
1876.....	126	3.0	65	61	71	55	5	9	13	44	33	22
1877 .. ....	134	3.0	63	71	65	69	8	10	8	52	44	12
1878.....	150	3.4	68	82	77	73	13	13	6	59	47	12
1879.....	114	2.7	47	67	63	51	4	13	6	44	40	7
1880.....	158	3.4	74	84	94	64	8	12	5	66	52	15
1876-1880.....	682	3.1	317	365	370	312	38	57	38	265	216	68
1881.....	143	2.8	74	69	74	69	4	13	14	58	41	13
1882 .. ....	229	4.7	111	118	100	129	6	11	5	56	145	6
1883.....	258	4.8	146	112	117	141	9	16	10	82	134	7
1884.....	165	3.2	83	82	78	87	7	7	12	66	64	9
1885.....	158	2.9	71	87	70	88	6	14	8	69	53	8
1881-1885. ....	953	3.7	485	468	439	514	32	61	49	331	437	43
1886.....	169	2.9	78	91	76	93	6	8	11	66	70	8
1887.....	127	2.0	67	60	58	69	2	14	9	49	38	15
1888.....	235	3.6	125	110	88	147	20	24	14	66	102	9
1889.....	143	2.3	85	58	56	87	2	17	9	46	60	9
1890.....	107	1.5	58	49	39	68	7	8	5	37	43	7
1886-1890.....	781	2.5	413	368	317	464	37	71	48	264	313	48
1891.....	149	2.2	86	63	56	93	5	8	17	46	63	10
1892.....	133	1.8	75	58	55	78	5	12	9	49	51	7
1893.....	115	1.6	65	50	41	74	4	7	5	40	52	7
1894.....	159	2.2	93	66	46	113	5	13	13	56	70	2
1895.....	125	1.7	73	52	55	70	3	7	11	52	48	4
1891-1895.....	681	1.9	392	289	253	428	22	47	55	243	284	30
Total, 30 years.	4,478	2.9	2,171	2,307	2,196	2,282	176	318	301	1,609	1,733	341

\* Exclusive of Providence City.

During 1895, of the 125 decedents from typhoid fever, there were 73 males and 52 females, a proportion of about 140 males to every 100 females. The difference in the sexes of the mortality from fevers is not usually very great.

During the period of twenty-five years, 1866 to 1890, inclusive, the proportions of the sexes of the decedents from "fever," in the State, were 103 females to every 100 males.

*Parentage.*—There were 55 decedents from enteric fever, of native parentage, in 1895, and 70 of foreign parentage, a proportion of about 56 of foreign and 44 of native in every 100 decedents.

*Season.*—

First Quarter.....	37	Third Quarter.....	27
Second Quarter.....	14	Fourth Quarter.....	47
<hr/>			
First half....	51	Second half....	74
<hr/>			
Whole number.....125			

The following Table shows the number of decedents from fevers, in each division of ages, in each of the last thirty years, in the State of Rhode Island :

TABLE LXXVI.

*Mortality from Typhoid Fever in Age Periods.*

TYPHOID FEVER.		PERIODS OF LIFE.									
YEARS.	Under 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 30.	30 to 40.	40 to 50.	50 to 60.	60 to 70.	70 to 80.	80 and over.	Not stated.
1866. ....	23	10	21	26	21	16	9	14	10	....	...
1867. ....	17	6	23	33	12	11	8	4	2	2	1
1868. ....	10	7	10	21	8	8	10	5	5	...	....
1869. ....	10	8	14	28	9	7	9	8	6	2	....
1870. ....	26	13	31	46	19	25	8	8	8	2	1
1871. ....	13	10	20	28	18	16	9	4	5	2	....
1872. ....	17	18	34	54	20	9	12	11	3	1	....
1873. ....	27	12	34	31	25	13	13	7	8	2	....
1874. ....	10	14	26	32	9	5	10	3	6	2	....
1875. ....	23	14	19	43	18	10	10	6	4	....	....
1876. ....	21	10	15	24	14	9	6	16	6	3	2
1877. ....	22	13	18	36	20	8	5	7	2	2	1
1878. ....	17	16	27	47	13	11	12	2	3	2	....
1879. ....	19	7	14	26	15	6	3	12	8	3	1
1880. ....	25	12	24	43	23	12	10	5	3	....	1
1881. ....	25	9	19	29	14	11	9	12	11	4	....
1882. ....	24	22	44	69	27	14	9	10	9	1	....
1883. ....	36	25	46	75	31	12	11	10	8	2	2
1884. ....	24	13	19	47	22	9	12	10	5	3	1
1885. ....	35	12	16	25	26	11	11	12	6	4	...
1886. ....	29	9	25	41	20	14	17	8	5	1	....
1887. ....	24	8	16	31	16	10	5	8	4	4	1
1888. ....	27	27	42	75	29	16	12	3	4	....	....
1889. ....	18	12	29	41	18	8	9	5	3	....	....
1890. ....	13	11	13	35	14	5	6	6	4	....	....
1891. ....	12	10	25	50	26	10	7	6	2	....	1
1892. ....	10	11	18	42	20	15	10	6	1	....	....
1893. ....	6	7	16	43	15	10	10	6	2	....	....
1894. ....	18	8	31	57	21	12	6	3	2	....	1
1895. ....	10	9	10	56	15	7	9	5	4	....	....
Total, 30 years.....	591	363	699	1,234	558	330	277	222	149	42	13

## TABLE LXXVII.

*Comparative Exhibit of the Percentage of Deaths from Typhoid Fever to Total Deaths from Specified Causes, in six New England States, for twenty years, 1876 to 1895.*

	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.
Rhode Island .. . . .	3.0	3.0	3.4	2.7	3.4	2.8	4.7	4.8	3.2	2.9	2.9	2.0	3.6	2.2	1.5	2.2	1.8	1.6	2.2	1.7
Maine.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2.4	2.6	2.5	...
New Hampshire.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2.2	2.2	3.0	2.1	2.2	2.4	1.9	2.4	1.3	1.4	1.7	1.4
Vermont.....	4.2	4.8	3.4	2.7	3.5	5.5	3.4	3.1	3.0	2.2	2.5	2.5	2.2	2.7	1.6	1.6	1.4	2.5	2.0	...
Massachusetts.....	2.7	2.7	2.3	1.9	2.5	2.9	2.9	2.3	2.4	2.0	2.1	2.3	2.2	2.2	1.9	1.8	1.7	1.5	1.6	1.4
Connecticut.....	3.6	3.3	2.7	1.8	2.5	2.5	3.1	2.1	2.5	1.1	2.2	1.2	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.0	1.8	1.8	1.8

## DISEASES OF THE HEART.

The number of decedents from the various forms of diseases of the heart, as reported in 1895, was 535. The number is 59 more than that of 1894.

This number represents 7.10 per cent. of all causes, and a proportion of 1.39 to every one thousand of the population.

*Sex.*—There were 260 male decedents, and 275 female decedents; a proportion of about 95 males to every 100 females, but these proportions, although varying from year to year, are not greatly different.

*Parentage.*—Of the 535 decedents from diseases of the heart, in 1895, there were 275 of native parentage, and 260 of foreign, a proportion of about 106 of native parentage to every 100 of foreign. Except in 1892 and 1893 it has been the invariable rule of the whole period of registration that the native population is more subject to heart disease than the foreign.

The following Table exhibits, for each of the last thirty years 1866 to 1895, inclusive, the number and percentage, and the sex and parentage of the decedents from diseases of the heart, and the number of the same in each division of the State:

TABLE LXXVIII.

*Mortality from Diseases of the Heart, 1866 to 1895, inclusive.*

YEARS.	Number of Deaths.		SEX.		PARENTAGE.		DIVISIONS OF THE STATE.					
			Males.	Females.	Native.	Foreign.	Bristol County.	Kent County.	Newport County.	Providence County.*	Providence City.	Washington County.
5 years, 1866-1870	590	3.83	308	282*	395	195	22	48	48	184	262	26
1871-1875 .....	922	4.49	458	464	595	327	21	46	82	248	465	60
1876....	166	4.03	86	80	109	57	9	11	10	38	86	12
1877.....	182	4.09	94	88	110	72	3	7	9	57	93	13
1878.....	166	3.73	88	78	109	57	5	11	15	38	83	14
1879.....	202	4.78	114	88	127	75	8	20	16	38	111	9
1880.....	231	5.03	125	106	146	85	9	21	29	59	104	9
1876-1880 .....	947	4.25	507	440	601	346	34	70	79	230	477	57
1881.....	264	5.65	131	133	154	110	9	21	24	73	121	16
1882.....	255	5.31	116	139	162	93	8	16	23	55	142	11
1883.....	325	6.20	167	158	179	146	8	27	30	70	172	18
1884.....	285	5.60	135	150	163	122	6	16	25	87	139	12
1885.....	349	6.48	162	187	198	151	13	27	25	94	150	31
1881-1885 .....	1,478	5.71	711	767	856	622	44	107	127	379	733	88
1886.....	330	5.20	152	178	184	146	12	20	18	82	168	30
1887.....	406	6.40	205	201	240	166	7	21	36	123	193	26
1888.....	436	6.56	196	240	240	196	11	22	40	122	210	31
1889....	460	7.35	233	227	258	202	19	31	39	143	199	29
1890.....	405	5.84	222	183	219	186	15	49	27	114	172	28
1886-1890.....	2,037	6.37	1,008	1,029	1,141	896	64	143	160	584	942	144
1891.....	480	7.25	248	232	244	236	21	37	38	137	210	37
1892.....	506	6.84	260	246	252	254	22	47	48	163	200	26
1893.....	535	7.19	264	271	264	271	20	43	30	174	238	30
1894.....	476	6.65	251	225	246	230	16	32	41	161	192	34
1895....	535	7.10	260	275	275	260	14	41	54	180	210	36
1891-1895.....	2,532	7.01	1,283	1,249	1,281	1,251	93	200	211	815	1,050	163
Total, 30 years..	8,506	5.59	4,275	4,231	4,869	3,637	278	614	707	2,440	3,929	538

\* Exclusive of Providence City.

*Sex.*—Of the 8,506 persons deceased from diseases of the heart, in the last thirty years, 4,275 were males, and 4,231 were females; or 103 males to each 100 females.

*Parentage.*—Of the 8,506 decedents, during thirty years, 4,869 were of native parentage, and 3,637 of foreign. The proportions would, therefore, stand as follows: To every 100 of foreign parentage there were about 134 of native; or about 57 native and 43 of foreign parentage in every 100 deaths. This difference has been gradually diminishing. In 1892 there were 2 more deaths of foreign than of native parentage, and in 1893 there were 7 more deaths of foreign than of native parentage. In 1894, however, there were 16, and in 1895, 15 more deaths of native than foreign parentage.

Diseases of the heart rank third in the order of causes in 1895.

The following Table shows the number of decedents from diseases of the heart, in each divisional period of life, in each of the last thirty years:

•

TABLE LXXIX.  
*Mortality from Diseases of the Heart, in Age Periods.*

YEARS.	Under 20.	20 to 30.	30 to 40.	40 to 50.	50 to 60.	60 to 70.	70 to 80.	80 and over.	Not stated.
1866.....	18	8	14	17	10	23	21	4	.....
1867.....	11	11	10	13	22	16	27	4	.....
1868.....	15	5	13	11	14	25	25	5	.....
1869.....	21	4	14	18	20	22	21	7	1
1870.....	19	6	11	13	20	21	23	3	1
1871.....	9	12	10	19	23	36	28	6	1
1872.....	27	12	22	19	31	36	29	13	.....
1873.....	19	11	28	18	25	35	42	9	2
1874.....	20	16	26	21	27	50	40	12	2
1875.....	14	16	25	20	32	29	41	9	.....
1876.....	14	10	15	19	20	38	39	10	1
1877.....	15	11	20	18	27	45	33	13	.....
1878.....	16	8	18	16	26	36	35	11	.....
1879.....	19	9	13	25	33	51	36	16	.....
1880.....	15	10	18	23	38	49	49	28	1
1881.....	32	13	26	33	37	49	53	21	.....
1882.....	22	17	24	25	36	51	61	17	2
1883.....	39	13	21	33	52	65	76	26	.....
1884.....	15	25	21	32	45	61	50	32	4
1885.....	38	13	24	42	61	69	78	24	.....
1886.....	39	18	28	38	52	68	69	18	.....
1887.....	52	30	23	35	61	79	87	39	.....
1888.....	39	25	30	54	84	97	74	33	.....
1889.....	45	25	37	45	69	85	118	35	1
1890.....	34	15	24	53	69	78	96	36	.....
1891.....	40	18	45	41	85	109	101	38	3
1892.....	54	21	32	59	93	111	104	31	1
1893.....	55	27	48	68	81	116	97	42	1
1894.....	40	28	36	64	69	102	102	35	.....
1895.....	33	20	44	57	82	137	111	51	.....
Total.....	829	457	720	949	1,344	1,792	1,766	628	21

The results of thirty years of registration, with record of ages of decedents from diseases of the heart, show in periods of twenty years each of life, the following percentages :



Under 20 years of age. ....	9.8 per cent.
Between 20 and 40. ....	13.8 per cent.
Between 40 and 60. ....	27.0 per cent.
Between 60 and 80. ....	41.8 per cent.
Over 80. ....	7.4 per cent.
Not stated. ....	.2 per cent.

---

100.0 per cent.

It will be seen that more than 41 per cent. of all the deaths from diseases of the heart were of persons over 60 years of age, and under 80.

Diseases of the heart have acquired large importance as a cause of death. From 38.7 in every 1,000 deaths from all causes, in 1866, heart diseases gradually increased to about 73 in every 1,000, in 1889, and falling back to slightly less than 60 per 1,000 in 1890, and rising to 72.5 per 1,000 in 1891, and falling to 68.4 in 1892. In 1893 there were 71.9 deaths from heart diseases, in every 1,000, in 1894 there were 66.5 deaths in every 1,000, and in 1895 there were 71 deaths in every 1,000.

#### INFLUENZA.

The event, during the first four months of the year 1890, of a very extraordinary and perhaps unprecedented prevalence of a form of influenza, which was unlike that of ordinary occurrence in that it affected indiscriminately all the functions and nearly all the organs of the body, varying with the individuals attacked, and the reappearance of the same, although in greatly lessened numbers, in 1891, warrants a continued notice not given previous to 1890 in the Registration Reports, to the affection so named.

The disease was, in 1890, most largely confined to the respiratory passages, and resulted in a largely increased mortality from bronchitis and consumption. During 1891 the disease was equally as severe, affecting in a larger measure the brain and other nerve centres, and the direct mortality was even larger than that of 1890. The prevalence was largest during the second quarter of the year, and again in December. In 1893 there were 84 deaths reported, as resulting from influenza. This was 251 less than in 1892. In 1894 there were 166 deaths from influenza reported, an increase of 95 per cent. from 1893, and a decrease of over 50 per cent. from 1892. In 1895 there were 115 deaths from influenza.

The increase in December of 1891 was followed by a sudden augmentation in the first four months of the following year 1892, the greatest number of deaths, 198, occurring in January of 1892. The total for 1892 was 336, or about twice as much as for either of the previous years.

*Sex.*—Of the 115 deaths from influenza, in 1895, 48 were males and 67 were females, a proportion of 72 males to every 100 females.

*Parentage.*—The parent nativity of the decedents was 63 of native and 72 of foreign.

*Season.*—Of the 115 deaths from influenza, during 1895, 75 occurred in the first quarter of the year, 29 in the second, 5 in the third, and 6 in the fourth quarter.

*Age.*—There were 23 under 5 years of age, 7 from 5 to 20 years, 14 from 20 to 40, 19 from 40 to 60, 40 from 60 to 80, 12 from 80 years of age and over.

The following Tables will show the proportionate nativity, sex and location of the disease.

The greatest mortality appears to be among females, there being 146 females to every 100 males. The nativity appears equally divided between native and foreign, there being about 99 foreign to 100 native.

The largest number of deaths occurred in Providence city, but this is not out of proportion to the proportionate number and density of population.

Referring to the age periods, it will be seen that the greatest age is 70 to 80, there being 210, or 20.06 per cent. of the whole number of deaths from this disease. Taking the three decennials including 60 to 90 we have 506 deaths, or 48.33 per cent. of all by ages.

By season, the greatest number of deaths occurred during the winter months, the most severe being during January, December and February. The number in January and February make a total of 559, or 53.39 per cent. of all.

*Mortality in the State from Influenza, 1890 to 1895, inclusive.*

YEARS.	Number of Deaths.		SEX.		PARENTAGE.		DIVISIONS OF THE STATE.					
		Per cent.	Males.	Females.	Native.	Foreign.	Bristol County.	Kent County.	Newport County.	Providence County.*	Providence City.	Washington County.
1890. ....	168	2.42	72	96	68	100	6	14	12	61	70	5
1891. ....	177	2.67	67	110	91	86	7	14	14	60	69	13
1892. ....	366	4.54	142	194	170	166	11	27	13	115	144	26
1893. ....	85	1.14	34	51	47	38	7	3	5	33	32	5
1894. ....	166	2.32	62	104	88	78	6	9	15	48	75	13
1895. ....	115	1.53	48	67	63	52	3	10	9	42	41	10
1890-1895. ....	1,047	2.44	425	622	527	520	40	77	68	359	431	72

\* Exclusive of Providence City.

*Influenza by Age Periods, 1890-1895.*

YEARS.	Under 1.	1 to 4.	5 to 10.	10 to 20.	20 to 30.	30 to 40.	40 to 50.	50 to 60.	60 to 70.	70 to 80.	80 to 90.	90 and over.	Not stated.
1890.....	14	18	4	8	14	22	18	17	19	17	11	5	1
1891.....	11	12	.....	8	14	6	14	21	29	42	19	1	.....
1892.....	26	20	2	6	13	19	25	33	74	74	41	3	.....
1893.....	7	5	4	3	6	1	7	4	13	16	16	2	1
1894.....	6	14	2	5	11	6	20	12	32	37	17	4	.....
1895.....	14	10	1	5	8	6	9	10	16	24	9	3	.....
1890-1895.....	78	79	13	35	66	60	93	97	183	210	113	18	2
Per cent. of all ages, 6 years.....	7.45	7.55	1.24	3.34	6.30	5.73	8.88	9.27	17.48	20.06	10.79	1.72	.19

*Influenza by Months, 1890-1895.*

YEARS.	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.
1890.....	168	27	11	8	4	2	2	.....	1	3	1	1	168
1891.....	4	3	1	22	19	19	2	2	2	4	1	98	177
1892.....	198	52	31	27	9	6	.....	2	3	2	1	5	336
1893.....	5	1	2	19	12	4	1	2	1	1	1	36	85
1894.....	102	27	10	9	7	3	2	1	1	.....	1	3	166
1895.....	12	20	43	16	7	6	5	.....	.....	.....	2	4	115
1890-1895.....	429	130	98	101	58	40	12	7	8	10	7	147	1,047

## INSANITY.

There were 72 deaths from insanity, in 1895, an increase of 23 from 1894. The percentage to the whole number of deaths was .96. These deaths occurred chiefly at the Cranston institutions, and in the Butler hospital.

*Sex.*—There were 36 male and 36 female decedents.

*Parentage.*—The number of native decedents from insanity was 44, and of foreign parentage 28.

The following Table shows the mortality in the State from insanity, for thirty years, with percentage to deaths from all causes, sex, parentage, etc., from 1866 to 1895, inclusive:

TABLE LXXX.

*Mortality in the State from Insanity.*

YEARS.	Number of Deaths.	Per cent.	SEX.		PARENTAGE.		DIVISIONS OF THE STATE.					
			Males.	Females.	Native.	Foreign.	Bristol County.	Kent County.	Newport County.	Providence County.*	Providence City.	Washington County.
1866-1870.....	72	.47	33	39	52	20	.....	5	4	7	55	1
1871-1875.....	106	.52	55	51	76	30	3	2	8	33	58	2
1876.....	12	.28	5	7	9	3	1	2	1	1	6	1
1877.....	19	.49	9	10	9	10	.....	1	.....	5	12	1
1878.....	22	.50	5	17	16	6	.....	.....	1	3	17	1
1879.....	17	.40	11	6	10	7	.....	.....	.....	5	11	1
1880.....	19	.39	9	10	13	6	.....	1	2	6	9	1
1876-1880.....	89	.39	39	50	57	32	1	4	4	20	55	5
1881.....	32	.63	15	17	22	10	1	1	3	10	16	1
1882.....	23	.45	9	14	18	5	.....	1	.....	8	12	2
1883.....	29	.55	12	17	17	12	1	2	.....	7	18	1
1884.....	36	.69	17	19	24	12	2	3	.....	21	9	1
1885.....	35	.67	16	19	18	17	.....	.....	2	23	10	.....
1881-1885.....	155	.59	69	86	99	56	4	7	5	69	65	5
1886.....	49	.85	21	28	28	21	3	1	1	37	7	.....
1887.....	64	1.01	35	29	33	31	1	.....	1	56	.....	6
1888.....	43	.64	21	22	24	19	1	2	.....	33	7	.....
1889.....	22	.35	14	8	12	10	.....	.....	.....	14	8	.....
1890.....	30	.44	19	11	16	14	1	1	1	13	14	.....
1886-1890.....	208	.65	110	98	113	95	6	4	3	153	36	6
1891.....	21	.32	10	11	16	5	.....	1	.....	5	13	2
1892.....	27	.37	17	10	15	12	3	1	.....	8	14	1
1893.....	39	.53	14	25	13	26	.....	.....	.....	30	9	.....
1894.....	49	.68	20	29	22	27	1	1	.....	27	18	2
1895.....	72	.96	36	36	44	28	3	.....	1	41	27	.....
1891-1895.....	208	.57	97	111	110	98	7	3	1	111	81	5
1895.....	838	.55	403	435	507	331	21	25	25	393	350	24

\* Exclusive of Providence City.

## DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS.

There were 341 deaths returned, during 1895, with diseases of the kidneys assigned as the cause.

This number represents 4.54 per cent. of all causes, and a proportion of .91 to every 1,000 of the population.

*Sex.*—Of the 341 there were 176 males, and 165 females.

*Parentage.*—There were 171 of native parentage and 170 of foreign, or about 100 of native to every 100 of foreign parentage.

In 1890 it occurred for the first time in twenty-five years, that the decedents from diseases of the kidneys, of foreign parentage, outnumbered those of native parentage.

*Age.*—Of the 341 decedents from kidney diseases 9 were under 5 years of age, 42 from 5 to 20, 65 from 20 to 40, 106 from 40 to 60, 92 from 60 to 80, and 27 80 and over.

Diseases of the kidneys have largely increased in number, and much larger still in proportion, during the last thirty years.

During the ten years from 1866 to 1875, inclusive, the proportion of deaths from kidney diseases, to whole number of deaths from all causes, was but little more than one per cent., while during the ten years from 1885 to 1895, inclusive, the proportion was nearly three and one-half per cent.

The following Table will present various facts in relation to the mortality from diseases of the kidneys, in Rhode Island, for thirty years, 1866-1895:

TABLE LXXXI.

*Mortality in the State from Kidney Diseases, with the Percentage of the Whole Number of Deaths, Sex, Parentage and Locality, for thirty years, from 1866 to 1895, inclusive.*

YEARS.	Number of Deaths.	Per cent.	SEX.		PARENTAGE.		DIVISIONS OF THE STATE.					
			Males.	Females.	Native.	Foreign.	Bristol County.	Kent County.	Newport County.	Providence County.*	Providence City.	Washington County.
5 yrs, 1866-1870.	135	.88	94	41	91	44	6	7	25	23	66	8
1871-1875 .....	295	1.44	167	128	187	108	11	11	17	67	172	17
1876.....	50	1.28	22	28	32	18	1	1	7	10	28	3
1877.....	67	1.57	40	27	35	32	2	1	.....	14	49	1
1878.....	80	1.89	50	30	49	31	4	3	3	21	47	2
1879.....	79	1.88	51	28	44	35	1	3	1	23	43	8
1880.....	91	2.02	52	39	51	40	1	5	10	27	46	2
1876-1880.....	367	1.65	215	152	211	156	9	13	21	95	213	16
1881.....	79	1.69	40	39	47	32	7	5	4	14	48	1
1882.....	86	1.79	50	36	45	41	2	5	10	15	52	2
1883.....	129	2.43	72	57	74	55	5	2	17	37	60	8
1884.....	118	2.29	53	65	66	52	5	11	12	28	54	8
1885.....	159	2.97	92	67	86	73	8	10	17	31	88	5
1881-1885.....	571	2.20	307	264	318	253	27	33	60	125	302	24
1886.....	155	2.49	85	70	93	62	3	10	22	37	71	12
1887.....	169	2.66	92	77	90	79	5	6	16	43	92	7
1888.....	213	3.23	102	111	122	91	10	10	24	46	115	8
1889.....	210	3.38	119	91	122	88	14	13	15	62	96	10
1890.....	229	3.20	116	113	109	120	15	8	21	59	116	10
1886-1890.....	976	3.05	514	462	536	440	47	47	98	247	490	47
1891.....	245	3.06	123	122	122	123	9	12	25	72	114	13
1892.....	258	3.49	135	123	127	131	9	11	24	70	128	16
1893.....	302	4.06	154	148	141	161	19	15	25	81	147	15
1894.....	313	4.37	152	161	164	149	22	20	33	84	136	18
1895.....	341	4.54	176	165	171	170	23	19	29	96	163	11
1891-1895.....	1,459	3.90	740	720	725	734	82	77	136	403	688	73
Total, 30 years..	3,303	2.49	2,037	1,766	2,068	1,735	182	188	357	960	1,931	185

\* Exclusive of Providence City.

## DISEASES OF THE LIVER.

There were 81 deaths reported in 1895 as having been caused by structural diseases of the liver.

This number represents 1.07 per cent. of all causes, and a proportion of .21 to every 1,000 of the population.

Of the 81 decedents there were 43 males and 38 females, or 88 females to every 100 males.

There were 28 of native parentage and 53 of foreign, or about 53 of native to every 100 of foreign.

Sixty-three of the whole number were of persons of forty years of age and over.

In the age period of from five to forty, there were but eighteen decedents from diseases of the liver.

The mortality from such diseases does not depend to any marked extent upon the influence of season.

Table LXXXII will present various facts relating to diseases of the liver during thirty years.

TABLE LXXXII.

*Percentage to Whole Number of Deaths, Sex, Parentage and Locality of Decedents from Diseases of the Liver, 1866-1895.*

YEARS.	Number of Deaths.	Per cent.	SEX.		PARENTAGE.		DIVISIONS OF THE STATE.					
			Males.	Females.	Native.	Foreign.	Bristol County.	Kent County.	Newport County.	Providence County.*	Providence City.	Washington County.
1866-1870 . . . . .	201	1.31	113	88	118	83	12	14	36	47	70	22
1871-1875 . . . . .	202	.98	91	111	119	83	18	14	12	56	88	14
1876 . . . . .	45	1.09	26	19	27	18	1	5	5	11	18	5
1877 . . . . .	52	1.17	23	29	31	21	1	.....	7	16	24	4
1878 . . . . .	49	1.10	25	24	32	17	8	1	6	14	18	2
1879 . . . . .	52	1.24	27	25	31	21	4	4	2	14	22	6
1880 . . . . .	58	1.27	29	29	40	18	4	3	8	15	25	3
1876-1880 . . . . .	256	1.15	130	126	161	95	18	13	28	70	107	20
1881 . . . . .	46	.92	30	16	21	25	2	2	6	8	24	4
1882 . . . . .	62	1.22	34	28	36	26	3	5	10	17	24	3
1883 . . . . .	51	.94	27	24	20	31	5	6	4	16	18	2
1884 . . . . .	48	.93	22	26	23	25	5	3	5	2	31	2
1885 . . . . .	61	1.13	24	37	32	29	2	6	6	21	24	2
1881-1885 . . . . .	268	1.03	137	131	132	136	17	22	31	64	121	13
1886 . . . . .	54	.92	29	25	26	28	4	4	4	14	28	.....
1887 . . . . .	86	1.35	40	46	38	48	3	5	3	31	39	5
1888 . . . . .	68	1.03	38	30	36	32	1	5	6	28	26	2
1889 . . . . .	70	1.12	50	40	31	39	1	2	10	26	29	2
1890 . . . . .	65	.94	42	23	29	36	3	4	6	21	26	5
1886-1890 . . . . .	343	1.07	179	164	160	183	12	20	29	120	148	14
1891 . . . . .	81	1.23	41	40	28	53	3	4	9	26	38	1
1892 . . . . .	89	1.20	39	50	34	55	3	5	4	27	45	5
1893 . . . . .	72	.97	43	29	30	42	4	8	6	15	36	3
1894 . . . . .	93	1.30	43	50	42	51	2	9	9	42	24	7
1895 . . . . .	81	1.07	43	38	28	53	.....	6	10	27	31	7
1891-1895 . . . . .	416	1.15	209	207	162	254	12	32	38	137	174	23
Total, 30 years..	1,686	1.11	859	827	852	834	89	115	174	494	708	106

\* Exclusive of Providence City.



## DROPSY.

During 1895 there were 4 deaths returned as having been caused by dropsy.

This number represents .05 per cent. of deaths from all causes and a proportion of .01 to every one thousand of the population.

It has been repeatedly observed in previous reports that although this term is a misnomer in a large measure, and conveys no definite idea of the pathological condition preceding the dropsical accumulation, it is, nevertheless, the only cause returned, and as it is in some instances the apparently immediate cause of death, it is given a place in the Registration Reports; and as a frequent result and concomitant of diseases of the kidneys and liver, it has been placed in comparison with them in the following Table.

Of the 4 decedents from dropsy 1 was male, and 3 were females.

The female decedents from dropsy have been, in nearly every year, in a considerable number, in excess of the male decedents.

Of the parentage 1 was of native, and 3 of foreign parentage.

It will be noticed that the number of deaths from dropsy, for 1895, were but four. This is explained by the fact that the diagnosis of dropsy was not accepted as a cause but as a symptom. In these cases strenuous effort was made by the Registrar to ascertain the cause of the dropsy from the physician, in every case so reported. The large number returned from that cause was distributed under the headings of heart disease, liver disease or disease of the kidneys, as finally ascertained from the physician in charge. These groups of diseases are therefore correspondingly increased over the numbers of previous years.

In these four cases the causation of the ascites was so obscure that no decision could be arrived at, either as a result of the physician having been called after death, or in the absence of any previous history.

An examination of Table LXXXIII will serve as evidence of the greater carefulness and better judgment of the medical practitioners of the present time, inasmuch as the causes of dropsy are now better understood and reported, and for that reason the number of deaths attributed to dropsy have diminished over ninety-eight per cent.

TABLE LXXXIII.

*Mortality from Kidney and Liver Diseases compared with Dropsy  
(so returned) for thirty years—1866-1895.*

YEARS.	DEATHS FROM KIDNEY DISEASES.			DEATHS FROM LIVER DIS'SES.			TOTAL DEATHS FROM KIDNEY AND LIVER DISEASES.			DEATHS FROM DROPSY.			Diminution of Dropsy in reference to Kidney and Liver Diseases.	Per cent. of Dropsy to all.
	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.		
1866-1870...	135	94	41	201	113	88	336	207	129	302	143	159	34	1.96
1871-1875...	295	167	128	202	91	111	497	258	239	294	130	164	203	1.43
1876.....	50	22	28	45	26	19	95	48	47	70	35	35	25	1.70
1877.....	67	40	27	52	23	29	119	63	56	64	25	39	55	1.44
1878.....	80	50	30	49	25	24	129	75	54	44	23	21	85	.99
1879.....	79	51	28	52	27	25	131	78	53	54	28	26	77	1.21
1880.....	91	52	39	58	29	29	149	81	68	46	22	24	103	.95
1876-1880...	367	215	152	256	130	126	623	345	278	278	133	145	345	1.25
1881.....	79	40	39	46	30	16	125	70	55	48	23	25	77	.96
1882.....	86	50	36	62	34	28	148	84	64	52	23	29	96	1.02
1883.....	129	72	57	51	27	24	180	99	81	47	21	26	133	.89
1884.....	118	53	65	48	22	26	166	75	91	40	20	20	126	.78
1885.....	159	92	67	61	24	37	220	116	104	44	30	14	176	.82
1881-1885...	571	307	264	268	137	131	839	444	395	231	117	114	608	.89
1886.....	155	85	70	54	29	25	209	114	95	45	18	27	164	.77
1887.....	169	92	77	86	40	46	255	132	123	35	14	21	220	.55
1888.....	213	102	111	68	38	30	281	140	141	47	18	29	234	.71
1889.....	210	119	91	70	30	40	280	149	131	42	14	28	238	.67
1890.....	229	116	113	65	42	23	294	158	136	44	18	26	250	.63
1886-1890...	976	514	462	343	179	164	1,319	693	626	213	82	131	1,106	.67
1891.....	245	123	122	81	41	40	326	164	162	35	8	27	291	.52
1892.....	258	135	123	89	39	50	347	174	173	39	17	22	308	.53
1893.....	302	154	148	72	43	29	374	197	177	39	11	28	335	.52
1894...	313	152	161	93	43	50	406	195	211	7	3	4	399	.10
1895.....	341	176	165	81	43	38	422	219	203	4	1	3	418	.05
1891-1895...	1,459	740	719	416	209	207	1,875	949	926	124	40	84	1,751	.34
Total, 30 yrs	3,803	2,037	1,766	1,686	850	827	5,489	2,896	2,593	1,442	645	797	4,047	.95

## MEASLES.

There were 53 decedents from measles as a cause of death in 1895. The number is 44 more than in the preceding year.

This number represents .70 per cent. of all causes, and a proportion of .14 to every 1,000 of the population.

Of the 53 there were 24 males and 29 females. The sexes seem to be nearly equally susceptible to measles and to mortality therefrom.

Of parentage there were 11 of native, and 42 of foreign.

During the last ten years the proportion of mortality from measles has been about 58 of native to every 100 of foreign parentage.

During 1895 the number of decedents under five years of age was 46.

The number in the different divisions of the State may be found in Table LXXXIV :

TABLE LXXXIV.

*Mortality in the State from Measles—1865-1896.*

YEARS.	Number of Deaths.	Per cent.	SEX.		PARENTAGE.		DIVISIONS OF THE STATE.					
			Males.	Females.	Native.	Foreign.	Bristol County.	Kent County.	Newport County.	Providence County.*	Providence City.	Washington County.
5 yrs., 1866-1870	92	.60	44	48	26	66	6	4	12	35	25	.....
1871-1875. ....	102	.50	43	59	53	49	5	12	7	39	35	4
1876.....	4	.10	.....	4	1	3	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....
1877 ..	11	.25	3	8	2	9	.....	.....	1	8	2	.....
1878.....	81	1.82	39	42	25	56	2	3	.....	26	50	.....
1879.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1880.....	9	.20	3	6	2	7	.....	.....	.....	6	3	.....
1876-1880.....	105	.47	45	60	30	75	2	3	1	44	55	.....
1881.....	37	.74	17	20	15	22	.....	1	2	9	25	.....
1882.....	6	.12	1	5	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	2	4	.....
1883.....	14	.27	11	3	9	5	.....	1	.....	3	8	2
1884.....	18	.35	10	8	5	13	1	6	1	3	7	.....
1885.....	45	.84	27	18	19	26	.....	7	2	27	8	1
1881-1885. ....	120	.46	66	54	48	72	1	15	5	44	52	3
1886.....	18	.30	11	7	4	14	.....	5	.....	4	9	.....
1887 .....	132	2.08	69	63	57	75	.....	5	8	26	90	3
1888.....	11	.22	5	6	3	8	.....	2	.....	7	2	.....
1889.....	29	.47	15	14	10	19	.....	8	.....	7	14	.....
1890 .....	92	1.32	45	47	42	50	2	10	.....	41	31	8
1886-1890.....	282	.88	145	137	116	166	2	30	8	85	146	11
1891 .....	12	.18	7	5	4	8	1	2	2	3	3	1
1892....	28	.38	14	14	10	18	.....	2	4	11	11	.....
1893.....	100	1.34	56	44	33	67	.....	11	.....	22	64	3
1894.....	9	.12	4	5	3	6	.....	.....	2	2	5	.....
1895.....	53	.70	24	29	11	42	.....	5	.....	8	40	.....
1891-1895.....	202	.54	105	97	61	141	1	20	8	46	123	4
Total, 30 years.	903	.59	448	455	334	569	17	84	41	293	446	22

\* Exclusive of Providence City.

## OLD AGE.

The number of deaths, in 1895, attributed to old age as a cause, was 197.

This number represents 2.61 per cent. of all causes, and a proportion of .51 to every 1,000 of the population.

This is 10 more than in 1894.

Of the 187 decedents from old age 82 were males, and 115 were females, or about 71 males to every 100 females.

Of the parentage of the 197, there were 105 of native and 92 of foreign parentage, or nearly 114 of native to every 100 of foreign.

The following Table will present the statistics of deaths in Rhode Island from old age for thirty years.

## PERITONITIS.

There were 23 deaths which were caused by peritonitis during 1895.

This number represents .30 per cent. of all causes, and a proportion of .06 to every 1,000 of the population.

*Sex.*—Of the 23 decedents from peritonitis there were 15 males and 8 females, a proportion of nearly 53 females to every 100 males.

*Parentage.*—There were 7 of native parentage and 16 of foreign, or a ratio of 45 native to every 100 of foreign parentage.

*Season.*—The seasons do not as a rule have a notable influence in regard to the mortality from peritonitis.

TABLE LXXXV.

*Mortality in the State from Old Age, with the Percentage of the Whole Number of Deaths, Sex, Parentage, and Locality, for thirty years, from 1866 to 1895, inclusive.*

YEARS.	Number of Deaths.	Per cent.	SEX.		PARENTAGE.		DIVISIONS OF THE STATE.					
			Males.	Females.	Native.	Foreign.	Bristol County.	Kent County.	Newport County.	Providence County.*	Providence City.	Washington County.
5 years, 1866-1870	998	6.48	366	632	764	234	55	102	157	283	267	134
1871-1875 .....	1,158	5.64	467	691	833	325	61	103	161	332	348	153
1876....	241	6.18	107	134	177	64	12	14	38	65	71	41
1877.....	213	5.00	96	117	145	68	12	23	29	57	63	29
1878.....	222	5.25	84	138	172	50	15	8	32	76	61	30
1879.....	220	5.22	82	138	152	68	14	19	26	69	67	25
1880.....	273	5.95	121	152	186	87	12	20	34	90	73	44
1876-1880 .....	1,169	27.60	490	679	832	337	65	84	159	357	335	169
1881.....	247	5.29	101	146	167	80	12	24	36	93	72	10
1882.....	283	5.89	110	173	190	93	20	25	40	106	79	13
1883.....	275	5.22	105	170	184	91	17	18	44	91	84	21
1884.....	293	5.68	101	192	196	97	16	20	39	106	86	26
1885.....	267	4.95	86	181	183	84	9	32	47	87	70	22
1881-1885.....	1,365	5.27	503	862	920	445	74	119	206	483	391	92
1886.....	276	4.69	101	175	181	95	16	24	36	100	73	27
1887.....	278	4.38	103	175	167	111	17	19	29	109	76	28
1888.....	290	4.35	108	182	198	92	16	26	25	124	64	35
1889....	227	3.63	75	152	136	91	10	23	23	73	71	27
1890.....	198	2.87	72	126	123	75	16	19	19	59	63	22
1886-1890.....	1,269	3.97	459	810	805	464	75	111	132	465	347	139
1891.....	185	2.80	83	102	121	64	18	16	26	65	41	19
1892.....	256	3.46	95	161	168	88	9	24	29	91	71	32
1893.....	183	2.44	72	111	113	70	8	16	19	33	92	15
1894.....	187	2.61	60	127	109	78	12	21	23	64	51	16
1895....	197	2.61	82	115	105	92	17	17	16	87	51	9
1891-1895.....	1,008	2.78	392	616	616	392	64	94	113	340	306	91
Total, 30 years..	6,967	4.58	2,677	4,290	4,770	2,197	394	613	928	2,260	1,994	778

\* Exclusive of Providence City.

## PNEUMONIA.

There were 685 decedents from pneumonia in 1895. The number is 20 more than in 1894.

This number represents 9.2 per cent. of all causes, and a proportion of 1.8 to every 1,000 of the population.

*Sex.*—Of the 685 decedents from pneumonia, and including congestion of the lungs, 340 were males and 345 were females; or about 101 females to every 100 males.

*Parentage.*—By parentage there were 289 of native and 396 of foreign parentage. The proportion of decedents from pneumonia was about 73 of native to each 100 of foreign parentage.

*Season.*—There were 405, or about 59 per cent., of the deaths that occurred during the first four months of the year. The largest mortality by months was 156 in March, 96 in February, 88 in April, and 76 in December.

Pneumonia, as a cause of death, has increased in the ratio to whole number of deaths, during the last thirty years, from an average of 6.3 per cent., during the first ten years, to an average of 8.5 per cent. during the last ten, including 1895.

The following Table presents, for each of the last thirty years, the number and the percentage, with the sex and the parentage of the decedents from pneumonia; and the number in each year, in each division of the State:

TABLE LXXXVI.

*Mortality in the State from Pneumonia, 1866 to 1895, inclusive.*

YEARS.	Number of Deaths.	Per cent.	SEX.		PARENTAGE.		DIVISIONS OF THE STATE.					
			Males.	Females.	Native.	Foreign.	Bristol County.	Kent County.	Newport County.	Providence County.*	Providence City.	Washington County.
5 yrs, 1866-1870.	928	6.0	467	461	556	372	43	56	66	287	407	69
1871-1875 .....	1,331	6.5	667	664	783	548	54	71	62	385	662	97
1876.....	339	8.2	164	175	162	177	13	23	16	97	163	27
1877.....	226	5.1	104	122	127	99	10	7	14	81	98	16
1878.....	317	7.1	143	174	176	141	10	11	18	110	140	28
1879.....	311	7.4	148	163	163	148	7	15	15	103	156	15
1880.....	364	7.9	180	184	177	187	26	16	18	92	192	20
1876-1880.....	1,537	7.0	739	818	805	752	66	72	81	483	749	106
1881.....	327	6.5	177	150	190	137	10	23	17	81	174	22
1882. ....	344	7.2	178	166	163	181	10	22	24	91	176	21
1883.....	400	7.8	192	208	198	202	19	21	34	108	204	14
1884.....	363	7.1	167	196	192	171	10	13	17	125	172	26
1885.....	465	8.6	214	251	271	194	15	20	33	151	227	19
1881-1885.....	1,899	7.3	928	971	1,014	885	64	99	125	556	953	102
1886.....	481	8.2	232	249	234	247	17	29	37	161	209	28
1887.....	488	7.7	260	228	227	261	13	27	39	142	227	40
1888.....	508	7.7	274	234	227	281	16	37	29	171	219	36
1889.....	483	7.7	255	228	213	270	18	37	29	169	208	22
1890.....	569	8.2	288	281	247	322	16	36	30	206	246	35
1886-1890.....	2,529	7.9	1,309	1,220	1,148	1,381	80	166	164	849	1,109	161
1891.....	568	8.5	270	298	247	321	17	40	70	183	232	26
1892. ....	655	8.8	335	320	265	390	18	57	52	216	277	35
1893.....	776	10.4	412	364	319	457	18	42	49	232	392	43
1894.....	665	9.3	344	321	305	360	18	47	46	224	276	54
1895. ....	685	9.1	340	345	289	396	28	49	25	243	292	48
1891-1895.....	3,349	9.2	1,701	1,648	1,425	1,924	99	235	242	1,098	1,469	206
Total, 30 years..	11,593	7.6	5,811	5,782	5,731	5,862	406	699	740	3,658	5,349	741

\* Exclusive of Providence City.



TABLE LXXXVII.

*Exhibiting the Number of Decedents from Pneumonia, in each of the several Periods of Life, during each of the last thirty years, from 1866 to 1895, inclusive.*

YEARS.	Under 5.	5 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 30.	30 to 40.	40 to 50.	50 to 60.	60 to 70.	70 to 80.	80 and over.	Not stated.
1866.....	57	4	4	5	12	10	14	21	25	32	9	...
1867.....	57	9	2	3	10	11	13	16	25	13	12	1
1868.....	70	4	3	3	15	8	16	18	19	27	13	....
1869.....	64	11	1	2	11	12	9	28	25	16	11	....
1870.....	84	6	5	4	6	7	8	14	20	19	8	1
1871.....	71	7	2	7	10	17	16	16	35	17	19	1
1872.....	83	5	1	7	17	20	19	22	24	19	11	1
1873.....	105	4	8	3	10	14	16	17	24	23	10	....
1874.....	76	9	4	6	17	17	25	21	40	27	8	....
1875.....	120	9	3	8	22	30	35	39	61	43	28	2
1876.....	116	5	4	3	20	20	32	35	48	39	17	....
1877.....	79	2	...	7	15	15	24	27	22	24	9	2
1878.....	115	9	4	10	14	17	28	20	42	45	13	....
1879.....	102	8	1	3	14	27	26	35	38	38	19	....
1880.....	95	18	3	16	14	33	37	46	47	43	12	....
1881.....	102	4	2	5	15	22	26	45	48	31	26	1
1882.....	71	3	4	14	22	36	49	33	41	46	21	4
1883.....	88	15	2	13	32	33	40	53	49	46	27	2
1884.....	103	14	5	11	23	34	24	32	53	37	23	4
1885.....	121	9	10	8	23	29	50	49	76	59	29	2
1886.....	111	10	7	19	32	35	50	58	74	55	30	...
1887.....	132	15	7	7	32	43	51	56	64	53	28	....
1888.....	103	20	5	15	49	48	61	62	70	54	21	....
1889.....	120	14	3	20	27	36	51	57	77	47	31	....
1890.....	161	7	10	12	46	55	55	55	79	54	33	2
1891.....	126	10	4	11	42	54	60	70	84	70	37	....
1892.....	139	10	9	10	39	69	75	74	110	71	44	5
1893.....	176	25	8	17	49	68	96	115	102	70	50	....
1894.....	169	19	9	18	47	56	67	72	78	77	52	1
1895.....	172	16	9	20	49	56	77	66	94	77	49	....
Total, 30 years.....	3,188	301	159	287	734	932	1,150	1,267	1,594	1,272	700	29

*Age.*—Of the decedents from pneumonia, during the period of thirty years, 27.5 per cent. were under five years of age. Of over fifty years of age the number of decedents was 41.7 per cent. of the whole number.

The following summary will present the percentages for 1895, in round numbers :

Under five years of age.....	25 per cent.
Five years and under twenty, and not stated.....	7 per cent.
Twenty years and under fifty.....	26 per cent.
Fifty years and over.....	42 per cent.

#### SCARLATINA.

The number of deaths returned as having been caused by scarlatina, in 1895, was 107. The number is sixteen less than in 1894.

This number represents 1.4 per cent. of all causes, and a proportion of .29 to every 1,000 of the population.

*Sex.*—Of the 107 decedents from scarlatina 52 were males, and 55 were females ; or about 106 females to every 100 males.

*Parentage.*—There were 42 of native parentage, and 65 of foreign ; a proportion of about 155 of foreign parentage to every 100 of native.

The following Table will present the statistics of scarlatina for the last forty years, from 1856 to 1895, inclusive, the number and percentage and sex of the decedents from scarlatina, and the number from scarlatina in each division of the State. It also shows, from 1866 to 1895, inclusive, the parentage of the decedents from scarlatina :

TABLE LXXXVIII.

*Mortality in the State from Scarlet Fever, 1856 to 1895, inclusive.*

YEARS.	Number of Deaths.	Per cent.	SEX.		PARENTAGE.		DIVISIONS OF THE STATE.					
			Males.	Females.	Native.	Foreign.	Bristol County.	Kent County.	Newport County.	Providence County.*	Providence City.	Washington County.
10 yrs., 1856-1865	1,440	5.2	700	740	.....	.....	57	79	191	414	634	65
1866-1870.....	496	3.2	231	265	210	286	26	32	27	142	236	33
1871-1875.....	1,053	5.1	503	550	513	540	40	53	51	302	534	73
1876. ....	80	1.9	34	46	42	38	3	2	7	21	35	12
1877.....	62	1.4	26	26	29	33	14	4	3	21	12	8
1878. ....	86	1.9	41	45	35	51	3	5	3	14	57	4
1879.....	311	7.4	164	147	130	181	3	6	4	37	255	6
1880.....	468	10.0	215	253	216	252	22	30	11	143	243	19
1876-1880.....	1,007	4.5	480	527	452	555	45	47	28	236	602	49
1881.....	138	3.0	79	59	62	76	11	25	12	41	45	4
1882.....	45	0.9	24	21	16	29	.....	3	16	7	18	1
1883.....	34	0.6	17	17	14	20	1	1	5	9	16	2
1884.....	94	1.8	39	55	41	56	.....	.....	8	28	57	4
1885.....	91	1.7	36	55	48	43	.....	3	6	24	38	20
1881-1885.....	405	1.6	195	210	181	224	12	32	47	109	174	31
1886. ....	88	1.5	46	42	29	59	.....	13	2	41	30	2
1887.....	266	4.2	120	146	95	171	9	16	4	80	154	3
1888.....	207	3.1	101	106	91	116	1	29	10	87	80	.....
1889.....	51	0.8	24	27	14	37	3	2	6	14	25	1
1890. ....	16	0.2	11	5	6	10	.....	3	.....	2	8	3
1886-1890.....	628	2.0	302	326	235	393	13	63	22	224	297	9
1891. ....	33	0.5	17	16	12	21	1	3	.....	9	17	3
1892.....	67	0.9	38	29	21	46	1	4	4	20	38	.....
1893.....	193	2.6	86	107	75	118	1	23	3	68	97	1
1894.....	123	1.7	59	64	52	71	2	8	2	55	56	.....
1895.....	107	1.4	52	55	42	65	1	2	3	37	63	1
1890-1895.....	523	1.4	252	271	202	321	6	40	12	189	271	5
Total, 30 years..	5,552	3.5	2,663	2,889	1,793	2,319	199	346	378	1,616	2,748	265

\* Exclusive of Providence City.

CROUP, DIPHTHERIA AND SCARLATINA.—*Season and Mortality.*

The following Table is continued, to show by comparison the influence of season in regard to the mortality from croup and scarlatina for forty-three years, and diphtheria for thirty-eight years. The Table will give the average monthly and quarterly percentages of deaths from each cause :

TABLE LXXXIX.

MONTHS.	CROUP. 1853-1895.		DIPHTHERIA. 1858-1895.		SCARLATINA. 1853-1895.	
	Number of deaths.	Per cent.	Number of deaths.	Per cent.	Number of deaths.	Per cent.
January.....	387	12.47	485	9.36	768	12.30
February.....	342	11.02	367	7.68	688	11.02
March.....	280	9.03	388	7.48	621	9.94
First Quarter.....	1,009	32.52	1,240	23.92	2,077	33.26
April.....	226	7.28	343	6.62	533	8.54
May.....	161	5.19	346	6.68	559	8.96
June.....	137	4.41	310	5.98	474	7.57
Second Quarter.....	524	16.88	999	19.28	1,566	25.07
July.....	105	3.38	296	5.71	361	5.78
August.....	88	2.84	323	6.23	295	4.73
September.....	183	5.90	387	7.47	313	5.01
Third Quarter.....	376	12.12	1,006	19.41	969	15.52
October.....	329	10.60	663	12.79	426	6.82
November.....	439	14.15	673	12.99	527	8.44
December.....	426	13.73	602	11.61	680	10.89
Fourth Quarter.....	1,194	38.48	1,938	37.39	1,633	26.15
Totals.....	3,103	100.00	5,183	100.00	6,245	100.00

## SUICIDE.

The number of deaths by suicide, in Rhode Island, during 1895, was 31, which is 14 less than in the preceding year.

There were 22 male and 9 female decedents from that cause, or a proportion of more than 2 males to every one of the females.

Of the 31, 13 were of native parentage and 18 of foreign.

The means of self-destruction, according to the returns, were as follows: By chloroform, 1 case; by cutting artery in arm, 1 case; by cutting throat, 3; by drowning, 5; by hanging, 3; by illuminating gas, 1; by morphine, 1; by paris green, 3; by pistol shot (in head), 11; by "Rough on Rats," 2.

The proportion of suicides to all other causes of death in Rhode Island, during 30 years, has in but one quinquennial period exceeded one-half of one per cent.

TABLE XC.

*Mortality in the State from Suicide, with the Percentage of the Whole Number of Deaths, Sex, Parentage and Locality for thirty years, from 1866 to 1895, inclusive.*

YEARS.	Number of Deaths.	Per cent.	SEX.		PARENTAGE.		DIVISIONS OF THE STATE.					
			Males.	Females.	Native.	Foreign.	Bristol County.	Kent County.	Newport County.	Providence County.*	Providence City.	Washington County.
1866-1870.....	86	.56	67	19	66	20	2	7	6	31	34	6
1871-1875.....	89	.43	61	28	57	32	3	9	6	20	43	8
1876.....	18	.46	15	3	6	12	.....	.....	1	5	10	2
1877.....	22	.52	16	6	15	7	.....	2	1	5	12	2
1878.....	21	.50	16	5	12	9	3	2	.....	5	7	4
1879.....	13	.31	10	3	5	8	.....	.....	.....	5	7	1
1880.....	10	.20	5	5	8	2	.....	1	1	6	2	.....
1876-1880.....	84	.38	62	22	46	38	3	5	3	26	38	9
1881.....	23	.49	19	4	15	8	.....	5	3	.....	14	1
1882.....	31	.64	23	8	23	8	1	4	3	8	12	3
1883.....	25	.47	18	7	11	14	.....	.....	2	8	15	.....
1884.....	22	.43	20	2	13	9	.....	1	1	6	11	3
1885.....	20	.37	16	4	11	9	1	1	6	3	6	3
1881-1885.....	121	.47	96	25	73	48	2	11	15	25	58	10
1886.....	17	.29	16	1	12	5	1	3	2	4	7	.....
1887.....	16	.25	13	3	8	8	2	.....	2	5	7	.....
1888.....	21	.42	20	1	15	6	.....	1	3	6	9	2
1889.....	24	.38	20	4	9	15	.....	2	5	7	10	.....
1890.....	19	.28	15	4	12	7	2	.....	1	8	5	8
1886-1890.....	97	.30	84	13	56	41	5	6	13	30	38	5
1891.....	40	.61	27	13	15	25	2	2	.....	10	24	2
1892.....	19	.26	15	4	10	9	.....	.....	4	6	8	1
1893.....	21	.38	18	3	10	11	.....	2	.....	7	12	.....
1894.....	45	.63	36	9	24	21	1	3	5	14	19	3
1895.....	31	.41	22	9	13	18	3	2	5	5	13	3
1891-1895.....	156	.46	118	38	72	84	6	9	14	42	76	9
Total, 30 years..	833	.42	488	145	370	263	21	47	57	174	287	47

\* Exclusive of Providence City.

## WHOOPIING COUGH.

The number of deaths from whooping cough, returned in 1895, was 45, 84 less than the number in 1894.

Of the 45 decedents from whooping cough 19 were males, and 26 were females.

There were 13 decedents of native parentage and 32 of foreign, or a proportion of 41 of native to 100 of foreign.

Forty-four of the decedents were under 5 years of age.

The following Table will present the mortality from whooping cough, for thirty years, 1866-1895, inclusive, with the death rate, sex, parentage, etc., of the decedents :

TABLE XCI.

*Mortality in the State from Whooping Cough—1866-1895.*

YEARS.	Number of Deaths.	Per cent.	SEX.		PARENTAGE.		DIVISIONS OF THE STATE.					
			Males.	Females.	Native.	Foreign.	Bristol County.	Kent County.	Newport County.	Providence County.*	Providence City.	Washington County.
5 yrs., 1866-1870	153	.99	78	75	68	85	2	13	14	54	63	7
1871-1875. ....	160	.78	65	95	64	96	4	11	13	56	73	3
1876 .....	48	1.17	19	29	20	28	5	3	1	7	31	1
1877 .....	32	.72	18	14	6	26	.....	.....	1	15	16	.....
1878 ..	54	1.22	26	28	30	24	.....	1	.....	9	43	1
1879 .....	43	.96	17	26	22	21	.....	11	1	12	15	4
1880 .....	90	.41	10	19	7	17	.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....
1876-1880.	177	.88	90	107	85	112	.....	1	.....	4	116	7
1881 .....	68	1.34	33	35	3	38	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....
1882 .....	71	.40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	26	40	1
1883 .....	9	.17	6	3	5	4	1	.....	.....	4	4	.....
1884 .....	43	.83	17	26	.....	20	5	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
1885 .....	42	.79	23	19	24	18	.....	1	4	9	24	4
1881-1885. ....	233	.90	112	121	114	119	6	7	8	69	136	7
1886 .. ....	49	.83	28	21	17	32	4	3	.....	18	23	1
1887 .....	21	.32	9	12	10	11	.....	.....	4	6	10	1
1888 .....	44	.75	17	27	16	28	.....	3	2	11	28	.....
1889 .....	77	1.23	39	38	36	41	1	12	1	20	43	.....
1890 .....	70	1.00	25	45	25	45	2	2	7	27	30	2
1886-1890.....	261	.82	118	143	104	157	7	20	14	82	134	4
1891 .....	77	1.16	39	38	37	40	3	1	3	15	54	1
1892.....	25	.34	10	15	14	11	.....	1	3	12	9	.....
1893 .....	23	.31	8	15	9	14	1	.....	4	9	7	2
1894.....	129	1.80	52	77	62	67	3	19	15	33	55	4
1895.....	45	.60	19	26	13	32	.....	8	2	7	27	1
1891-1895.....	299	.84	128	171	135	164	7	29	27	76	152	8
Total, 30 years.	1,303	.85	591	722	570	733	31	95	81	386	674	36

\* Exclusive of Providence City.



TABLE XCII.

*Presenting the ratio of Mortality to the Whole Number of Specified Causes of Death, of twenty-three Prominent Causes, for twenty years, 1876-1895.*

CAUSES OF DEATH.	YEARS.									
	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.
Accidents (all kinds).....	3.40	3.10	2.89	2.43	3.51	3.04	3.44	2.84	3.80	3.09
Apoplexy and Paralysis ..	4.01	4.25	4.45	5.21	4.67	5.23	5.52	5.39	5.78	5.33
Brain, Diseases of.....	3.64	3.68	3.28	3.73	3.44	3.84	3.60	3.50	2.97	3.61
Bronchitis.....	1.46	1.62	1.80	1.47	1.98	1.80	2.08	2.04	2.29	3.09
Cancer.....	2.72	3.17	2.82	2.96	2.72	3.11	2.75	3.30	3.03	3.59
Cholera Infantum.....	6.41	6.08	3.97	3.81	5.43	5.15	6.77	4.73	6.31	5.16
Consumption. ....	16.78	15.52	15.48	15.09	14.02	15.12	15.33	15.01	14.34	14.45
Convulsions.....	2.28	1.95	2.65	2.47	2.88	2.18	2.29	2.47	2.70	2.06
Croup.....	2.61	2.23	2.20	2.28	1.45	2.16	1.60	1.40	1.55	1.74
Debility*.....	2.80	2.65	1.91	2.35	3.09	2.61	2.69	1.14	2.87	2.45
Diarrhea.....	1.87	2.11	1.25	1.26	1.52	1.65	1.87	2.55	2.20	1.55
Diphtheria.....	4.07	11.56	10.28	6.14	3.40	4.63	2.10	1.88	2.31	1.83
Dysentery.....	1.28	1.22	.95	1.04	.61	.99	1.42	1.06	.78	.68
Fevers.....	3.00	3.55	3.94	2.70	3.37	3.05	4.60	5.12	3.24	2.93
Heart, Diseases of. ....	4.03	4.28	3.92	4.78	5.03	5.68	5.31	6.35	5.60	6.48
Whooping Cough ..	1.3	.75	1.28	1.02	.44	1.46	1.48	.17	.83	.79
Hydrocephalus ..	1.74	1.29	1.65	1.36	1.01	1.20	1.02	.87	.81	.31
Kidneys, Diseases of. ....	1.28	1.57	1.80	1.88	2.02	1.69	1.79	2.43	2.52	3.14
Liver, Diseases of ..	1.15	1.06	1.06	1.17	1.20	.82	1.21	.83	.88	.87
Marasmus ..	1.13	.99	1.50	1.16	1.27	1.11	1.62	2.02	1.62	2.15
Old Age.....	6.18	5.00	5.25	5.22	5.95	5.29	5.89	5.22	5.68	4.95
Pneumonia ..	8.69	5.31	7.49	7.37	7.90	7.01	7.16	7.84	7.14	8.65
Scarlatina ..	2.05	1.46	2.03	7.37	9.99	2.96	.94	.64	1.88	1.70

\* Not infantile.

TABLE XCII.—Continued.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	YEARS.									
	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.
Accidents (all kinds).....	3.22	3.25	3.01	3.46	3.60	3.54	4.18	3.58	3.29	3.92
Apoplexy and Paralysis.....	5.69	4.17	5.50	5.17	4.91	5.08	4.89	5.52	6.26	5.57
Brain, Diseases of.....	3.11	3.29	3.43	3.03	3.13	3.36	3.33	3.49	3.11	3.45
Bronchitis.....	2.96	2.77	3.42	4.20	4.01	3.74	4.16	4.24	3.57	3.66
Cancer.....	2.77	2.50	2.99	3.03	2.41	2.66	2.45	2.78	3.01	3.13
Cholera Infantum.....	6.27	5.60	7.08	6.80	8.39	8.25	8.56	8.18	6.98	6.68
Consumption.....	14.12	11.19	12.13	11.61	12.29	11.18	10.26	9.79	9.92	11.21
Convulsions.....	2.06	2.51	2.31	2.17	2.24	1.97	2.19	2.05	2.05	1.60
Croup.....	1.55	1.79	1.19	1.28	1.19	1.01	1.20	.68	.45	.40
Debility*.....	2.91	1.18	1.38	2.07	1.93	1.82	1.72	1.45	.96	1.12
Diarrhœa.....	1.59	2.09	1.20	1.40	1.37	1.26	1.73	1.59	1.17	.80
Diphtheria.....	3.90	4.53	2.86	2.93	3.04	1.54	1.20	2.13	1.87	4.54
Dysentery.....	1.13	1.04	1.11	1.14	1.25	.89	.96	.57	.57	.55
Fevers.....	2.87	2.00	3.58	2.29	2.26	2.37	1.88	1.61	2.45	2.20
Heart, Diseases of.....	6.20	6.46	6.56	7.35	5.84	7.25	6.84	7.26	6.70	7.15
Whooping Cough.....	.83	.32	.75	1.23	1.00	1.16	.34	.31	1.82	.60
Hydrocephalus.....	.41	.41	.47	.20	.37	.34	.30	.42	.17	.21
Kidneys, Diseases of.....	2.64	2.66	3.24	3.38	3.20	3.71	3.49	4.10	4.41	4.56
Liver, Diseases.....	1.08	1.34	1.19	1.30	.94	2.23	1.20	.98	1.31	1.08
Marasmus.....	.22	1.57	1.16	1.63	.96	1.19	.94	1.14	1.07	.90
Old Age.....	4.69	4.38	4.35	3.63	2.87	2.80	3.46	2.48	2.63	2.63
Pneumonia.....	8.18	7.70	7.62	7.69	8.20	8.60	8.85	10.53	9.36	9.15
Scarlatina.....	1.50	4.20	3.11	.82	.23	.50	.91	2.62	1.73	1.43

\* Not infantile.

## TABLE XCIII.—BIRTHS.

*Occupations of the Fathers.—1895.*

OCCUPATIONS.	Number.	OCCUPATIONS.	Number.
Actors.....	1	Sail Makers.....	1
Agents and Canvassers.....	25	Scale.....	1
Architects.....	5	Shoe.....	60
Artesian Well Sinkers.....	2	Spindie.....	1
Artists.....	7	Tool....	15
Assayers and Analytical Chemists.....	2	Umbrella.....	2
Authors.....	1	Wringer.....	3
Baggage Masters.....	1	Blacksmiths.....	225
Bakers.....	67	Bleachers and Fullers.....	39
Bankers and Brokers.....	16	Boat Builders.....	1
Bank Officers.....	1	Boatmen.....	1
Barbers.....	94	Bookkeepers.....	69
Bartenders.....	44	Bootblacks.....	1
Beamers.....	1	Bottlers.....	5
Belt Makers.....	1	Brakemen.....	38
Bicycle.....	1	Brewers.....	9
Bobbin.....	4	Brick and Stone Layers.....	12
Boiler.....	25	Butchers and Marketmen.....	73
Box.....	7	Butlers.....	5
Brick.....	1	Cab Drivers and Hackmen.....	8
Broom and Brush.....	4	Car Drivers, Conductors and Motormen.....	49
Button.....	1	Card Grinders.....	12
Cabinet.....	18	Carpenters.....	480
Carriage, and Trimmers.....	5	Chasers.....	7
Chain.....	1	Chiropodists.....	1
Cigar.....	4	Civil Engineers.....	5
Clock and Watch.....	7	Clergymen.....	24
Comb.....	4	Clerks and Salesmen.....	346
Harness and Saddle.....	18	Clothiers.....	10
Knife.....	1	Coachmen.....	40
Mattress.....	2	Coal and Wood Dealers.....	9
Paper.....	1	Dry Goods.....	12
Pattern.....	13	Fish any Oyster.....	2
Picker.....	1	Furniture.....	5
Reed.....	2	Grain.....	3

TABLE XCIII.—Continued.

OCCUPATIONS.	Number.	OCCUPATIONS.	Number.
Hardware Dealers.....	2	Flagmen, Railroad.....	1
Ice.....	3	Florists.....	16
Junk.....	8	Foundrymen.....	10
Liquor.....	51	Fruiterers.....	19
Lumber.....	4	Furnacemen and Puddlers .....	1
Paper.....	1	Gardeners.....	36
Provision.....	13	Gas Fitters.....	16
Rubber.....	1	Geologists.....	1
Shoe.....	13	Gilders.....	1
Collectors.....	13	Grocers.....	117
Commercial Travelers.....	26	Hatters.....	2
Confectioners.....	12	Horse Trainers.....	1
Contractors and Builders.....	26	Hostlers.....	38
Cooks and Caterers.....	37	Hotel and Inn Keepers.....	7
Coopers.....	8	Saloon and Restaurant .....	40
Coppersmiths .....	2	House Movers .....	2
Cutters (Velvet).....	4	Icemen.....	5
Decorators.....	1	Inspectors.....	10
Dentists.....	3	Insurance Agents.....	37
Designers .....	7	Real Estate.....	7
Die Sinkers.....	6	Inventors.....	1
Draughtsmen.....	11	Iron Rollers and Workers .....	26
Drivers.....	43	Janitors.....	23
Druggists and Apothecaries.....	26	Jewelers .....	211
Dyers.....	52	Jobbers.....	2
Electricians.....	38	Journalists (Editors and Reporters).....	10
Elevator-man.....	1	Laborers .....	2,069
Enamellers.....	3	Lamplighters.....	2
Engineers and Firemen.....	201	Lapidaries.....	1
Engravers.....	20	Lathers.....	3
Expressmen.....	22	Laundrymen .....	8
Farmers.....	295	Lawyers.....	12
File Cutters.....	36	Lighthouse Keepers .....	4
Finishers.....	16	Life Saving Service Men.....	3
Brass .....	4	Linemen .....	13
Fire Company Members.....	8	Longshoremen .....	17
Fishermen and Oystermen.....	38	Lumbermen .....	1

TABLE XCIII.—Continued.

OCCUPATIONS.	Number.	OCCUPATIONS.	Number.
Machinists.....	438	Proof Readers.....	1
Mail Carriers.....	12	Public Officers.....	1
Manufacturers.....	29	Publishers.....	1
Mariners.....	9	Railroad Officials.....	16
Masons.....	102	Refiners.....	1
Mechanics.....	30	Gold.....	2
Melters.....	2	Riggers.....	1
Merchants.....	89	Roll Coverers.....	7
Milkmen.....	13	Roofers.....	8
Millers.....	2	Rubber Workers.....	78
Millwrights.....	1	Sailors.....	21
Moulders.....	95	Scissors Grinders.....	1
Musicians.....	17	Sculptors.....	1
Naval Officers.....	1	Sea Captains.....	1
Nurses.....	2	Servants.....	1
Operatives.....	983	Sextons.....	6
Opticians.....	1	Sheriffs, Constables and Policemen.....	38
Painters and Glaziers.....	190	Ship Carpenters.....	5
Paper Hangers.....	4	Silversmiths.....	57
Pavers.....	10	Slaters.....	4
Pearl Workers.....	3	Soldiers.....	12
Peddlers.....	115	Stable Keepers.....	10
Photographers and Lithographers.....	13	Stair Builders.....	3
Physicians.....	26	Steam Pipers.....	12
Pilots.....	1	Stereotypers.....	2
Plasterers and Stucco Workers.....	14	Stevadores.....	2
Platers.....	2	Stewards.....	5
Electro.....	4	Stone Cutters and Marble Workers.....	59
Gold.....	3	Store Keepers.....	26
Plumbers.....	67	Students.....	2
Polishers.....	16	Surveyors, Highway.....	2
Silver.....	8	Superintendents and Overseers.....	122
Steel.....	1	Switchmen.....	3
Pork and Meat Cutters and Pork Packers.....	11	Tailors.....	66
Porters.....	21	Tanners and Curriers.....	6
Postmasters.....	5	Taxidermists.....	1
Printers.....	48	Teachers and Professors.....	33

TABLE XCIII.—Continued.

OCCUPATIONS.	Number.	OCCUPATIONS.	Number.
Teamsters.....	315	Waiters.....	14
Telephone and Telegraph Operators.....	15	Watchmen.....	46
Theatrical Managers.....	2	Weighers.....	1
Tinsmiths.....	29	Wheelwrights.....	11
Tobacconists.....	2	Whitewashers.....	2
Traders.....	4	Wire Workers.....	5
Treasurers.....	5	Wood Carvers.....	1
Typewriters.....	1	Wood Finishers.....	5
Undertakers.....	14	Wood Sawyers.....	6
Upholsterers.....	9	Wood Turners.....	15
Veterinary Surgeons.....	1	Wool Sorters.....	17

## TABLE XCIV.—MARRIAGES.

*Occupations of the Grooms.—1895.*

OCCUPATIONS.	Number.	OCCUPATIONS.	Number.
Actors.....	5	Bottlers.....	2
Agents and Canvassers.....	13	Brakemen.....	15
Architects.....	2	Brass Workers.....	1
Artists.....	5	Brewers.....	1
Assayers and Analytical Chemists.....	2	Brick and Stone Layers.....	8
Baggage Masters.....	1	Butchers and Marketmen.....	45
Bakers.....	25	Butlers.....	3
Bankers and Brokers.....	7	Cab Drivers and Hackmen.....	3
Barbers.....	52	Car Drivers, Conductors and Motormen.....	21
Bartenders.....	13	Carders.....	4
Belt Makers.....	1	Carpenters.....	159
Bobbin.....	2	Coal and Wood Dealers.....	2
Boiler.....	8	Dry Goods.....	2
Box.....	7	Fish and Oyster.....	3
Brick.....	2	Furniture.....	3
Broom and Brush.....	1	Grain.....	2
Cabinet.....	6	Hardware.....	1
Carriage, and Trimmers.....	4	Ice.....	1
Cigar.....	3	Junk.....	3
Clock and Watch.....	2	Leather.....	1
Comb.....	2	Liquor.....	19
Harness and Saddle.....	8	Lumber.....	2
Hat.....	1	Music.....	1
Mattress.....	1	News.....	3
Paper.....	1	Paper.....	1
Pattern.....	3	Provision.....	6
Piano.....	1	Shoe.....	2
Reed.....	3	Chasers.....	2
Shoe.....	15	Civil Engineers.....	8
Tool.....	12	Clergymen.....	10
Blacksmiths.....	46	Clerks and Salesmen.....	252
Bleachers and Fullers.....	5	Coachmen.....	34
Boatmen.....	2	Collectors.....	4
Bookkeepers.....	42	Commercial Travelers.....	19
Bootblacks.....	2	Confectioners.....	5

TABLE XCIV.—Continued.

OCCUPATIONS.	Number.	OCCUPATIONS.	Number.
Contractors and Builders.....	10	House Movers .....	2
Cooks and Caterers. ....	10	Ice-men.....	5
Coopers.....	1	Inspectors.....	4
Coppersmiths ..	3	Insurance Agents. ....	13
Cutters.....	3	Iron Workers.....	8
Decorators.....	4	Janitors.....	5
Dentists.....	6	Jewelers .....	79
Designers.....	3	Journalists (Editors and Reporters).....	4
Detectives.....	3	Laborers.....	376
Die Sinkers.....	2	Lathers.....	1
Draughtsmen.....	8	Laundrymen.....	8
Drivers.....	19	Lawyers.....	11
Druggists and Apothecaries.....	19	Life Saving Service Men. ....	2
Dyers.....	19	Lighthouse Keepers ..	1
Electricians.....	16	Linemen.....	5
Enamelers.....	4	Longshoremen .....	10
Engineers and Firemen.....	49	Machinists.....	193
Engravers.....	5	Mail Carriers.....	4
Expressmen.....	9	Manufacturers.....	15
Farmers.....	154	Mariners.....	14
File Cutters.....	12	Masons.....	32
Finishers.....	9	Mechanics. ....	21
Brass .....	1	Merchants. ....	51
Fishermen and Oystermen.....	22	Messengers.....	3
Fire Company Members.....	2	Milkmen.....	3
Florists.....	3	Miners.....	2
Foundrymen.....	5	Moulders.....	35
Fruiters.....	3	Musicians.....	6
Gardeners.....	18	Nurses.....	4
Gas Fitters.....	8	Operatives.....	429
Grocers.....	31	Painters and Glaziers.....	79
Gunsmiths.....	1	Paper Hangers ..	3
Hatters.....	3	Pavers.....	2
Hostlers.....	20	Peddlers.....	27
Hotel and Inn Keepers. ....	1	Photographers and Lithographers... ..	7
Saloon and Restaurant.....	7	Physicians .....	9
Horse Breeders .....	1	Piano Tuners.....	1



TABLE XCIV.—Continued.

OCCUPATIONS.	Number.	OCCUPATIONS.	Number.
Platers.....	1	Steam Pipers.....	14
Electro.....	1	Stevedores.....	1
Gold.....	1	Stewards.....	3
Plasterers and Stucco Workers.....	6	Stone Cutters and Marble Workers.....	30
Plumbers.....	27	Store Keepers.....	2
Polishers.....	11	Students.....	7
Silver.....	4	Superintendents and Overseers.....	43
Polo Players.....	1	Switchmen.....	2
Pork and Meat Cutters and Pork Packers.....	15	Tailors.....	19
Porters.....	4	Taxidermists.....	1
Postmasters.....	1	Teachers and Professors.....	16
Pressmen.....	4	Teamsters.....	1.0
Printers.....	15	Telephone and Telegraph Operators....	1
Railroad Officials.....	7	Tinsmiths.....	9
Refiners.....	2	Tobacconists.....	1
Roll Coverers.....	5	Undertakers.....	5
Rubber Workers.....	32	Upholsterers.....	3
Sailors.....	13	Veterinary Surgeons.....	2
Sculptors.....	3	Waiters.....	17
Sea Captains and Ship Masters.....	4	Watchmen.....	13
Servants.....	1	Weighers.....	1
Sheriffs, Constables and Policemen.....	8	Wire Workers.....	4
Silversmiths.....	24	Wood Turners.....	8
Soldiers.....	5	Wool Sorters.....	3
Stable Keepers.....	5		

TABLE XCV.

*Occupations and Ages of Decedents from June 1, 1852, to January 1, 1896, comprising a period of Forty-three years and seven months. Occupations under Ten, and Ages under Twenty, excluded.*

OCCUPATIONS.	Total Mortality.	Aggregate Ages.	Average Age.	OCCUPATIONS.	Total Mortality.	Aggregate Ages.	Average Age.
<i>Males.</i>							
Actors.....	12	413	34.42	Saloon and Restaurant (Keepers..... }	179	8,212	45.88
Architects.....	13	773	59.61	Stable Keepers.....	77	6,873	89.26
Agents.....	220	11,556	52.43	Store ".....	11	585	53.18
Artists.....	35	1,755	50.14	Brakemen.....	102	2,949	28.91
Bakers.....	131	9,253	70.63	Brewers.....	18	871	48.39
Bankers and Brokers. ...	132	7,836	59.36	Brick and Stone Layers ..	13	611	47.00
Bank Officers.....	63	4,047	64.24	Butchers and Marketmen.	263	13,477	51.24
Barbers... ..	222	7,409	33.37	Calico Printers.....	50	3,106	54.49
Bartenders.....	32	1,197	37.41	Calkers.....	12	873	72.75
Blacksmiths ... ..	622	33,503	53.86	Carpenters and Joiners... ..	1,922	105,981	55.14
Bleachers and Fullers.....	62	3,113	50.21	Chasers.....	11	442	40.18
Boat Builders.....	23	1,349	58.65	Civil Engineers....	45	2,249	49.97
Boatmen. ... ..	27	1,538	56.96	Clerks and Salesmen.....	1,082	40,399	37.34
Boiler Makers.....	69	2,832	41.04	Clergymen. ... ..	224	14,264	63.68
Box ".....	17	741	43.59	Clothiers.....	12	695	57.92
Broom and Brush Makers..	15	743	49.53	Coachmen.....	175	7,595	43.40
Cabinet " ..	125	7,222	57.58	Collectors.....	19	1,136	59.79
Carriage " ..	69	3,736	54.14	Confectioners.....	38	1,720	45.26
Cigar " ..	100	4,446	44.46	Contractors and Builders.	87	5,078	58.37
Harness " ..	115	5,681	49.40	Cooks and Caterers.....	77	3,620	47.01
Pattern " ..	69	4,022	58.29	Coopers.....	124	8,191	66.05
Pump and Block " ..	14	788	55.71	Coppersmiths .....	12	736	61.33
Rope " ..	25	1,672	66.88	Decorators.....	11	422	38.35
Sail " ..	35	2,046	58.45	Dentists....	57	1,973	53.32
Sash and Blind " ..	10	506	50.60	Designers.....	17	859	50.53
Shoe " ..	568	32,761	57.68	Druggists and Apothe- (caries..... }	94	4,272	45.45
Tool " ..	21	1,123	53.48	Dyers.....	120	6,132	51.10
Watch and Clock " ..	33	1,839	55.73	Die Sinkers.....	21	1,016	48.38
Bookbinders.....	25	1,144	45.76	Drivers.....	33	1,259	38.15
Book-keepers.....	375	16,649	44.40	Cab, etc.....	41	1,726	42.10
Hotel Keepers.....	158	8,587	54.35	Car, and Conductors } and Motormen .. }	29	1,063	56.65

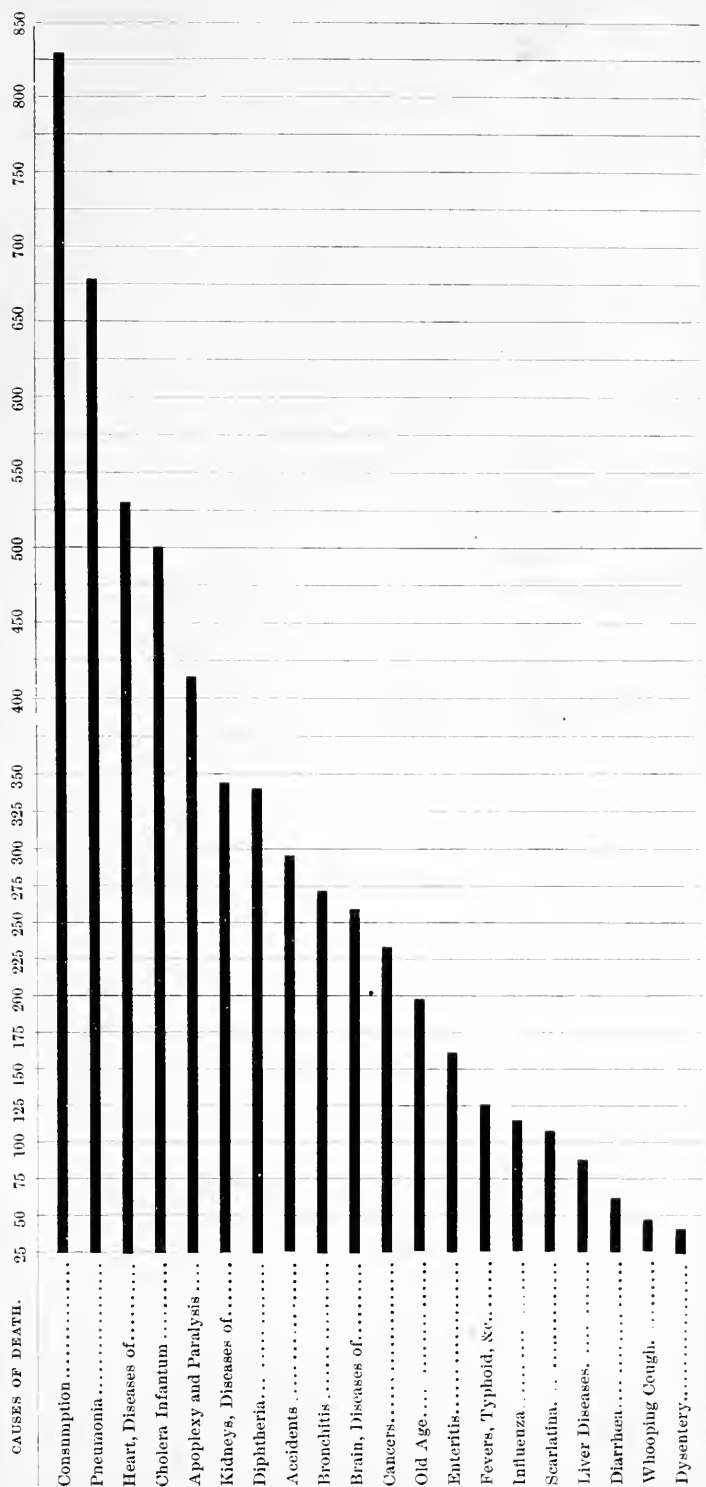
TABLE XCV.—Continued.

OCCUPATIONS.	Total Mortality.	Aggregate Ages.	Average Age.	OCCUPATIONS.	Total Mortality.	Aggregate Ages.	Average Age.
Engineers and Firemen....	358	17,100	47.77	Manufacturers.....	577	34,905	60.49
Engravers.....	129	6,176	47.88	Mariners.....	522	25,891	49.60
Expressmen.....	94	4,708	50.09	Masons.....	799	45,880	57.30
Farmers.....	6,354	424,617	66.83	Mechanics.....	466	24,752	53.12
File Cutters.....	79	3,218	40.73	Merchants.....	1,185	70,056	59.12
Nail.....	12	490	40.83	Milkmen.....	12	469	39.08
Finishers.....	13	612	47.08	Millers.....	44	2,583	58.70
Fish and Oyster Dealers..	18	1,087	60.39	Millwrights ..	35	2,347	67.06
Junk " ..	12	685	57.08	Miners.....	14	771	55.07
Liquor " ..	109	4,918	45.12	Moulders.....	291	13,447	46.21
Lumber " ..	10	518	51.80	Musicians.....	65	3,046	45.32
Provision " ..	15	844	56.26	Naval Officers.....	18	908	50.44
Fishermen and Oystermen.	225	11,317	50.30	Nurses.....	14	743	53.07
Florists. ....	48	2,618	54.54	Operatives....	2,224	97,629	43.70
Founders.....	18	853	47.39	Painters and Glaziers ..	807	38,446	47.64
Gardeners.....	257	15,082	58.68	Paper Hangers.....	21	1,128	53.71
Gas Fitters.....	55	2,357	42.85	Peddlers.....	160	8,052	50.32
Gentlemen....	42	2,702	66.48	Photographers and Lith- ographers.....	24	1,038	43.75
Grocers.....	413	22,259	53.10	Physicians.....	246	17,812	60.18
Gun and Locksmiths.....	24	1,314	54.75	Pilots... ..	20	1,133	56.65
Hatters.....	23	1,225	53.26	Plasterers, etc....	47	2,219	47.21
Hostlers.....	116	4,978	42.61	Plumbers.....	92	3,645	39.62
Inventors.....	14	606	64.71	Polishers.....	27	1,239	45.89
Iron Rollers and Workers.	11	508	46.18	Pork and Meat Cutters } and Pork Packers.... }	11	461	41.91
Janitors.....	71	3,694	52.03	Porters.....	43	2,064	48.00
Jewelers.....	951	39,213	41.23	Printers.....	184	10,466	56.88
Journalists.....	33	1,510	45.76	Public Officers.....	82	4,960	60.49
Judges and Justices.....	15	981	65.40	Railroad Officials ..	87	3,983	45.78
Laborers.....	9,230	455,923	49.40	Riggers.....	22	1,254	57.00
Lamplighters....	17	916	53.85	Roll Coverers.....	31	1,820	59.03
Lapidaries.....	11	362	32.91	Rubber Workers.....	145	6,008	41.43
Laundrymen... ..	12	496	41.33	Sailors.... ..	251	12,093	48.18
Lawyers.....	159	8,892	55.92	Sea-captains.....	165	11,071	61.09
Machinists.....	1,422	68,607	48.46	Servants.....	24	1,081	45.64
Mail Carriers.....	12	530	44.17	Sheriffs, Police, etc ..	112	6,208	55.42

TABLE XCV.—Continued.

OCCUPATIONS.	Total Mortality.	Aggregate Ages.	Average Age.	OCCUPATIONS.	Total Mortality.	Aggregate Ages.	Average Age.
Ship-carpenters. . . . .	75	5,202	69.36	Wood Turners.. . . .	39	1,478	37.89
Silversmiths . . . . .	108	4,803	44.77	Wool Sorters.....	48	2,322	48.38
Soldiers.....	141	4,326	30.68	Total.....	40,962	2,160,451	52.74
Stevedores. . . . .	16	766	47.87	<i>Females.</i>			
Stewards. . . . .	19	834	43.89	Boarding-house Keepers	23	1,443	62.74
Stone-cutters, etc. . . . .	244	12,271	50.29	Housekeepers.....	2,340	129,964	55.54
Students... . . . .	76	1,724	22.68	Clerks and Saleswomen.	25	723	28.92
Superintendents, etc... .	273	15,029	55.05	Cooks.....	40	2,140	53.50
Switchmen, Gatemen, etc	16	853	53.31	Dressmakers, etc.....	335	13,662	41.68
Tailors.....	390	21,297	54.61	Housewives.....	165	8,562	51.89
Tanners and Carriers... .	47	2,913	61.98	Jewelers.....	14	376	26.86
Teachers and Professors..	136	6,588	48.44	Laboring....	16	699	43.69
Teamsters.....	542	25,330	46.73	Laundresses. ....	35	1,718	49.08
Telephone and Tele- graph Operators... }	21	629	29.95	Milliners. . . . .	56	2,005	35.80
Tinsmiths... . . . .	114	5,135	44.96	Nurses.....	97	5,988	61.72
Tobacconists.....	12	699	58.25	Operatives.....	918	28,580	31.02
Traders.....	281	14,130	50.28	Rubber Workers.....	16	477	29.81
Tradesmen, General....	185	8,919	48.21	Servants and Domestics.	491	23,719	48.31
Undertakers.....	42	2,421	57.64	Sisters of Mercy.....	30	1,139	37.96
Upholsterers. . . . .	50	2,009	40.18	Tailoresses....	145	6,709	46.27
Waiters.....	108	4,422	40.94	Teachers.....	221	11,299	51.13
Watchmen.....	156	8,774	56.24	Total.....	4,967	239,203	48.16
Wheelwrights.....	102	6,166	60.45	Grand total.....	45,929	2,399,654	52.25
Wire Workers.....	10	480	48.00				

Diagram III. Exhibiting the comparative mortality by absolute number of decedents, from twenty principal causes of death in Rhode Island, in 1895.





## THE RETURNS OF THE MEDICAL EXAMINERS.

---

The number of deaths investigated by the medical examiners during the year 1895 was 363. These deaths resulted from sudden, suspicious, unknown, and violent causes. Of this number, 287 or 79.1 per cent., were males, and 76, or 20.9 per cent., were females. One hundred and nine out of the 363 were non medico-legal cases.

**HOMICIDE.**—The number of deaths from homicide was 6, or 1.7 per cent. of the whole number investigated.

Of the 6 cases by homicide, 2 were by blows on head by some unknown instruments, 3 by shooting (2 by gun and 1 by revolver), and 1 by concussion of brain and smothering. The assailant in one of the shooting cases was the victim's husband, and he was brought to trial, convicted and sentenced. In another shooting case the assailant was brought to trial, convicted and sentenced. The assailant in the third shooting case was arrested, but the shooting being found to have been done in self-defense, was released.

**SUICIDE.**—The number of deaths from suicide reported by the medical examiners in 1895 was 31, or 8.5 per cent. of the whole number examined. The record of the means of self-destruction, according to the returns, may be found on page 239 of this report.

**ACCIDENTS.**—The returns of the medical examiners show 217 deaths from accidents, specified as follows: Asphyxia, 23; bicycle and low-gear collision, 1; blasting rock, 2; by one boiler explosion, 5; burns, 13; caving of sewer, 2; crushed by paddle wheel of steamer "Day Star" while at work, 1; dislocated vertebrae (during row with roommate), 1; drowning, 61; electric car, 4; run over by street teams, 6; electrical shock and burns, 2; elevator, 4; exposure, 6; falls, 20; gas explosion in street, 1; kicked by horse, 2; machinery, 11; overdose of laudanum, 1; neglect, 8; runaway accident, 2; railroad, 36; strangled by piece of meat, 1; suffocated while intoxicated, 2; sunstroke, 2.

*Asphyxia.*—

- 17 by illuminating gas—5 of these occurred at one time at gasometer.
- 1 by gas in cesspool.
- 3 by smoke in burning building.
- 2 (infants) by bed clothes and overlaying.

*Burns.*—

- 3 children playing about bonfire.
- 3 by clothing taking fire from stove.
- 1 by hair taking fire from oil stove.
- 4 by explosion of oil lamp.
- 1 by explosion of gasoline stove.
- 1 by fire crackers.

*Drowning.*—

- 17 were bathing or swimming.
- 1 was duck shooting.
- 8 were drowned from small boats (6 of these were fishing).
- 9 were on wrecked barge "Dingo."
- 5 fell from wharf while intoxicated.
- 1 in schooner which was sunk at wharf.
- 1 fell into cistern (2 years).
- 1 found in reservoir.
- 2 fell into river from railroad bridge.
- 1 fell into river while in epileptic fit.
- 3 were skating.
- 12 found in water, circumstances of drowning not known.

*Electric Car.*—

- Run over by electric car, 1 (40 years).
- Run over by electric car, 1 ( 5 years).
- Run over by electric car, 1 ( 8 years).
- Struck by electric car, 1 (56 years).

*Electrical Shock and Burns.*—

- Switch board casualty at Narragansett Electric Light Co., 1.
- Shock from electricity in street, 1 (lineman).

*Elevator.*—

- 3 from fall down elevator well.
- 1, shock from crushing of thorax.

*Exposure to Cold and Storm.*—

- 1, age 30 to 40 years.
- 1, age 40 to 50 years.
- 4, age 60 to 70 years.



*Falls.*—

- 6 from buildings while at work.
- 3 through trap door.
- 2 down stairs.
- 1 from coal dock.
- 1 through coal pocket.
- 1 down embankment while intoxicated.
- 2 in street and on floor.
- 1 from railroad bridge.
- 1 from toboggan shute.
- 1 into vat at works (broken neck).
- 1 from wagon.

*Machinery.*—

- 2 in lumber yard (1 by crushing in of chest walls and 1 by crushing of head.)
- 1 in factory (lesion of spine).
- 2 in shop (1 fracture of skull and 1 abdominal lesion).
- 2 at wharf (fractures of skull).
- 1 sewer machinery.
- 1 in shop yard (fall of car wheel on leg).
- 1 in saw mill (hit by piece of timber from circular saw).
- 1 (child) caught by running shafting outside of mill.

*Neglect.*—

- 3 infants at birth.
- 2 at baby farm.
- 1 woman after childbirth.
- 2 feeble old people.

*Poison.*—

- 1 by overdose of laudanum, probably used for pain and sleeplessness.

*Run Over by Street Teams.*—

- By loaded coal cart, 1 (35 years).
- By ice cart, 3 (3 years, 3 years, 4 years).
- By street wagon, 1 (4 years).
- By hook and ladder truck, 1 (38 years, septicæmia).

*Sunstroke.*—

- 1 working in sand pit.
- 1 working in water trench.

The whole number of deaths by accident in the State during 1895 was 293, showing that there were 76 deaths by accidents where no medical examiner was called. In these cases a physician had been in attendance and had reported the cause of death. In many instances the death was not immediate.

The division of these 293 deaths by accident was as follows: (See pages 18-19 of this report) Asphyxia, 22; blasting rock, 2; boiler explosion, 5; burns and scalds, 28; drowning, 61; electric car, 4; elevator, 4; exposure, 3; falls, 57; fire arms, 3; foreign body in œsophagus, 1; fracture of femur, 2; insolation, 4; machinery, 10; overdose of medicine, 3; over-exertion, 2; poison, 8; railroad, 36; strangulation, 4; surgical operation, 4; other and various, 30. (See page 180 of this report.)

A comparison of these figures with the cases of accidents which are viewed by the medical examiners, will show the cases which are more open to suspicion of avoidable violence. The difference (37) is more marked under the cause of falls. All the railroad and electric car accidents were investigated.

*Other sudden deaths* which were investigated by medical examiners were: From alcoholism, 8; apoplexy, 19; asthma, 1; Bright's disease, 3; bronchitis, 1; cerebral abscess, 1; cholera infantum, 1; heart disease, 36; hemorrhage of lungs, 1; malaria, 1; old age, 1; parturient convulsions, 1; phlegmon, 1; pneumonia, 4; pulmonary tuberculosis, 3; and of still born and unknown causes, 21.

*Number and Per Cent. of Each Group of Cases Viewed by  
Medical Examiners.*

YEARS.	HOMICIDE.		SUICIDE.		ACCIDENT OR NEGLIGENCE.		NATURAL AND UNKNOWN CAUSES, INCLUDING ALCOHOLISM.		Totals.
	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	
1894 .....	9	3.1	45	15.6	141	49.0	93	32.3	288
1895.....	6	1.7	31	8.5	223	61.4	103	28.4	363

APPENDIX A.

Nomenclature of Diseases,

OR

CAUSES OF DEATH.



## NAMES OF CAUSES OF DEATH.

---

It should be stated that the nomenclature of diseases in the nosological arrangement on the following pages is not intended to include the names of the whole list of morbid phenomena affecting the human organism, but the names of such only as are directly the **cause of death**, or such as ordinarily predispose to or set in motion the morbid processes that end in death.

The classification which has appeared in the previous issues of this report, and which was the result of a report of the committee of the Royal College of Physicians of England, has been modified to accord with the changes which have taken place in our knowledge of the pathological causation of diseases since that classification was made.

The changes which have been made apply more especially to **GROUP ONE**, the title of which has been changed from Miasmatic to Communicable, and has absorbed all of **GROUP TWO**, which was known as the Enthetic group. This included glanders, gonorrhœa, hydrophobia, malignant pustule, septicæmia, and syphilis, all of which are at the present day considered as communicable diseases, and probably dependent upon a morbid entity which in some of these diseases has been demonstrated.

In **GROUP TWO** delirium tremens has been dropped to the supplementary list, being but a symptom or a result of the condition of alcoholism, which, while not strictly correct, is yet more comprehensive in covering this class of causations. As the report has never had a death from opium habit to record, this is dropped as a causative factor.

Apthæ, worms and other parasites should be classed as communicable, the parasites being of a higher order than those producing diphtheria and cholera, and are dropped from this class.

As dropsy is a result or symptom rather than an immediate cause of death it has been left out.

Gangrene, occurring in old age, has been transferred to the group Developmental Diseases of Old Age. Other conditions where gangrene is found have been traced satisfactorily to traumatisms or diseases of the circulatory system.

IN CLASS III, in the group of Diseases of the Nervous System, cephalitis has been dropped as being obsolete. Convulsions has been transferred to the group of Developmental Diseases of Children, all such deaths having been found to be within these age periods.

From the group of the Respiratory System pneumonia has been transferred to the list of Communicable diseases.

IN GROUP FOUR of the Digestive System, appendicitis has been introduced as being a sufficiently distinct and frequent disease, and concerning which statisticians will desire information as to the mortality therefrom. Peritonitis, being a sequel of a traumatic or a septic condition, is usually traceable to a primary cause if inquired into. When no specific cause is obtainable, it is placed under causes ill-defined. Ascites, being a secondary cause, is relegated to causes ill-defined, unless the original cause of the ascites can be ascertained. Hernia is retained in this group, rather than placed in the group of Accidents and Negligence. Other new diseases which are introduced into this group as being now more specifically diagnosed, are obstruction of the bowels, colitis, enterocolitis, diarrhoea, dysentery, gastroenteritis, and gallstones—which is retained for want of a more definite term which shall express the conditions causing the formation of the gallstones—and acute gastritis.

Under diseases of the Urinary System, the word nephria is omitted, the term Bright's Disease being retained in the absence of the ability or practicability of the ordinary diagnostician to be able to distinguish the different forms of nephritis or blood changes or other causes giving rise to the presence of albumen in the urine. Diabetes is divided into the two forms of mellitus and insipidus. While perhaps belonging to the group of nervous diseases, yet it is not yet sufficiently well explained to prove in which group it might be placed, and custom in this case is allowed to prevail. Diseases of the testicles has been omitted as it has, by experience in this department, been found to be dependent upon some pathological change, such as neoplastic formations or traumatic or septic conditions, and the primary cause usually finds its way into these groups. Uræmia is placed in the primary group as being expressive of the direct location of the disease, although not being specific as to the causation.

Under diseases of the Generative System we are at the present day able to specify more accurately the condition present, owing to the increased knowledge required of the gynecologist. Ovarian dropsy is therefore dropped, and ovarian tumor, diseases of the uterus, and pyosalpinx are submitted as sub-divisions. This group will probably be enlarged as physicians become better educated in specific diagnosis in this special department.

As still births are classified by themselves they are removed from the group of Developmental Diseases of Children. To this group has been added atelectasis pulmonum, also cholera infantum. Convulsions is allowed to remain. Although every effort is made to ascertain the cause of this symptom, and it is frequently dependent upon intestinal disturbances as well as nervous derangements, yet it is impossible for the physician to ascertain the provoking cause. As it is not sufficiently "ill-defined" to be relegated to that group, being a disease of childhood, it is placed in this group.

Under Developmental Diseases of Women the various sub-divisions of the causes of death in childbirth have been given and an effort made to obtain these special causes rather than let them remain as simply "childbirth."

Diseases of Nutrition are omitted, as atrophy or debility is found to be either in the group of old age, or diseases of infants, or caused by some disease which can be ascertained. If the cause is not evident to the physician, it is evidently a cause unknown, and should be classed as such.

Under the group Accident or Negligence, the term fractures or contusions is omitted, as it is ascertained in every case what caused these injuries. The results of the injuries are treated of as supplemental, as is also the instrument causing the injury, or the form of poison, or the method of drowning, etc. The division various is sub-divided into more specific causes, and introduces into this group electric car accidents, falls, firearms, machinery, overdose of medicine, railroad and "otherwise."

Under Causes Ill-defined, and which are invariably inquired into for more satisfactory information, there are a large number which may be found in the supplementary list. Blood poisoning is due usually to some known traumatic or infectious cause, as is septicæmia. When not known it is ill-defined. The cause of coma should be given if known, as it may be from cerebral hemorrhage or from uræmia. Convulsions, not infantile, are usually due to some traceable cause. Ascites, colic, dropsy, exhaustion, and inflammation are symptoms and not causes. Debility and asthenia, not infantile and not senile, can usually be traced to some definite change in the system, otherwise it is ill-defined. It has been customary heretofore for physicians to give as a cause of death "heart failure," meaning that the heart ceased its action or that the cause was a natural one not accompanied by violence. It is generally admitted that this is unsatisfactory, and with this compilation, when the cause of the heart failure cannot be obtained, it is classed as ill-defined. While peritonitis may be idiopathic, in most instances a cause of the peritonitis has been ascertainable; it has been classed as

ill-defined if no cause is known. Shock, when occurring as surgical shock, being usually the result of accident or surgical operation, is classed under these groups. When no accompanying cause is given, as might be the case from fright, or sudden joy, the cause is usually due to some abnormality of the nervous system or disease of the heart, and in the absence of the specific cause must be placed under ill-defined. When given as a single cause in cases of cerebral hemorrhage or apoplexy, the latter cause can be ascertained by inquiry, and proves to be the cause in most instances. The following list comprises those causes which have been returned and, not being sufficiently definite, have led to inquiry from the physician in attendance. The only causes which cannot be more explicitly defined and are sufficient as primary causes are appendicitis and hernia. In these two instances inquiry is made as to whether an operation was performed for relief of the condition. In acute gastritis it is desirable to ascertain if the condition was due to the ingestion of some irritant, as alcohol, poison, or is the result of indigestion. More specific cause is asked for in childbirth, miscarriage, premature birth, and stillbirth in order to determine in as many cases as possible what was the condition of the mother or the complication in confinement which has led up to the result which is the cause of the death of the child. By spinal disease is sometimes meant disease of the spinal cord, in other cases diseases of the spinal column, and calls for inquiry.

Abscess,	Diabetes,	Malformation,
Accident,	Dropsy,	Marasmus,
Appendicitis,	Drowning,	Miscarriage,
Ascites,	Eclampsia,	Mortification,
Asphyxia,	Erysipelas,	Natural causes,
Asthenia,	Exhaustion,	Necrosis,
Blood Poisoning,	Fever,	Peritonitis,
Bowels, perforation of,	Fistula,	Poisoning,
Burns,	Fractures,	Premature Birth,
Brain, concussion of,	Gangrene,	Scalds,
Brain trouble,	Gastritis, Acute,	Septicæmia,
Brain fever,	Heart failure,	Shock,
Cancer,	Heart trouble,	Spasms,
Carbuncle,	Heart, paralysis of,	Spinal Disease,
Childbirth,	Hernia,	Stillborn,
Colic,	Hæmorrhage,	Strangulation,
Convulsions,	Homicide,	Suffocation,
Coma,	Inflammation,	Suicide,
Croup,	Laryngeal Obstruction.	Tumor,
Debility,	Lungs, (Edema of,	Wounds.
Dentition,		



# NOMENCLATURE OF CAUSES OF DEATH.

## CLASSES.

- I. General Diseases.—A. SPECIFIC AND FEBRILE. (*Zymotic.*)
- II. General Diseases.—B. CACHETIC. (*Constitutional.*)
- III. Special Diseases.—A. FUNCTIONAL OR ORGANIC. (*Local.*)
- IV. Special Diseases.—B. DEVELOPMENTAL. (*Developmental.*)
- V. Violence. —C. FROM INJURIES, ETC. (*Violent.*)

## SUB GROUPS OR ORDERS.

### CLASS I.—Zymotic Diseases.

GROUP ONE, Communicable. GROUP TWO, Dietic.

### CLASS II.—Constitutional Diseases.

GROUP ONE, Diathetic.

### CLASS III.—Local Diseases.

GROUP ONE, Diseases of the Nervous System. GROUP TWO, Organs of Circulation. GROUP THREE, Organs of Respiration. GROUP FOUR, Organs of Digestion. GROUP FIVE, Urinary Organs. GROUP SIX, Reproductive Organs. GROUP SEVEN, Osseous and Locomotory Organs. GROUP EIGHT, Integumentary System.

### CLASS IV.—Developmental Diseases.

GROUP ONE, Of Children. GROUP TWO, Of Women. GROUP THREE, Of Old Age.

### CLASS V.—Deaths by Violence.

GROUP ONE, Accidents and Negligence. GROUP TWO, Homicide. GROUP THREE, Suicide.

## STATISTICAL NOSOLOGY.

## CLASS I.—Zymotic Diseases.

## TABULAR LIST.

*For Table IX of the Registration Report.*

## GROUP ONE.—Communicable.

- I. One.—
  1. Varicella . . . . .
  2. Measles . . . . .
  3. Scarlatina . . . . .
  4. Diphtheria . . . . .
  5. Small Pox . . . . .
  6. Tonsillitis . . . . .
  7. Carbuncle . . . . .
  8. Erysipelas . . . . .
  9. Fever, Puerperal . . . . .
  10. Malignant Pustule . . . . .
  11. Meningitis, Cerebro Spinal . . . . .
  12. Tetanus . . . . .
  13. Fever, Malarial . . . . .
  14. Fever, Typhoid . . . . .
  15. Influenza . . . . .
  16. Parotitis . . . . .
  17. Pertussis . . . . .
  18. Pneumonia . . . . .
  19. Gonorrhœa . . . . .
  20. Syphilis . . . . .
  21. Hydrocephalus . . . . .
  22. Scrofula . . . . .
  23. Tabes Mesenterica . . . . .
  24. Tubercular Laryngitis . . . . .
  25. Tubercular Meningitis . . . . .
  26. Tubercular Peritonitis . . . . .
  27. Tuberculosis, Pulmonary . . . . .
  28. Tuberculosis, General . . . . .

## GROUP TWO.—Dietic.

- I. Two.—
  1. Alcoholism . . . . .
  2. Inanition . . . . .
  3. Purpura and Scurvy . . . . .

## SUPPLEMENTAL LIST.

*Synonyms or Related Diseases.*

## GROUP ONE.—Communicable.

- I. One.—
  1. Chicken Pox. —  
Malaria.  
Roseola.
  2. Rotheln.
  3. Scarlet Fever.
  4. Membranous Croup.
  6. Quinsy.
  7. Anthrax.  
Gangrenous Boil.
  8. Hospital Gangrene.  
Pyæmia.
  12. Laryngismus.  
Lockjaw.  
Trismus Nascentium.
  16. Mumps.
  17. Whooping Cough.
  18. Congestion of Lungs.
  19. Stricture of Urethra.  
Gonorrhœal Ophthalmia.
  22. Psoas (Lumbar) Abscess.  
Goitre.  
Adenitis.  
Lymphangitis.  
Morbus Coxarius.  
Pott's Disease.
  27. Hæmoptysis.

## GROUP TWO.—Dietic.

- I. Two.—
  1. Delirium Tremens.  
Intemperance.

## CLASS II.—Constitutional Diseases.

## GROUP ONE.—Diathetic.

- II. One.—
  1. Anæmia . . . . .
  2. Cancer, Abdomen . . . . .
  3. Cancer, Breast . . . . .
  4. Cancer, Face . . . . .
  5. Cancer, Liver . . . . .
  6. Cancer, Rectum . . . . .
  7. Cancer, Stomach . . . . .
  8. Cancer, Uterus . . . . .
  9. Cancer, Various . . . . .
  10. Rheumatism . . . . .

## GROUP ONE.—Diathetic.

- II. One.—
  1. Leucothythæmia.  
Chlorosis.
  10. Rheumatic Carditis.  
Rheumatic Synovitis.  
Gout.

## CAUSES OF DEATH.

## CLASS III.—Local Diseases.

## TABULAR LIST.

## GROUP ONE.—Nervous System.

- III. One.—1. Apoplexy and Paralysis .  
 2. Cerebritis . . . . .  
 3. Chorea . . . . .  
 4. Epilepsy . . . . .  
 5. Insanity . . . . .  
 6. Meningitis . . . . .  
 7. Meningitis, Spinal . . . . .  
 8. Brain Diseases\* . . . . .  
 9. Nerve Diseases\* . . . . .

## GROUP TWO.—Circulatory System.

- III. Two.—1. Aneurism . . . . .  
 2. Angina Pectoris . . . . .  
 3. Endocarditis . . . . .  
 4. Pericarditis . . . . .  
 5. Phlebitis . . . . .  
 6. Sclerosis . . . . .  
 7. Heart Diseases\* . . . . .

## GROUP THREE.—Respiratory System.

- III. Three.—1. Asthma . . . . .  
 2. Bronchitis, Acute . . . . .  
 3. Bronchitis, Chronic . . . . .  
 4. Croup . . . . .  
 5. Laryngitis . . . . .  
 6. Pleurisy . . . . .  
 7. Lung Diseases\* . . . . .

## GROUP FOUR.—Digestive System.

- III. Four.—1. Appendicitis . . . . .  
 2. Bowels, Obstruction of . . . . .  
 3. Bowel Diseases\* . . . . .  
 4. Colitis . . . . .  
 5. Colitis, Entero . . . . .  
 6. Diarrhœa . . . . .  
 7. Dysentery . . . . .  
 8. Enteritis . . . . .  
 9. Enteritis, Gastro . . . . .  
 10. Fistula . . . . .  
 11. Gall Stones . . . . .  
 12. Gastritis . . . . .  
 13. Gastritis, Acute . . . . .  
 14. Hepatitis . . . . .  
 15. Hernia . . . . .  
 16. Intestines, Stricture of, . . . . .  
 17. Intestines, Ulceration of . . . . .  
 18. Intussusception . . . . .  
 19. Jaundice . . . . .  
 20. Liver, Cirrhosis of . . . . .  
 21. Liver Diseases\* . . . . .  
 22. Spleen Diseases\* . . . . .  
 23. Stomach, Ulceration of . . . . .  
 24. Stomach Diseases\* . . . . .

## SUPPLEMENTAL LIST.

- III. One.—1. Locomotor Ataxia.  
 Paresis.  
 3. Hysteria.  
 Dementia.  
 5. Mania.  
 Monomania.  
 Melancholia.  
 8. Neurasthenia.  
 Disease of Spinal Cord.  
 9. Nervous Prostration.  
 Neuritis.  
 Myelitis.  
 Pleurodynia.

- III. Two.—7. Hypertrophy.  
 Valvular Disease.  
 Embolism.  
 Thrombosis.

- III. Three.—1. Emphysema.  
 4. Œdema Glottidis.  
 6. Empyema.

- III. Four.—2. Constipation.  
 Ileus.  
 Obstipation.  
 12. Stomatitis.  
 Œsophagitis.  
 15. Femoral.  
 Inguinal.  
 Umbilical.  
 Ventral.  
 16. Stricture of Œsophagus.  
 17. Perforation of—  
 24. Dyspepsia.  
 Gastralgia.  
 Hæmatemesia.

\* Not otherwise placed.

## STATISTICAL NOSOLOGY.

## CLASS III.—Local Diseases.—Continued.

## TABULAR LIST.

## GROUP FIVE.—Urinary System.

- III. Five.—1. Bladder Diseases\* . . .  
 2. Calculus . . . . .  
 3. Cystitis . . . . .  
 4. Diabetes . . . . .  
 5. Diabetes, Mellitus . . . . .  
 6. Ischuria . . . . .  
 7. Kidney Diseases\* . . . . .  
 8. Kidney, Bright's Dis. of . . . . .  
 9. Nephritis . . . . .  
 10. Nephritis, Chronic . . . . .  
 11. Prostate Disease . . . . .  
 12. Uræmia . . . . .

## GROUP SIX.—Generative System.

## FEMALE.

- III. Six.—1. Ovarian Diseases\* . . .  
 2. Ovarian Tumor . . . . .  
 3. Diseases of Uterus\* . . . . .  
 4. Pyo Salpiux . . . . .

## GROUP SEVEN.—Osseous and Locomotory System.

- III. Seven.—1. Bones, Diseases of . . .  
 2. Joint Diseases\* . . . . .  
 3. Vertebrae, Diseases of . . . . .

## GROUP EIGHT.—Integumentary System.

- III. Eight.—1. Eczema . . . . .  
 2. Phlegmon . . . . .  
 3. Skin Diseases\* . . . . .

## GROUP NINE.—Organs of Special Sense.

- III. Nine.—1. Ossis Petrosi . . . . .  
 2. Otitis . . . . .

## SUPPLEMENTAL LIST.

- III. Five.—1. Urethritis.  
 7. Hæmaturia.  
 8. Albuminuria.

- III. Six.—4. Tumor, Fibroid.  
 Pelvic Cellulitis.  
 Hemorrhage of.

- III. Seven.—1. Ostitis.  
 Periostitis.  
 Rickets.  
 Caries, Necrosis.  
 2. Synovitis.  
 Hip Diseases.  
 3. Spine, Caries and Necrosis of.

- III. Eight.—2. Abscess, part not stated.  
 Boil.  
 3. Pemphigus.  
 Psoriasis, etc.  
 Dermatitis.

\* Not otherwise placed.

## CAUSES OF DEATH.

## CLASS IV.—Developmental Diseases.

## TABULAR LIST.

## GROUP ONE.—Developmental Diseases of Children.

- IV. One.—1. Atelectasis Pulmonum . . .  
 2. Cholera Infantum . . .  
 3. Convulsions . . .  
 4. Cyanosis . . .  
 5. Debility, Infantile . . .  
 6. Premature Birth . . .  
 7. Dentition . . .  
 8. Hemorrhage, Umbilical . . .  
 9. Icterus Neonatorum . . .  
 10. Indigestion . . .  
 11. Innutrition . . .  
 12. Spina Bifida . . .  
 13. Other Malformations . . .

## GROUP TWO.—Developmental Diseases of Women.

- IV. Two.—1. Parametia . . .  
 2. Difficult Labor . . .  
 3. Miscarriage . . .  
 4. Placenta Prævia . . .  
 5. Post partem Hemorrhage . . .  
 6. Puerperal Eclampsia . . .  
 7. Puerperal Mania . . .  
 8. Puerperal Peritonitis . . .  
 9. Childbirth\* . . .

## GROUP THREE.—Developmental Diseases of Old People.

- IV. Three.—1. Old Age . . .  
 2. Debility, Senile . . .  
 3. Gangrene . . .

## SUPPLEMENTAL LIST.

- IV. One.—5. Asthenia.  
 8. Hemorrhagic  
 Diathesis.  
 11. Malnutrition.  
 13. Imperforate Anus.  
 Cleft Palate.

- IV. Two.—1. Climacteria.

## CLASS V.—Deaths by Violence.

## GROUP ONE.—Accident or Negligence.

- V. One.—1. Asphyxia . . .  
 2. Burns and Scalds . . .  
 3. Drowning . . .  
 4. Electric Car . . .  
 5. Falls . . .  
 6. Firearms . . .  
 7. Machinery . . .  
 8. Overdose of Medicine . . .  
 9. Poison . . .  
 10. Railroad . . .  
 11. Otherwise . . .

- V. One.—11. Freezing.  
 Exposure.  
 Insolation.  
 Lightning.  
 Surgical Operation.

\* Not otherwise placed.

## STATISTICAL NOSOLOGY.

## CLASS V.—Deaths by Violence.—Continued.

TABULAR LIST.	SUPPLEMENTAL LIST.
<p><b>GROUP TWO.—Homicide.</b></p> <p><b>GROUP THREE.—Suicide.</b></p> <p>V. Three.—1. Drowning . . . . .</p> <p>                  2. Hanging . . . . .</p> <p>                  3. Poison . . . . .</p> <p>                  4. Wounds, gun or pistol . . . . .</p> <p>                  5. Wounds, knife . . . . .</p>	<p>V. Two.—1. Infanticide.</p> <p>                  Patricide.</p> <p>                  Matricide.</p> <p>                  Fratricide.</p> <p>                  Filicide.</p> <p>V. Three.—3. Arsenic.</p> <p>                  Laudanum.</p> <p>                  Paris Green.</p> <p>                  Other.</p>
<p>1. Causes ill-defined . . . . .</p> <p>2. Causes not stated . . . . .</p> <p>3. Stillborn . . . . .</p>	<p>1. Blood Poisoning.</p> <p>   Coma.</p> <p>   Convulsions (not infantile).</p> <p>   Colic.</p> <p>   Debility (not infantile and not senile).</p> <p>   Dropsy or Ascites.</p> <p>   Exhaustion.</p> <p>   Heart Failure.</p> <p>   Inflammation.</p> <p>   Mortification.</p> <p>   Peritonitis.</p> <p>   Septicæmia.</p> <p>   Shock.</p> <p>   Dentition.</p>

# APPENDIX B.

---

## THE LAWS OF RHODE ISLAND

(As amended February 1, 1896.)

IN RELATION TO THE REGISTRATION OF

# BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS, AND OF DIVORCE.

---

## GENERAL LAWS, CHAPTER 100.

### OF THE REGISTRATION OF BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

SECTION 1. The town clerks of the several towns, or any person whom the board of aldermen of any city, or the town council of any town, may appoint for that purpose, shall obtain, chronologically record and index, as required by the forms prescribed by section three of this chapter, all information concerning births, marriages and deaths occurring among the inhabitants of their respective towns; and on or before the first Monday in March, annually, shall make duly certified returns thereof to the secretary of the state board of health for the year ending on the thirty-first day of December next preceding, accompanying the same with a list of the persons required by law to make returns to them who have neglected to do so, and with such remarks relating to the object of this chapter as they may deem important to communicate.

SEC. 2. The secretary of the state board of health shall receive the returns made in pursuance of the preceding section, and annually make a general abstract and report thereof, in form as prescribed by section three of this chapter, and publish not exceeding one thousand copies thereof; and for preparing, tabulating and publishing said annual report such sum as may be provided by law shall be paid to the state registrar. Said returns, after such report is prepared, shall be deposited in the office of the secretary of state, who shall cause the same to be arranged, full alphabetical indices of all the names to be made, and the whole to be bound in volumes of convenient size and carefully preserved in his office.

SEC. 3. The blank forms required to carry out the provisions of this chapter shall, on application, be furnished by the secretary of the state board of health to clergymen, physicians, undertakers, town clerks, clerks of meetings of the Society of Friends, and other persons requiring them, substantially as follows : The record of a birth shall state the date and place of birth, name of the child if it has any, the sex and color of the child, whether born alive or still-born, the name and surname, color, residence and birthplace of the parents, and the occupation of the father, and the time of recording, so far as the same can be ascertained. The record of a marriage shall state the date of the marriage, place, name, residence and official station of the person by whom married, names and surnames of the parties, age, color, occupation and residence of each, condition, that is, whether single or widowed, what marriage, that is, whether first, second, third or other marriage, the occupation, birthplace and name of their parents, and the time of recording, so far as the same can be ascertained. The record of deaths shall state the date of the death, name and surname of deceased, the sex, color and condition, whether single or married, age, occupation, place of death, place of birth, names and birthplace of parents, disease or cause of death, and the time of recording, so far as can be ascertained.

SEC. 4. Every meeting of the Society of Friends, clergymen and all others authorized to join persons in marriage, shall make a faithful record of every such rite performed by them, in manner and form aforesaid, and return the same for the last preceding month, on or before the second Monday of every month, to the town clerk of the town in which such rite shall have been performed ; and no marriage shall be solemnized until the parties shall have signed and delivered to the person about to solemnize it, or to a clerk of a meeting of the Society of Friends, a certificate containing the information required for the record of a marriage, as prescribed by this chapter.

SEC. 5. The town clerk of every town shall annually, in the month of January, collect the information required by this chapter, in relation to all children born in the town during the year ending on the thirty-first day of December next preceding.

SEC. 6. Physicians and midwives shall, on or before the fifth day of each month, report to the clerk of each city or town a correct list of all children born therein during the month next preceding, at whose birth they were present, stating the date and place of each birth, the name of the child if it has any, the sex and color of the child, the name, place of birth and residence of the parents, and the occupation of the father. The fee of the physician or midwife shall be twenty-five cents for each birth so reported, and shall be paid by the city or town in which the report is made.

SEC. 7. Whenever any person shall die, or any still-born child shall be brought forth in this state, the physician attending at such bringing forth or last sickness, if any physician so attended, shall, within forty-eight hours after such death or bringing forth, leave with the family, if any, or person having the care of the



deceased, or the person bringing forth such still-born child, or give to the undertaker or person who conducts the funeral, a certificate stating, in case of a death, the name of the deceased, the date of the death, and the disease or cause of the death, and in case of the bringing forth of a still-born child, the date and the cause of such child being brought forth still-born. *Provided, however,* that if the physician last in attendance shall not have knowledge of such death, or is otherwise reasonably prevented from leaving with the family or giving the undertaker such certificate within the time hereinbefore specified, or before the funeral or disposal of the remains of the deceased, he shall, within five days after having knowledge of such death by notification or otherwise, send to the town or city clerk or registrar of the town or city in which such death occurred a certificate, stating the name, date and disease or cause of death of such decedent.

SEC. 8. Every town council may appoint a sufficient number of persons to act as undertakers, removable at the pleasure of such council.

SEC. 9. No undertaker or other person shall conduct a funeral, or bury or deposit in a tomb, or remove from this state or otherwise dispose of the remains of any deceased person or still-born child, unless he shall first obtain the physician's certificate required by section seven of this chapter, if a physician was in attendance upon such person who has deceased, or the person bringing forth such still-born child, and shall return the same, together with his own certificate of the information required by section three of this chapter, to the town clerk of the town where such death or bringing forth took place: *Provided, however,* that in such towns as allow the burial or removal of bodies of deceased persons without a permit from the town clerk, and if the undertaker or other person who has charge of the disposal of the remains of the deceased person is unable to obtain the said physician's certificate, after reasonable attempts therefor, before the burial or removal of the said remains, then the said undertaker or other person shall make his return as required by section three of this chapter, including the cause of death and the name of the physician last in attendance upon the deceased, immediately to the town or city clerk or registrar of the town or city in which the death occurred. He shall, also, within two days thereafter, notify the physician last in attendance upon the deceased person of the name and date of death of the same.

SEC. 10. Clergymen of all denominations who officiate at the funerals of decedents when no undertaker is in attendance, shall, when requested by the state registrar, or the town or city clerk or registrar of the town or city in which such deaths occurred, make returns of such deaths in the same manner and with the same compensation as undertakers.

SEC. 11. Any town may make ordinances more effectually to attain the objects herein contemplated.

SEC. 12. The town clerks, or persons appointed as aforesaid, shall receive for each record of a death made and returned as required by law, and for each record of a marriage made and returned as required by law, twenty cents, to be paid to

them out of their respective town treasuries : *Provided*, that the yearly compensation to be paid out of the town treasury as aforesaid, to any one town clerk or person appointed as aforesaid, who shall perform the duties prescribed by this chapter, shall not be less than five dollars. Undertakers and others making returns of deaths as required by sections seven and nine of this chapter, shall receive for each full report of a death made to the town clerk five cents in the cities of Providence and Newport, and ten cents in the other towns of the state.

SEC. 13. Every clergyman, physician, midwife, undertaker, town clerk, clerk of any meeting of the Society of Friends, or other person who shall wilfully or unreasonably neglect or refuse to perform any of the duties imposed on or required of him by this chapter, shall be fined not exceeding twenty dollars nor less than two dollars for each offence, one-half thereof to the use of the town in which the offence shall occur, and one-half thereof to the use of the person who shall complain of the same.

SEC. 14. Every clergyman, physician, coroner, undertaker, medical examiner, or clerk of any meeting of the Society of Friends, shall cause his name, residence and post office address to be recorded in the town clerk's office of the town where he resides.

SEC. 15. No letters of administration or letters testamentary shall be granted by any court of probate upon the estate of any person, until the death of such person, or the facts from which the same is presumed, shall be duly certified, as near as may be, to the town clerk, in order that the same may be duly registered according to the provisions of this chapter.

SEC. 16. The town and city clerks, and registrars of the several towns and cities, shall have the custody of all records of births, deaths and marriages of their respective towns, whether made under the statutes now in force or any former statute, and a certificate signed by them, certifying that any written or printed statement of any marriage, birth or death is a true copy of the record in their custody, shall be admitted as evidence of such marriage, birth or death.

SEC. 17. Births, marriages and deaths of non-residents shall be distinguished from those of residents, in the returns, by being arranged separately.

SEC. 18. The secretary of the state board of health may, from time to time, vary the forms of returns, and require such additional information as he may consider necessary to accomplish the object of this chapter.

SEC. 19. The town clerks or other officers appointed under this chapter to collect, record and return the births in the several cities and towns, shall receive fees therefor as follows : For making record and return of these facts as required by law, twenty cents for each entry and return ; to be paid by the city or town in which the birth is recorded.

SEC. 20. The clerk or registrar of each town and city shall, on the first day of each and every month, make a certified copy of all births, marriages and deaths recorded in the books of said town or city during the previous month, whenever the parents of the child born, or the bride or the groom, or the deceased person,

were resident in any other town or city in this state, or in any other state, at the time of said birth, marriage or death ; and shall transmit such certified copies to the clerk or registrar of the town, city or state in which such parents of the child born, the bride or the groom, or the deceased, were resident at the time of said birth, marriage or death, stating, in case of a birth, the name of the street and number of the house, if any, where such parents resided, the place of birth of such parents, and the maiden name of the mother, whenever the same can be ascertained ; and the clerk or registrar so receiving such certified copies shall record the same in the books kept for recording births, marriages and deaths. Such certified copies shall be made upon blanks to be furnished for that purpose by the secretary of the state board of health.

SEC. 21. The town clerks of the several towns, or other persons appointed under this chapter to collect the births in the several towns, shall annually in the month of January collect the facts concerning the births within their respective towns, required by this chapter, and shall, so far as practicable, at the same time collect the names of all persons liable to be enrolled in the militia, as required by title thirty-four, and the census of all persons between the ages of five and fifteen years inclusive, as provided by chapter fifty-four, and shall receive therefor such compensation as the town council or the board of aldermen of their respective cities shall determine : *Provided*, that the city of Providence shall be exempt from so much of the provisions of this section as relates to the collection of the statistics of births.

SEC. 22. Blanks for the foregoing purposes shall be furnished, on application therefor, on or before the first day of December in the year preceding, by the state board of health for the collection of births, by the adjutant-general for the taking of the enrolled militia, and by the commissioner of public schools for the census aforesaid.

SEC. 23. The person or persons who shall discharge the duties required by section twenty-one of this chapter, if other than the town clerk, shall make full return thereof to the town clerk of his or their town, on or before the tenth day of February next following.

SEC. 24. The returns required to be made by the clerks of the appellate division of the supreme court, in relation to divorces, to the secretary of the state board of health, or a prepared abstract thereof, shall be published in the annual report on the births, marriages and deaths in the state.

## SYNOPSIS OF THE LAW OF MARRIAGE.

## GENERAL LAWS. CHAPTER 191.

SECTIONS 1, 2 and 3 show what kindred persons cannot marry, and declare marriages within prohibited degrees null and void.

SECTION 4 makes an exception in favor of Jews, within the degrees of affinity or consanguinity allowed by their religion.

SECTION 5 declares the marriage of persons having a husband or wife living, and of idiots and lunatics, absolutely void.

SEC. 6. Any minister or elder of any religious denomination who shall be *domiciled* in the state, and shall have *registered* with the town clerk and have received a *license*, may join persons in marriage in this state.

SECTION 7 designates who shall be considered as belonging to a religious denomination within the meaning of the preceding section.

SEC. 8. Wardens in the town of New Shoreham may join persons in marriage in said town.

SECTION 9 designates who may join persons in marriage when solemnized among Quakers, or among persons professing the Jewish religion.

SEC. 10. *Every person* desiring to be joined in marriage in this state shall furnish to the town or city clerk of the town or city where such person resides, or, if such person is not a resident of the state, then to the town or city clerk of the town or city where such marriage is to be solemnized, the information called for in a blank form provided by the town or city clerk. Such person shall also procure from the town or city clerk a *certified copy* of such blank form so subscribed to, and present the same to the person who is to solemnize the marriage. For issuing such certified copy the town or city clerk shall be entitled to a fee of one dollar. Such clerk shall endorse his certificate upon the back of said *copy*.

SECTION 11 provides for the control of marriages of minors, and requires the written consent of the parent or guardian before the information provided for in section ten can be given. Persons over eighteen years of age, however, who may have no parent or guardian, may make oath relative to that fact to the city or town clerk, and may then give the required information called for in the application.

SECTION 12 requires that *each* of the persons married must present to the officiating clergyman a certified copy, as provided in section ten. These must also be signed by the respective parties to the marriage in the presence of the clergyman. This is intended to identify the parties as being the same who appeared for the certificate from the town clerk.

SECTION 13 requires that the officiating clergyman shall endorse the certificate stating that he has joined the parties in marriage, and also that two witnesses of the marriage shall append their signatures. It also provides that the minister shall make a return of the certificate to the town clerk on or before the second Monday of the month succeeding the date of the marriage.

SECTION 14 provides for the care and preservation of the records.

SECTION 15 provides for the work of registration in the city of Providence to be done by the city registrar.

SECTION 16 provides for the recording of the returned certificates in the office of the town clerk, and the final lodgment of the certificates with the secretary of state. These are there to be properly indexed, and open to inspection only in the presence of some one connected with the office of the secretary of state.

SECTION 17 provides that two witnesses shall be present at the marriage ceremony.

SECTION 18 provides that lawful objection to a marriage shall be made in writing, and the officiating clergyman shall not proceed with the marriage until the objection is removed.

SECTION 19 provides for a penalty of six months imprisonment, or a fine of one thousand dollars, for joining persons in marriage without first having been presented with the certified copies required in section ten, or without having first returned any lawful objection to the marriage.

SECTION 20 provides for a penalty a fine of not exceeding one hundred dollars, for failure to perform any of the duties devolving upon the officiating officer under this chapter.

SECTION 21 provides for a fine for joining persons in marriage who have a husband or wife living.

SECTION 22 provides that no marriage shall be deemed or adjudged to be void by any failure on the part of the officiating officers to comply with the law, if the marriage is in other respects lawful, and has been performed with a full belief on the part of the persons so married, or either of them, that they have been lawfully joined in marriage.

SEC. 23. Every person who shall solemnize a marriage without being legally authorized thereto, shall be fined five hundred dollars.

## GENERAL LAWS. CHAPTER 195.

## OF DIVORCE.

SECTION 1. Divorces from the bond of marriage shall be decreed in case of any marriage originally void or voidable by law, and in case either party is for crime deemed to be or treated as if civilly dead, or, from absence or other circumstances, may be presumed to be actually dead.

SEC. 2. Divorces shall be decreed for impotency, adultery, extreme cruelty, wilful desertion for five years of either of the parties, or for such desertion for a shorter period of time in the discretion of the court, for continued drunkenness, for the habitual, excessive and intemperate use of opium, morphine or chloral, for neglect or refusal on the part of the husband, being of sufficient ability, to provide necessaries for the subsistence of his wife, and for any other gross misbehavior and wickedness in either of the parties repugnant to and in violation of the marriage covenant.

SEC. 3. Whenever in the trial of any petition for divorce from the bond of marriage, it shall be alleged in the petition that the parties have lived separate and apart from each other for the space of at least ten years, the court may in its discretion enter a decree divorcing the parties from the bond of marriage, and may make provision for alimony.

SEC. 4. Whenever it shall appear that the absence, adultery, cruelty, desertion or other cause of complaint as aforesaid was committed or occasioned by the collusion of the parties, and done and contrived with an intention to procure a divorce, in such case no divorce shall be decreed.

SEC. 5. Whenever a divorce is granted for fault on the part of the husband, the wife shall have dower as if the husband were dead; but such dower shall be claimed on proceedings begun within six months after the absolute decree, and, if not claimed within said period, or if claim be made for alimony within said period, then dower shall be deemed to be waived and released, and the only relief of the wife shall be a claim for alimony chargeable upon the estate of the husband, or some specific portion thereof, as the court may decree: *Provided*, that in case of such divorce between parties married before the Digest of eighteen hundred forty-four went into operation, the wife shall be reinstated in all of her real estate, and have restored to her all of her personal estate not, in either case, disposed of at the date of the filing of the petition for said divorce.

SEC. 6. Whenever a divorce is granted for fault on the part of the wife, the husband, if he be entitled to curtesy-initiate, shall have a life-estate in all the lands

of the wife as if the wife were dead, but subject to such allowance to the wife, to be charged on such life-estate, as the court in the peculiar circumstances of the case may deem just and proper.

SEC. 7. Otherwise than as provided in the two preceding sections, neither husband nor wife, on divorce being granted, shall have any right in the estate of the other.

SEC. 8. Divorces from bed, board and future cohabitation, until the parties be reconciled, may be granted for any of the causes for which by law a divorce from the bond of marriage may be decreed, and for such other causes as may seem to require the same. In case of such divorce, the court may assign to the petitioner a separate maintenance out of the estate or property of the husband or wife, as the case may be, in such manner and of such amount as it may think necessary or proper.

SEC. 9. Every petition shall be signed by the petitioner, if of sound mind and of legal age to consent to marriage; otherwise, upon application to the court, and after notice to the party in whose name the petition shall be filed, the court may allow such petition to be signed by a guardian or next friend.

SEC. 10. No petition for divorce shall be granted unless the petitioner shall, at the time of preferring such petition, be a domiciled inhabitant of this state, and have resided therein for the period of one year next before the preferring of such petition.

SEC. 11. All such petitions shall be filed, heard and tried in Providence, unless the petitioner shall reside in the county of Newport or in the county of Washington, in which case such petition shall be filed, heard and tried in Newport or South Kingstown respectively.

SEC. 12. The court may by general rule determine the return-day of petitions for divorce and prescribe the notice to be given, within or without the state, on all such petitions, and may issue such process as may be necessary to carry into effect all powers conferred upon it in relation to the same; and said court may also, by general rule, fix the times, during its session, when all petitions for divorce shall be heard, as they may be filed in Providence, Newport or South Kingstown, respectively. Such general rules shall, however, be subject to such special orders as the court may make in special cases. And until general rules are made, special order in each case shall be made.

SEC. 13. Whenever any petition for divorce shall have been filed or be pending in the appellate division of the supreme court, and said court shall be of the opinion that sufficient notice of the pendency of said petition shall not, from any cause, have been given to the adverse party, said court may order notice or further notice to the adverse party to be given in such manner as the court may prescribe.

SEC. 14. The said court may regulate the custody and provide for the education, maintenance and support of the children of all persons by them divorced or petitioning for a divorce, and of all persons to whom a separate maintenance may be granted or who may petition for the same; may in its discretion make such

allowance to the wife, out of the estate of the husband, for the purpose of enabling her to prosecute or defend against any such petition for divorce or separate maintenance, in case she has no property of her own available for such purpose, as they may think reasonable and proper ; and may make all necessary orders and decrees concerning the same, and the same at any time may alter, amend and annul for sufficient cause, after notice to the parties interested therein.

SEC. 15. Any woman to whom a divorce from the bond of marriage is decreed may be authorized by such decree to change her name, subject to the same rights and liabilities as if her name had not been changed.

SEC. 16. After the filing and during the pendency of any petition for divorce the said court may make such interlocutory decrees and grant such temporary injunctions as may be necessary until a hearing can be had before said court.

---

## GENERAL LAWS. CHAPTER 225.

### OF DIVORCES.

SECTION 9. The clerks of the appellate division shall make returns to the secretary of the state board of health, on or before the first day of March in each and every year, for the year ending on the thirty-first day of December preceding, of all the applications for divorce, showing the number of applications, the number thereof continued, the number granted, and the causes for which the same are granted, but without the names of the parties, in accordance with the blanks which shall be furnished them by the secretary of state.

---

## GENERAL LAWS. CHAPTER 287.

### OF MEDICAL EXAMINERS AND CORONERS.

SECTION 1. The governor shall appoint, in each county, able and discreet men, learned in the science of medicine, to be medical examiners in such county.

SEC. 2. The number of medical examiners appointed as provided in the preceding section, shall be as follows :

For the county of Washington, five examiners, one in each of the five following districts, viz. : District one, composed of the town of Westerly ; district two, of the town of South Kingstown ; district three, of the town of Hopkinton ; district four, of the towns of North Kingstown and Exeter ; district five, of the towns of Charlestown and Richmond.



For the county of Kent two examiners, one in each of the two following districts, viz. : District one, composed of the towns of West Greenwich and Coventry ; district two, of the towns of East Greenwich and Warwick.

For the county of Providence, eleven examiners, one in each of the first nine following districts, and in district ten, two examiners, viz. : District one, composed of the towns of Scituate and Foster ; district two, of the towns of Cranston and Johnston ; district three, of the town of Gloucester ; district four, of the towns of Smithfield and North Providence ; district five, of the towns of Burrillville and North Smithfield ; district six, of the city of Woonsocket ; district seven, of the town of Cumberland ; district eight, of the cities of Pawtucket and Central Falls and the town of Lincoln ; district nine, of the town of East Providence ; district ten, of the city of Providence.

For the county of Bristol, two examiners, one in each of the following districts, viz. : District one, composed of the towns of Barrington and Warren ; and district two, of the town of Bristol.

For the county of Newport, four examiners, one in each of the first two districts and two in district three, viz. : District one, composed of the towns of Tiverton and Little Compton ; district two, of the town of New Shoreham ; district three, of the city of Newport and the towns of Portsmouth, Middletown and Jamestown.

SEC. 3. If either of the medical examiners shall, at any time, from any cause, be unable to perform the duties of his said office, or shall be deemed by the attorney-general for any cause disqualified therefor, a medical examiner from an adjoining district may be called upon to perform them.

SEC. 4. Every medical examiner shall hold his office for a term of six years, and until another is appointed and qualified to act in his place, unless sooner removed by the appointment of some other person to fill his place.

SEC. 5. Every medical examiner shall, within thirty days after his appointment, and before entering upon the duties of his office, give bond with surety to, and to the satisfaction of, the general treasurer in the sum of one thousand dollars for the faithful performance of his duties.

SEC. 6. If the condition of any such bond be broken, to the injury of any person, actions may be brought upon such bond as upon the official bonds of sheriffs.

SEC. 7. Medical examiners shall make examinations as hereinafter provided, upon bodies of such persons only as are supposed to have come to their death by violence : *Provided*, that in case any prisoner in the state prison or in any county jail dies while so imprisoned, it shall be the duty of the medical examiner of the district in which such prison or county jail is situated, upon being notified of the death of such prisoner, to make at once an examination upon the body of such deceased prisoner.

SEC. 8. When a medical examiner has notice that there has been found, or is lying, within his district the body of a person who is supposed to have come to

his death by violence, he shall forthwith repair to the place where such body lies and take charge of the same ; and if, on view thereof and personal inquiry into the cause and manner of the death, he deems a further examination necessary, he shall, upon being thereto authorized in writing by the attorney-general, or by the mayor of the city or president of the town council of the town where such body lies, make an autopsy in the presence of two or more discreet persons as witnesses, and shall then and there carefully reduce, or cause to be reduced to writing every fact and circumstance tending to show the condition of the body and the cause and manner of death, together with the names and addresses of said witnesses, which record he shall subscribe. Before making such autopsy, he shall call the attention of the witnesses to the position and appearance of the body.

SEC. 9. Should the medical examiner deem it advisable to have present a physician as one of the witnesses as aforesaid, such physician shall also subscribe the record made by the medical examiner, and for such service he shall receive a compensation of five dollars.

SEC. 10. Town councils shall elect a suitable person to act as coroner for their respective towns, to hold his office for three years and until another is elected and qualified to act in his place, unless sooner removed by the election of some other person to fill his place.

SEC. 11. The coroners so elected shall have exclusive jurisdiction as coroners in their respective towns.

SEC. 12. The coroner shall appoint in writing, under his hand and seal, one or more discreet persons to act as his deputy in case of his absence or inability to act, who shall have all the powers of a coroner and be subject to like pains and penalties for malfeasance in office ; and the coroner shall file a copy of the appointment in the town clerk's office of his town.

SEC. 13. The coroner may suspend or discharge a deputy. The suspension or discharge of a deputy shall be in writing, addressed to the deputy ; and the coroner shall forthwith file a duplicate thereof in the town clerk's office of his town.

SEC. 14. Every coroner and deputy coroner shall, before entering upon the duties of his office, take the engagement prescribed in section five of chapter twenty-five.

SEC. 15. Whenever the coroner has notice that there is in his town any person who has been injured by the criminal act, omission or carelessness, of another, and that said person believes that his death is impending from such injury, said coroner may take the statement of such person concerning the manner in which, and the person by whom, such injury was inflicted ; and the statement so taken shall be reduced to writing and, if practicable, in the presence of the injured person.

SEC. 16. If, upon such view, personal inquiry, or autopsy, the medical examiner is of the opinion that the death was caused by the act or neglect of some person other than the deceased, he shall at once notify the attorney general, and

coroner of the town where the body was found, or in which it lies, and shall file a duly attested copy of the record of his autopsy, or view, with the said coroner and a like copy with the attorney-general; and shall in all cases certify to the officer having the custody of the records of deaths in the town in which the deceased came to his death, the name and residence of the person deceased, if known, or, when the name and residence cannot be ascertained, a description of the deceased, as full as possibly may be, for identification, together with the cause and manner by and in which he came to his death.

SEC. 17. The coroner shall thereupon hold an inquest, which may be private; in which case any or all persons, other than those required to be present by the provisions of this chapter, may be excluded from the place where such inquest is held, and such coroner may also direct the witnesses to be kept separate so that they cannot converse with each other until they have been examined. The attorney-general, or some person designated by him, may attend the inquest and examine all witnesses; and the coroner shall cause the testimony to be reduced to writing and signed by the witnesses. The attorney-general may if he deem it necessary or expedient, direct an inquest to be held in the case of any casualty from which the death of a person results.

SEC. 18. The coroner may issue summons for witnesses, returnable before him. The persons served with such process shall be allowed the same fees, their attendance may be enforced in the same manner, and they shall be subject to the same penalties, as if served with a summons in behalf of the state in a criminal prosecution pending before a district court.

SEC. 19. The coroner shall, after hearing the testimony, draw up and sign a report, in which he shall find and certify when, where and by what means the person deceased came to his death; his name, if known, and all material circumstances attending his death; and if it appears that his death resulted wholly or in part from the unlawful act of any other person, he shall further state the name of such person, if known to him, and he shall file such report, and the testimony by him taken, together with a copy of the record of the autopsy or view, in the office of the clerk of the court wherein an indictment for the offence may be found.

SEC. 20. The coroner shall bind such witnesses as he deems necessary, or as the attorney-general may designate, by recognizance in a reasonable sum, with sufficient surety, to personally appear, at such time as the coroner may designate, at the district court of the district wherein the inquest is held, and not depart therefrom until discharged by said court; and if any such witness shall refuse to recognize as aforesaid, the coroner shall commit such witness to the jail in the same county, there to remain until he shall so recognize or be otherwise discharged according to law.

SEC. 21. If the report of the coroner shall state that the death was caused by the unlawful act or by the gross carelessness of any other person, and by whose act the same was committed, he shall immediately make a complaint thereof against the person accused, in writing and on oath, to the justice or clerk of the

district court in the district where the offence was committed, to the intent that the person killing or being in any way criminally instrumental to the death, may be apprehended ; but nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to prevent complaint being made at any time before the finding of the report. And the coroner shall forthwith, in writing, notify the attorney-general of the complaint aforesaid, that he may appear by himself or some person appointed by him, at the examination, and prosecute the complaint in behalf of the state

SEC. 22. If a medical examiner reports that a death was not caused by the act or neglect of some person other than the deceased, and the attorney-general is of a contrary opinion, the attorney-general may, notwithstanding such report, direct an inquest to be held in accordance with the provisions of this chapter ; at which inquest he, or some other person designated by him, shall examine all the witnesses.

SEC. 23. The medical examiner may, if he deem it necessary, employ a chemist to aid in the examination of the body, or of substances supposed to have caused or contributed to the death ; and such chemist shall be entitled to such compensation for his services as the medical examiner certifies to be just and reasonable, the same being audited and allowed in the manner hereinafter provided.

SEC. 24. When a medical examiner views or makes an examination of the dead body of a stranger, he shall cause the body to be decently buried ; and if he certifies that he has made careful inquiry, and that to the best of his knowledge and belief the person found dead is a stranger, having no settlement in any town of the state, his fees, with the actual expense of burial shall be paid from the general treasury. In all other cases the expense of the burial shall be first paid by the town wherein the body is found, and such town may recover the money so paid from the town where such person last had a settlement : *Provided, however,* that the general treasurer, or any town, ultimately paying any such burial expenses, shall have the right to recover such burial expenses from the estate of the deceased person.

SEC. 25. When services are rendered in bringing to land the dead body of a person found in any of the harbors, rivers or waters of the state, the medical examiner may allow such compensation for such services as he deems reasonable ; but this provision shall not entitle any person to compensation for services rendered in searching for a dead body.

SEC. 26. In all cases arising under the provisions of this chapter, the medical examiner shall take charge of any money or other personal property of the deceased, found upon or near the body, and shall deliver the same to the person entitled to its custody or possession ; or if not claimed by such person within sixty days, then to an administrator, to be administered upon according to law.

SEC. 27. A medical examiner who fraudulently neglects or refuses to deliver any such property within three days, after demand upon him therefor, shall be imprisoned not exceeding two years or be fined not exceeding five hundred dollars.

SEC. 28. The fees of coroners shall, for the services specified in this chapter,

be as follows, namely : For receiving and filing a duly attested copy of the record of an autopsy, fifty cents ; for every page of two hundred words of written testimony, thirty cents ; for each day's attendance in holding the inquest, five dollars ; for the recognizance of witnesses, thirty-five cents ; and for drawing up and filing a report in court, five dollars. Said fees having been audited by the state auditor, upon certificate of the attorney-general, shall be paid by the general treasurer.

SEC. 29. Each medical examiner shall receive fees as follows : For a view without an autopsy, four-dollars ; for a view and an autopsy, thirty dollars ; and for travel, at the rate of ten cents a mile to the place of view. He shall also have power, in case of an autopsy, to employ a clerk at an expense not exceeding three dollars per day for each day's actual service.

SEC. 30. Every medical examiner shall return an account of the expenses of each view or autopsy, including his fees, to the state auditor, and shall annex to his return the written authority under which the autopsy was made. The state auditor shall audit such account and certify to the general treasurer what items in such account are deemed just and reasonable, and such items shall be paid by said treasurer to the persons entitled to receive the same.

SEC. 31. Medical examiners shall, in the books provided by the secretary of state, keep a record of all views of bodies found dead, together with their view and autopsy reports, and, on the first of January, April, July and October, shall forward to the secretary of the state board of health, attested copies of such records of views, together with the view reports and conclusions from autopsies. Should the commission or service of a medical examiner expire before the end of a quarter, the said examiner shall at once forward to the said secretary of the state board of health, the records and reports of all cases unreported at date of expiration of said service.

SEC. 32. For each and every copy of said records and reports forwarded to the said secretary of the state board of health, medical examiners shall receive twenty-five cents, which shall be paid by the state upon the voucher of said secretary of the state board of health, that such copy of reports and records have been received by him.

SEC. 33. The secretary of the state board of health shall cause the returns received by him for each year, in accordance with this chapter, to be bound together with an index thereto ; the state registrar shall prepare or cause to be prepared from the said returns such tabular results as will render them of practical utility, and shall make report thereof annually in connection with the report of births, marriages and deaths required by chapter one hundred.



# INDEX.

SEE ALSO CONTENTS, PAGE VI.

---

Accidents.....	18, 19, 32, 33, 54, 55, 68-71, 180, 181
“    and occupations.....	83-96
“    form of, for thirty years .....	182
Ages at time of death ; disease and sex .....	3, 32, 72, 162
Alcoholism.....	19, 33, 49, 60-63, 183
Apoplexy.....	19, 33, 49, 60-63, 183
Births, by towns.....	2, 4
“    colored.....	123
“    comparative number by towns. ....	103
“    diagram of .....	112, 113
“    forty-two years.....	101
“    illegitimate.....	131
“    laws governing the registration of.....	273-277
“    ages of father and mother.....	125
“    number of child of mother.....	124
“    parentage .....	120
“    plural.....	8, 126, 127
“    proportion of, to population.....	106-108
“    “    “    “    for twenty seven years.....	109
“    rates in towns .....	103-107
“    season .....	67, 118, 119
“    sex and localities .....	115, 118
“    “    for thirty-two years.....	115, 116
“    still born.....	128, 129, 130
Brain, diseases of.....	20, 34, 49, 60-63, 178, 179, 187, 188
Bronchitis .....	20, 34, 50, 64-67, 178, 179, 189, 190
Cancers . . . . .	20, 21, 34, 35, 49, 178, 179, 191, 192
Causes of death, alphabetically arranged.....	18-45
“    “    nosologically arranged, forty-three years .....	56-71
“    “    “    “    in divisions of the State .....	46-55
Child birth.....	22, 36, 53, 54, 68-71, 193, 194
Cholera Infantum.....	22, 36, 53, 195, 196
Comparative statistics and comments .....	177-254

Divorces, law governing registration of.....	282
"    statute causes .....	280
Dropsy.....	23, 37, 227
"    compared with diseases of kidney and liver.....	228
Fevers, malarial.....	24, 38, 48, 60-63, 211
"    typhoid, etc.....	24, 38, 48, 60-63, 211-214
"    "    percentage in different States.....	215
Heart, diseases of.....	24, 38, 50, 60-63, 83, 215-219
Illegitimates.....	131
Influenza.....	25, 39, 48, 60, 63, 83, 219, 220, 221
Insanity.....	25, 39, 49, 60-65, 221, 222
Intemperance (Alcoholism, Delirium Tremens).....	19, 33, 49, 60-63, 83, 183
Kidney, diseases of.....	25, 39, 51, 64-67, 178, 223, 224
"    Bright's disease of .....	25, 39, 51
Laryngitis .....	25, 39, 50, 64-67
Laws in relation to registration of births, marriages and deaths.....	273-277
"    "    "    divorce .....	280-282
"    governing registration of marriage.....	273-277
"    in relation to medical examiners and coroners .....	283-287
Liver, diseases of.....	26, 39, 51, 64-67, 225, 226
Malarial diseases, fevers.....	24, 38, 48, 60-63, 211
Marriages, 1895 .....	2, 4, 133
"    ages of persons married.....	138-143
"    colored .....	145
"    comparative number by towns.....	103, 104, 105
"    denominational.....	137
"    and education.....	147
"    laws governing registration of.....	273-277
"    "    synopsis of.....	278-279
"    nativity of.....	3, 5, 135, 136
"    of the divorced.....	146, 147
"    rates in towns.....	106
"    season.....	9, 134, 135
"    times married.....	144-145
"    forty-two years.....	101-102
"    widowers and widows.....	144-145
"    proportion of to population.....	106, 107, 108
"    "    "    for twenty seven years .....	109
Measles .....	27, 41, 48, 60-63, 229, 230
Mother, number of child of.....	123, 124, 125
Nomenclature of diseases.....	261-272
Occupations and ages at death .....	72-82
"    "    causes of death.....	83-98



Occupations and ages of decedents for forty-three years.....	253, 254, 255
Old age .. .. .	27, 41, 54, 68-71, 231, 232
Paralysis (apoplexy).....	19, 33, 49, 60-63, 184, 185
Peritonitis.....	28, 42, 231
Physicians' certificates concerning death.....	263
Pneumonia.....	28, 42, 48, 60, 63, 233, 234
Puerperal fever.....	48, 193
Returns of medical examiners. ....	257-260
Results, comparative, twenty years .. .. .	243
Rheumatism.....	28, 42, 49, 60-63
Scarlatina .. .. .	29, 43, 47, 60-63, 236, 237
"    diphtheria and croup, by seasons.....	238
Still born children.....	64-67, 128, 129, 130
"    forty-two years .. .. .	101, 102
Suicide.....	29, 43, 55, 68-71, 239, 240
Whooping cough (Pertussis).....	28, 42, 48, 60-63, 241, 242









## COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY LIBRARIES

This book is due on the date indicated below, or at the expiration of a definite period after the date of borrowing, as provided by the library rules or by special arrangement with the Librarian in charge.

DATE BORROWED	DATE DUE	DATE BORROWED	DATE DUE
C28(842)M50			

